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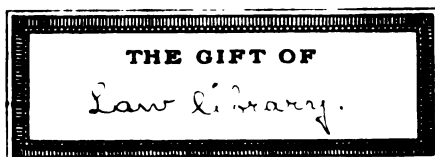
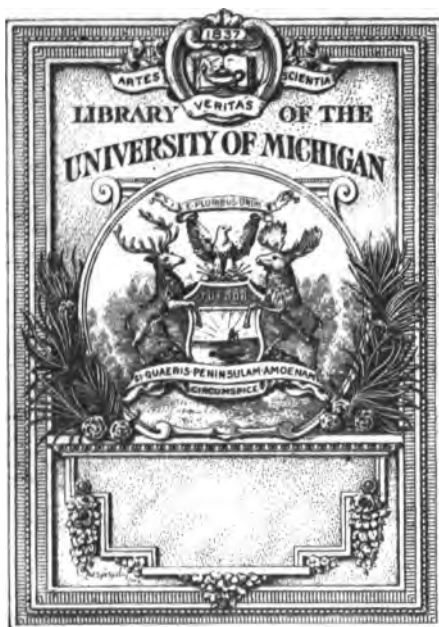
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ANNUAL REPORT

U. S. OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

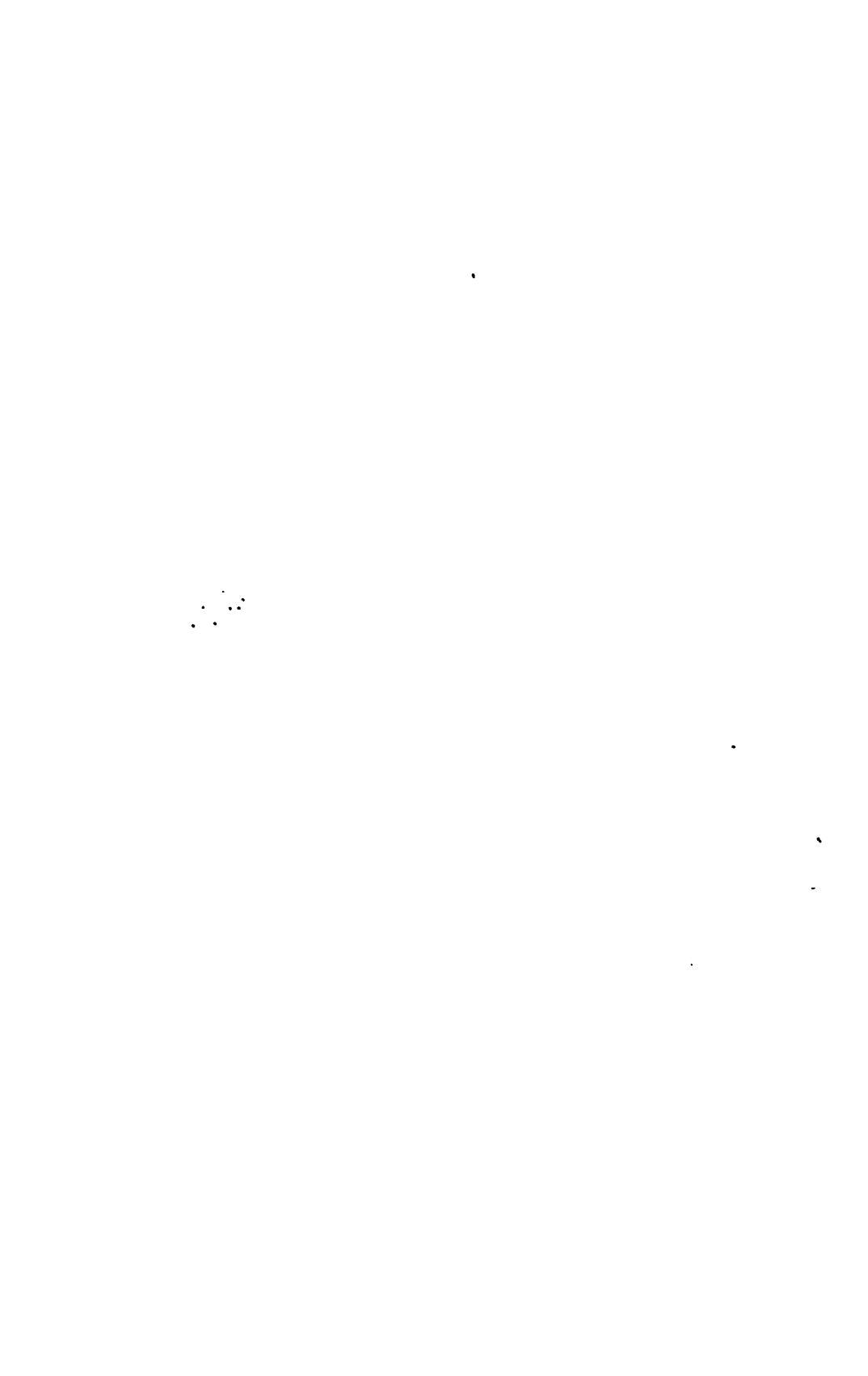
OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR

1912



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1912



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REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1912.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the Department of Justice during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, as required by law:

The appropriations made for the conduct of the department proper, including that for special assistants to the Attorney General and for the United States attorneys, amounted to \$2,664,620, being \$227,520 in excess of those of the previous year. The total expenses of the department proper during the fiscal year 1911-12, including the offices of the Attorney General, all of the United States attorneys, and the assistants and special assistants to those officials, amounted to \$2,532,560.23, an increase of \$232,680.23 over those of the previous year. There was actually collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States during such year, as a result of suits brought or compromises effected by the department, the sum of \$2,018,933.99, besides \$730,136.16 collected by the Solicitor of the Treasury in compromise of claims not in suit, making an aggregate sum actually collected of \$2,749,070.15.

During the four fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 the total amount actually collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States through this department, including amounts collected by the Solicitor of the Treasury in compromise of claims not in suit, was \$11,212,958.56. The aggregate amount so collected and paid during the four preceding fiscal years (1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908) was \$3,597,442.43. The total expenses of the department proper during the fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, including the offices of the Attorney General, all of the United States attorneys, and assistants and special assistants to those officials, amounted to \$8,756,565.23, while the amounts expended for the same purposes during the four preceding fiscal years, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908, was \$6,366,798.

So that while the expenses of the last four years exceeded those of the previous four years by \$2,889,767.23, the collections during the last four years exceeded those of the earlier period by \$7,615,516.13.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 347 civil cases relating to the public domain were disposed of favorably to the Government, resulting in the recovery of 180,781 acres of public lands, and \$291,503.10 in money; while 107 criminal cases for offenses connected with public lands were disposed of, resulting in the imposition of fines, penalties, and costs aggregating \$24,674.39. During the four fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912, 1,095 civil cases relating to the public domain have been decided favorably to the Government, resulting in the recovery of 1,623,119 acres of public lands and the collection of \$992,263.43 in money, while 455 criminal cases for offenses connected with public lands were disposed of, resulting in the collection of fines, penalties, and costs aggregating \$185,091.31.

Without attempting to enumerate the number of all suits, actions, and prosecutions relating to other subjects, it may be mentioned that at the October term, 1911 (October, 1911, to May, 1912), 144 cases in which the United States was a party, or in which it had a substantial interest, were disposed of in the Supreme Court, the Government being appellant in 41 and appellee in 97 of them.

There were pending, undetermined, on March 4, 1909, 16 cases, civil and criminal, brought by the United States under the Sherman anti-trust law, all of which have been disposed of except 2 now awaiting decision in the Supreme Court. Thirty-nine criminal indictments and thirty-one civil suits, under the Sherman antitrust law, have been brought since March 4, 1909, and up to September 1, 1912, while much time and attention has been devoted to the dissolution, pursuant to decrees of the court, of the American Tobacco Combination, and the Powder Trust, and a large number of investigations of complaints of violation of the antitrust law carried on which have not yet resulted in legal proceedings. During the last fiscal year 3,242 civil cases, to which the United States was a party, and 16,158 criminal prosecutions, were disposed of in the circuit and district courts, and 1,212 cases in the Court of Claims. Further statements of the work of the department will be found in the subsequent portions of this report.

PERSONNEL.

The staff of the department at Washington during the year has consisted of 48 attorneys, 133 clerks, and 48 subclerical employees in the classified service, and 25 laborers and other employees not in the classified service. That outside of Washington has consisted of 86 United States attorneys, 94 special assistants to the Attorney General and to United States attorneys, and 146 regular assistants to United

States attorneys; 64 clerical assistants to United States attorneys embraced in the classified service, and 83 employees not embraced in the classified service.

I take pleasure in recording my appreciation of the loyal, intelligent, and effective work done by the entire staff in the department during the past year. It has been characterized by tireless, persistent, and patriotic devotion to the interests of the Government.

DEPARTMENTAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTION.

For the purpose of developing the highest efficiency attainable in the clerical force of the department, on January 26, 1911, I designated Assistant Attorney General Denison, Frank Cole, private secretary and assistant to the Attorney General, and O. J. Field, the chief clerk, as a committee on promotion in the clerical force. Departing from the former practice of promotions based solely upon seniority (excepting in cases of obvious unsuitability), the committee, whenever a vacancy occurred, made a canvass of all eligible persons, and recommended the promotion of the clerk who, in their judgment, was best entitled to the promotion. This method proving to be very laborious, on the recommendation of the committee, I appointed, on December 21, 1911, a joint board consisting of the promotion committee, a representative detailed by the Civil Service Commission (Mr. G. R. Wales, the chief examiner), and a representative detailed by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency (Mr. Herbert D. Brown), to make a careful examination of the subject and to report to me its opinion and recommendations respecting (a) the relation of the salaries of the respective positions to the nature of the duties performed by their incumbents; (b) the relation of the salaries to the individual efficiency of the clerks; and (c) the arrangement of a regular system of promotions.

This joint board, after careful investigation, reported to me on July 19, 1912, recommending (1) the demotion of certain clerks whose services were seriously disproportionate to their salaries; (2) the division of the clerical force into groups according to the responsibility and difficulty of their duties; and (3) a regular system of promotion and demotion of all the clerks of the department, based upon semiannual examination by the department's promotion committee into their efficiency, and a rating on that basis.

I accepted the report, made the demotions and promotions recommended, and put into operation the rules recommended by the joint board to accomplish the purposes indicated, a copy of which rules is attached as an appendix to this report.

Since its designation, the promotion committee has acted upon 98 cases of promotion, demotion, and transfer, of which 26 have been made since the efficiency examination of the joint board and in accordance with its recommendations.

With a view to the establishment of a merit system for the appointment of attorneys and assistant attorneys in the department, similar to that governing the classified civil service, during the last fiscal year I made the experiment of filling two or three positions in the following manner:

Applications were invited from all aspirants to appointment, especially from the younger graduates of the leading law schools; the territory selected for the experiment being that within reasonable reach of Washington. Notwithstanding this limitation of the field, and the short time given for advertisement, 65 candidates presented themselves; among them a considerable number of the most promising of the recent graduates of law schools.

Their qualifications were carefully investigated by a committee consisting of two attorneys of this department familiar with the particular duties attached to the positions to be filled, and two officers of the Civil Service Commission (the chief examiner and the law examiner) detailed by the courtesy of that commission to cooperate in the experiment. This committee held no formal written examination, but investigated the records of the applicants, corresponded with the persons to whom they had referred, studied samples of legal briefs and law memoranda previously written by them, and held personal conferences with such as were found to be most promising. As a result of this investigation, the committee submitted to me the names of the four applicants whom they considered best suited to meet the requirements of the vacant positions. I appointed the first two on this list, one of them a recent graduate of high standing of the Harvard Law School and the other a recent graduate of like high standing of the Columbia Law School. I have recently filled another minor attorneyship by appointing the third of the four applicants so selected and recommended.

These appointees have proved so satisfactory in their departmental work as to convince me that such a method of selection is not only practicable and convenient, but that it would greatly strengthen the legal force of the department.

I therefore recommend the adoption of this method of selecting the attorneys and assistant attorneys, as a permanent policy, by the classifying of these positions as competitive under the civil-service rules.

The work of the department during the past year will be summarized under the following heads:

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ANTITRUST LAW.

Only two decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court since its report in the enforcement of the antitrust law, viz:

1. *United States v. St. Louis Terminal Association* (224 83), dealt with the unification of substantially every terminal

facility by which the city of St. Louis is served. The court held that this constituted a combination in restraint of interstate trade within the meaning of the antitrust act; but in the light of the rule laid down in the case of *Standard Oil Co. v. United States* (221 U. S., 1-78), that in applying a remedy the court must not overlook the fact—

that injury to the public by the prevention of an undue restraint on or the monopolization of trade or commerce is the foundation upon which the prohibitions of the statute rest; and, moreover, that one of the fundamental purposes of the statute is to protect, not to destroy, rights of property—

And finding that the combination—

would not be an illegal restraint, under the terms of the statute if it were what is claimed for it, a proper terminal association acting as the impartial agent of every line which is under compulsion to use its instrumentalities;

The court said:

If, as we have pointed out, the violation of the statute, in view of the inherent physical conditions, grows out of administrative conditions which may be eliminated and the obvious advantages of unification preserved, such a modification of the agreement between the terminal company and the proprietary companies as shall constitute the former the bona fide agent and servant of every railroad line which shall use its facilities, and an inhibition of certain methods of administration to which we have referred, will amply vindicate the wise purpose of the statute, and will preserve to the public a system of great public advantage.

The court therefore remanded the case to the district court with directions to enter a decree requiring the parties to submit to the court, within a time specified, a plan for the reorganization of the contract between the 14 defendant railroad companies and the terminal company which had been pointed out as bringing the combination within the inhibition of the statute, by making certain provisions specified by the court, and if the parties should fail to come to an agreement, then the district court should, after hearing the parties, make such order and decree as should be necessary to dissolve the combination.

Following the entry of the mandate in the district court, a disagreement arose between the Government and the defendant companies, as to the sufficiency of a proposed agreement tendered by the defendants in purported compliance with the requirements of the Supreme Court, and over the further question whether or not, under the terms of the act of Congress of February 1, 1903 (32 Stats., 823), as amended June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 854), known as the expedition act, a certificate having been filed in this case in conformity with the provisions of that act, a final decree approving or disapproving

such plan could be entered in the district court by a single district judge, or by not less than three judges, as required by the expedition act. The four circuit judges differed on this latter question. The district judge thereupon announced his intention to enter the decree, whereupon, for the purpose of securing a determination of the question, the Government moved the Supreme Court at the present term for a writ of prohibition to restrain him from taking such action. The matter is pending undecided in the Supreme Court.

2. In the United States *v.* Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., known as "the Bath Tub Trust" case, after the entry of the decree in favor of the Government by the district court in the district of Maryland in October, 1911, the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was argued at the present term, and a decision rendered November 16, unanimously affirming the judgment of the district court. This judgment compels the dissolution of a combination of 16 corporations and 64 individuals, manufacturers of enameled iron-ware in various parts of the country.

The nature and effect of the combination was described by the court as follows:

Before the agreements the manufacturers of enameled ware were independent and competitive. By the agreements they were combined, subjected themselves to certain rules and regulations, among others not to sell their product to the jobbers, except at a price fixed, not by trade and competitive conditions, but by the decision of the committee of six of their number, and zones of sales were created. And the jobbers were brought into the combination and made its subjection complete and its purpose successful. Unless they entered the combination they could obtain no enameled ware from any manufacturer who was in the combination, and the condition of entry was not to resell to plumbers except at the prices determined by the manufacturers. The trade was, therefore, practically controlled from producer to consumer, and the potency of the scheme was established by the cooperation of 85 per cent of the manufacturers, and their fidelity to it was secured not only by trade advantages but by what was practically a pecuniary penalty, not inaptly termed in the agreement "cash bail." The royalty for each furnace was \$5, 80 per cent of which was to be returned if the agreement was faithfully observed; it was to be "forfeited as a penalty" if the agreement was violated. And for faithful observance of their engagements the jobbers, too, were entitled to rebates from their purchases. It is testified that 90 per cent of the jobbers in number and more than 90 per cent in purchasing power joined the combination.

These agreements, the court held, clearly transcended what was necessary to protect the use of the patent or the monopoly which the law conferred upon it, and they accomplished a restraint of trade condemned by the Sherman law.

"Rights conferred by patents," said the court, "are indeed very definite and extensive, but they do not give any more than other rights an universal license against positive prohibitions. The Sherman law is a limitation of rights, rights which may be pushed to evil consequences and therefore restrained."

The decision in the Tobacco case (221 U. S., 106, 181) was referred to as demonstrating the comprehensive and thorough character of the law and its sufficiency to prevent evasions of its policy—

"by resort to any disguise or subterfuge of form" or the escape of its prohibitions "by any indirection." "Nor," it was added, "can they be evaded by good motives. The law is its own measure of right and wrong, of what it permits or forbids, and the judgment of the courts can not be set up against it in a supposed accommodation of its policy with the good intention of parties, and, it may be, of some good results."

DISSOLUTION DECREES.

Pursuant to the interlocutory decree rendered on June 21, 1911, in favor of the Government in a suit against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. et al., known as the Powder Trust, prolonged negotiations between the Government and the defendants ensued, resulting in the presentation to the circuit judges sitting in the District Court of the United States for Delaware, of a plan of dissolving the combination found by the court to exist, and of distributing its property and business in such manner as to remove the illegal condition found by the court to exist. After full consideration the court entered a decree on June 13, 1912, by the terms of which the dissolution of seven of the corporations defendant, and the distribution of their properties among their stockholders, respectively, was ordered. The remainder of the property and business of the combination was required to be distributed between the defendant, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. (1903 New Jersey corporation), and two new corporations organized for the purpose; the properties directed to be transferred to such new corporations to be so transferred in consideration of the issue of stock and bonds in equal amounts, upon a valuation of the properties based on the last inventory thereof, including a fair valuation for brands and good will; such bonds to bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable only if earned, noncumulative, the principal being payable 10 years from date, subject to earlier redemption at 102 per cent; such stock and bonds to be distributed among the stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. It was further provided that part of said stock should be without voting power and that the 27 individual defendants found to have been engaged in the unlawful combination should receive one-half of their distributive shares in stock having,

and the other one-half in stock not having, voting power. That so long as such nonvoting stock should be held by either of said 27 individual defendants or his wife, or children, it should be without voting power.

Other details were provided in the decree to effectuate such plan, and it was provided that in case defendants should not have carried said plan into operation on or before December 14, 1912, then an injunction should issue restraining the operation of the defendants in interstate commerce, with leave to apply to the court for further time to carry out the plan. The decree further ordered the cancellation of a number of agreements found to be in restraint of trade, and further contained specific injunction against enumerated practices and relations between the three distributee companies which would make possible the renewal of the illegal combination. Steps are now being taken by the defendants to carry out the provisions of this plan and decree.

In each of the suits brought in equity under the antitrust law against the Pacific Coast Plumbing Supply Association; the Aluminum Co. of America; Central West Publishing Co., Western Newspaper Union, American Press Association, et al., the defendants have voluntarily submitted to final decrees entered by the court commanding the dissolution of the unlawful combination and enjoining practices condemned by the petitions.

In the suit against the Pacific Coast Plumbing Supply Association, 24 corporations and 60 individuals were enjoined from combining, etc., to prevent manufacturers of plumbing supplies from selling to persons not members of the association or not listed in a so-called "bluebook" published by the association; from publishing any such book; from publishing any list of manufacturers who had not agreed to sell only to members of the association or to persons listed in the bluebook; from advertising lists of persons in the business who are not members of the association; from combining to boycott a manufacturer for having sold to persons not members of the association and not listed in the bluebook; from conspiring to prevent persons located in a given territory from purchasing plumbing supplies from manufacturers or other dealers, and from communicating with a manufacturer or dealer to induce him not to sell to persons not members of the association or not conforming to the definition of a jobber given in the bluebook.

In the decree against the Aluminum Co. of America, certain contracts restricting the freedom of sale of the produce of defendants and other corporations in America and foreign markets were declared illegal, and their operation enjoined, and defendants were

enjoined from entering into like agreements or into any combination—

the purpose or effect of which is to restrict or control the output or the prices of aluminum or any material from which aluminum is directly or indirectly manufactured, and from making any contract or agreement for the purpose of or the effect of which would be to restrain commerce in bauxite, alumina, or aluminum, or to prevent any other person, firm, or corporation from or to hinder him or it in obtaining a supply of either bauxite, alumina, or aluminum of a good quality in the open market in free and fair and open competition, and from themselves entering into, or compelling or inducing, under any pretext, or in any manner whatsoever, the making of any contract between any persons, firms, or corporations engaged in any branch of the business of manufacturing aluminum goods, the purpose or effect of which would be to fix or regulate the prices of any of their raw or manufactured products in sale or resale of such commodity.

The decree against the Central West Publishing Co. and the Western Newspaper Union, et al., dealt with substantially the only two concerns in the country engaged in the manufacture and sale of ready-print newspaper matter and stereotype plates for use in newspapers. The defendants were enjoined against combining with each other and thus suppressing all existing competition in the business. They were further enjoined:

1. From underselling any competing service with the intent or purpose of injuring or destroying a competitor;

2. From sending out traveling men for the purpose or with instructions to influence the customers of the competitors, or either of them, so as to secure the trade of the customers, without regard to the price;

3. From selling their goods at less than a fair and reasonable price with the purpose or intent of injuring or destroying the business of a competitor;

4. From threatening any customer of a competitor with starting a competing plant unless he patronized the defendant.

5. From threatening the competitors of either one that they must either cease competing with the defendants or sell out to one of the defendants, under threat that unless they did so their business would be destroyed by the establishment of near-by plants to compete with them;

6. From in any manner, directly or indirectly, causing any person to purchase stock or become interested in the other for the purpose or effect of harassing it with unreasonable demands or inquiries;

7. From circulating reports injurious to the business of the other;

8. From persuading customers of competitors to violate contracts made with them by undertaking to indemnify them against loss and damage by reason of so doing.

Every one of these decrees dealt with certain forms of unfair competition which investigation had shown to have been resorted to for the purpose of controlling prices and suppressing competition. An examination of the different decrees will demonstrate that the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases have been put into practical effect, and that such application has been made in conformity with the interpretation placed upon those decisions by the Supreme Court itself in the case of *United States v. St. Louis Terminal Co.*, above referred to (224 U. S., 383-409). The Federal courts are exercising in equity suits under the Sherman law a power to restrain which is coextensive with the evils against which it was enacted, and it has been the effort of the department to bring before the court for the application of this rule all combinations in violation of law which have been brought to its notice.

An examination of these decrees will also show that the courts have found no difficulty in applying the terms of the law to meet and enjoin the continuance of any form of unfair competition which has resulted in imposing an undue restraint upon interstate commerce, or which makes for monopoly. They also serve to demonstrate that no amendment of the law in the direction of declaring the illegality of particular practices is necessary to clothe the courts with full power to prevent any and all acts which may be employed to accomplish the illegal purposes denounced by the statute. In the latest utterance by the Supreme Court on the subject in the case of *Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company v. The United States* (decided November 18, 1912), the court refers to the decision in *United States v. American Tobacco Company* (221 U. S., 106) as having demonstrated "the comprehensive and thorough character of the law" and "its sufficiency to prevent evasions of its policy 'by resort to any disguise or subterfuge of form' or the escape of its prohibitions 'by any indirection.'"

I am strongly of the opinion that the advocacy of amendments of the law which shall particularize different acts as constituting unlawful restraints of trade or attempts at monopoly, has its origin, not so much with those who desire the enforcement of the law, as with those who are anxious to secure a safe means of its evasion. An enumeration by statute of the different practices which, in and of themselves, without regard to the circumstances of particular cases, should be declared illegal, will either go too far or not far enough. Whether or not, for example, selling a commodity in one part of the country at a price lower than that charged in another part of the country should, or should not be enjoined, must depend entirely upon the nature of the case presented, the circumstances under which such sales are had, the effect upon competition produced thereby, and the extent and character of the control exercised by the vendor over the

trade in which he is concerned. Experience in those States in which laws have been enacted particularizing as illegal practices employed in accomplishing a restraint on commerce does not tend to prove that they have strengthened the law or aided its enforcement.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SHERMAN LAW.

The experience of the last year in endeavoring to enforce criminal liability under the Sherman law has not been encouraging. In the case of *Steers v. United States* (192 Fed., 1) the circuit court of appeals in the sixth circuit affirmed the conviction of certain defendants in what were known as the "night rider" cases, for conspiracy to prevent the shipment of tobacco in interstate commerce by violence and intimidation. The acts of the defendants consisted in preventing by force and threats the shipment of leaf tobacco from Kentucky into other States.

The trial of the beef packers in Chicago, which was commenced December 6, 1911, resulted in a verdict of acquittal of all the defendants on March 27, 1912.

The trial at Detroit, Mich., of the indictment against the defendants who had united in what is known as the Bath Tub Trust resulted in a disagreement of the jury on March 14, 1912.

The trial, in New York City, of the defendants in *United States v. Kissell*, resulted in the disagreement of the jury on March 31, 1912.

The trial of the defendants Jay B. Pearce and others, for combination to prevent the sale of wall paper to a competitor, resulted in the acquittal of the defendants by the jury in the district court at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 24, 1912.

Four indictments were found in the District Court of Alaska against railway and wharf companies for conspiracy to monopolize transportation in that region; demurrers to two of the indictments were sustained, overruled as to the third, and sustained as to certain of the defendants in the fourth. The indictments which were held good will be brought to trial at the December term.

A demurrer was sustained by Judge Putnam in the district court in Boston, Mass., to one indictment found against the United Shoe Machinery Co. and its officers and to one count in a second indictment. Appeal has been taken by the Government in each case to the Supreme Court and the case advanced and set for hearing in January next.

A demurrer to an indictment against the National Cash Register Co. and its directors was overruled by Judge Hollister in the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, and pleas of not guilty being interposed, trial was commenced on November 18, instant, and is now proceeding.

DISSOLUTION NATIONAL PACKING CO.

Following the termination of the trial of the indictment of Messrs. Swift, Armour, and the other packers in Chicago, steps were taken by the officers of the National Packing Co. to accomplish a voluntary dissolution of that concern. The National Packing Co. was organized to take over a large number of separate companies engaged in the meat-packing business. Its stock was owned by Messrs. Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., in certain proportions, and the facilities afforded for meetings of the representatives of these companies as directors in the National Packing Co. were, it was charged in the indictment above mentioned, utilized to restrain trade and commerce between these three separate concerns. The properties held by the National Packing Co. have been distributed among its stockholders by actual conveyances, and in the distribution (details of which were submitted to this department) it appears that care has been taken to so distribute the plants (which are situated in a great many States and are said to be of a value aggregating some \$60,000,000) as to secure competitive conditions in many places where no competition theretofore existed. Many of these properties were, although actually owned by the National Packing Co., operated in the names of corporations supposed to be independent. They are now conveyed into the names of their actual owners, and the business is being conducted by such owners in their own names. It is believed that this dissolution and distribution have accomplished a substantial restoration of competitive conditions in a very large industry which have not for a long time heretofore existed.

COTTON CORNER CASE.

The appeal from the judgment of the circuit court in New York sustaining the demurrer to the indictment in this case, which was argued in the Supreme Court in October, 1911, was reassigned by the court for reargument, and has been reargued and submitted at the present term.

ANTHRACITE-COAL COMBINE.

The appeal from the judgment in the suit against the Reading Co., and others, as constituting an illegal combination of the anthracite-coal producers and carriers in Pennsylvania, which was argued in the Supreme Court at the October term, 1911, still remains undecided.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC MERGER.

The appeal from the judgment of the circuit court in the eighth circuit in the suit against the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Cos., to enjoin the continued control of the former by the

latter, was argued in the Supreme Court in April, 1912, and still remains undecided.

LUMBER TRUST.

In the four equity suits against the defendants known generally as the Lumber Trust, the taking of testimony has proceeded and an effort is being made to bring the cases to trial at an early day.

SUGAR TRUST.

Demurrers interposed to the petition in equity filed in the district court in New York City against the American Sugar Refining Co. and others, were overruled, and the taking of testimony is being proceeded with.

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP POOL.

The demurrers to the petition filed January 4, 1911, against the Hamburg-American Packet Co., and other lines alleged to be engaged in a combination controlling steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean, were overruled by the four circuit judges sitting in the district court for the Southern District of New York on December 20, 1911. Two further suits have been brought against steamship lines charging them with combination to monopolize and illegally restrain commerce between the United States and foreign countries, viz.:

United States v. American-Asiatic Steamship Co. et al. Petition in equity filed March 30, 1912, in southern district of New York, charging defendants as common carriers with combining and conspiring, entering into unlawful contracts and pooling agreements, and allowing rebates, for the purpose of, and which resulted in, their securing a monopoly of the business of transporting freight between ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, and other countries in the Far East; and praying for specific and general relief.

United States v. Prince Line (Ltd.) et al. Petition in equity filed June 5, 1912, in the southern district of New York, charging defendants, as common carriers of freight and passengers between ports of the United States and ports in the Republic of Brazil, with acquiring and maintaining a substantial monopoly by means of conspiracies, combinations, contracts, rebates, and other unlawful acts, and praying for an annulment of said contracts, agreements, etc., and praying for specific and general relief.

STEEL CORPORATION.

Issue has been joined in the suit in equity against the United States Steel Corporation, and others, for violation of sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, and the taking of testimony is proceeding.

TOWING MONOPOLY.

The suit against the Great Lakes Towing Co. and others, alleged to be engaged in monopolizing the towing facilities in the Great Lakes, has been argued and submitted to the circuit judges sitting in the district court for the Northern District of Ohio, and decision is awaited.

COAL ROADS COMBINATION.

The suit in equity brought at Columbus, Ohio, against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. and other railroads, by reason of agreements and arrangements alleged to constitute a combination and conspiracy in restraint of commerce in mining and transportation of coal, has been argued and submitted to the circuit judges sitting in the district court, and decision is awaited.

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After several months of fruitless negotiation with the attorneys for the International Harvester Co. over propositions made by them looking toward a voluntary division of the properties and business of that defendant, a petition in equity was filed against it on April 30, 1912, in the United States District Court for Minnesota, charging it with attempting to monopolize harvesting and agricultural machinery and implements, and twine, by means of combinations, conspiracies, and unlawful practices. Issue has been joined, and the taking of testimony is going forward.

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United States *v.* The Keystone Watch Case Company et al. Petition in equity filed December 20, 1911, in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging unlawful contracts, combinations, and conspiracies with a view to monopolizing, and which have resulted in a substantial monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in filled watch cases and the Howard watch, and praying for a permanent decree ordering the dissolution of the company and

enjoining defendants from further committing the unlawful acts complained of. Issues joined and testimony now being taken.

United States *v.* American Naval Stores Co. et al. Petition in equity filed January 8, 1912, in the United States District Court, Southern District of Georgia, alleging unlawful combination and conspiracy resulting in the restraint of interstate and foreign commerce in spirits of turpentine and resin, manipulation of prices on the board of trade, and other unfair business methods tending to render the business a precarious and hazardous one for competitors, and praying for specific and general relief by perpetual injunction. Pending on demurrer.

United States *v.* Associated Billposters and Distributors of the United States and Canada et al. Petition in equity filed August 3, 1912, in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, charging defendants with engaging in a combination and conspiracy to place unlawful restraints upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in posters, and seeking to prevent further action under the unlawful contracts and agreements adopted by said defendants in pursuance thereof.

United States *v.* Motion Picture Patents Co. et al. Petition in equity filed August 15, 1912, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to remove the restraints which defendants have imposed upon interstate and foreign trade and commerce in machines, appliances, and apparatus relating to the motion-picture art, and upon persons engaged in such trade and commerce.

COFFEE VALORIZATION.

A petition was filed May 18, 1912, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, against Hermann Sielcken and others, to prevent an undue restraint upon interstate and foreign commerce in coffee, growing out of the operations of what is known as a *valorization* plan, effectuated by means of certain contracts between the State of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, and a syndicate of bankers and others, whereby the disposition of a very large amount of coffee was placed in the hands of a committee, and competition in the importation into and sale of such coffee in the United States was controlled by such committee, whose operations resulted in doubling the retail price of coffee in the American markets. A motion was made for a temporary injunction to restrain the sending out of the country of 920,000 bags of coffee held under the valorization plan, stored in the city of New York. The motion was denied. Demurrer to the petition has been filed by defendant Sielcken, the only defendant other than the warehouse company with which the coffee was stored, upon whom service of process has so far been made. The suit is now pending.

The operations of this syndicate have resulted in more than doubling the retail price of coffee to the American consumer, and thus have laid a heavy tax upon them. In considering the relief which could be afforded, the attention of the department was drawn to a curious defect in the law which should be applicable to the case.

The provisions of the Wilson tariff law still in force (act of Aug. 27, 1894, chap. 349; 28 Stats., 570) declare, in section 73, that every combination, etc., shall be illegal and void when made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing an article from a foreign country into the United States, and when the combination is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade or free competition, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of the article so intended to be imported, etc. The subject dealt with in the section is combinations, etc., respecting the importation of merchandise into the United States from abroad; and it is declared to be unlawful for any two or more persons, one of whom is engaged in importing it, to combine or enter into contracts for the purpose of operating in restraint of lawful trade or free competition, or increasing the price of such merchandise. When it comes to remedies, however, section 76 provides that any property owned under any such contract, etc., or the subject of such combination "*and being in the course of transportation from one State to another or to or from a Territory or the District of Columbia,* shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized," etc.; but it does not give the like right of seizure when the property *is in course of being imported into the United States*, or if it *has been* imported into, and is held in one of the States of the United States for the purpose of being employed in effectuating such an unlawful combination. In the particular case under consideration, therefore, neither the coffee in process of importation into the United States, nor that which was stored in the city of New York and held subject to the operations of the unlawful combination, was subject to seizure under this section, although had a part of it been shipped from New York to Jersey City to be stored and held in like manner subject to the control of the combination, it could have been seized in transit and forfeited to the United States. At the instance of this department a bill to amend the law by correcting this omission was introduced into and passed by the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate. I most respectfully urge its passage at an early day.

Criminal indictments have been found as follows:

United States v. Joe Cotton, Smith Cotton, Walter Barlow, et al. During the progress of a strike on the Illinois Central Railroad an order was obtained restraining strikers from committing acts of violence against the company or its employees, etc. Defendants were, on November 15, 1911, indicted in the southern district of Mississippi for conspiring to restrain interstate commerce, some of the alleged overt acts being the firing of several hundred shots through a train carrying strike breakers.

United States v. A. Haines et al. Two indictments returned December 16, 1911, in the southern district of Florida, against Haines and others, for combining, conspiring, and agreeing, under the name of the Longshoremen's Asso-

clation, Local No. 625, to unlawfully impose fines upon the Mason Forwarding Co. for declining to recognize one of the conspirators known as the walking delegate, and endeavoring to enforce payment of said fines by inducing workmen to discontinue loading cargoes of lumber intended for interstate shipment.

United States v. A. Haines et al. Two indictments returned December 16, 1911, in the southern district of Florida, against Haines and others, for combining, conspiring, and agreeing, under the name of the Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 625, upon rules, regulations, requirements, etc., and a certain course of conduct tending to interfere with interstate commerce, which must be observed by all contractors employing workmen to load vessels with lumber for interstate shipment in order to avoid interference by said conspirators.

The four indictments last mentioned were consolidated, the defendants plead guilty and were sentenced to four hours' detention in the custody of the United States marshal.

United States v. New Departure Manufacturing Co. et al. Indictment returned January 8, 1912, in the western district of New York, against 6 corporations and 18 individual defendants, charging unlawful combination and conspiracy for the purpose of monopolizing the entire coaster-brake business, and fixing and maintaining prices for coaster brakes. Plea in abatement overruled April 2, 1912.

United States v. Calvin N. Payne et al. Indictment returned August 29, 1912, in the northern district of Texas charging defendants with unlawfully and knowingly engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in oils and oil products.

United States v. Consolidated Rendering Co. Indictment returned October 31, 1912, in the district of Massachusetts, charging monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in rendering materials.

United States v. Consolidated Rendering Company et al. Indictment returned October 31, 1912, in the district of Massachusetts, charging monopoly of interstate trade and commerce in rendering materials.

The last two indictments mentioned were brought to meet defects found by the court on demurrer to exist in indictments previously found.

TAKING TESTIMONY IN ANTITRUST SUITS.

In the equity suit brought against the United Shoe Machinery Co. and others, issue being joined by answers of the defendants, the Government was about proceeding to the taking of testimony before an examiner under the equity rules, when the defendants demanded that the public be excluded from the hearings before the examiner. The Government contended that the public could not properly be so excluded. The defendants thereupon made application to the court for an order in the premises. A certificate having been filed under the terms of the expedition act (32 Stat., 823; as amended, 36 Stats., 854), the matter was heard before Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam and District Judge Brown, of Rhode Island, and an opinion was rendered to the effect that under the terms of United States equity rule 67, providing for the taking of testimony in equity cases before examiners, which examination, it is provided, "shall take place in the presence of the parties or their agents, by their counsel or solicitors * * *," no person other than those mentioned was

entitled to be present, and, therefore, that the public should be excluded from the hearings. This direction is not appealable to the Supreme Court. No order has been entered upon the decision, and no further proceeding has been taken in the cause, for the reason that I believe it to be inconsistent with the public interest to proceed with the taking of testimony under the conditions imposed by the court, if relief therefrom can be procured from Congress.

The decision, it appears to me, is based upon a manifest misconception of the nature of the proceedings and the character of the parties. When the Government of the United States is a party to a suit, and particularly to a suit brought under the Sherman antitrust law to prevent unlawful restraints upon interstate commerce or foreign commerce—essentially a matter affecting the public—all the people have a legitimate interest in the proceeding, and are entitled to know just what evidence is being given, and when it is given. The public are the real parties to the suit; and within the text of the rule they are entitled to be present. In the prosecution of defendants charged with monopolizing or attempting to monopolize commerce, it is the experience of the department that the newspaper reports of evidence given in the examination of witnesses often lead to persons having knowledge of the facts furnishing the Government with valuable evidence bearing upon the questions in dispute which otherwise would not be discovered. Even if the court in this case has placed a correct construction upon the law, in my judgment Congress should by statute alter the rule. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this decision is the first one ever rendered in this country which excludes the public from hearing the evidence given in a civil suit to which the Government is a party. The revised equity rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, which take effect February 1 next, repeal rule 67 and provide for taking testimony in equity suits in open court, subject, however, to the right of both parties to take testimony under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, sections 876, 871, and 872. The court is also empowered for good and exceptional cause to depart from the general rule by allowing the deposition of witnesses to be taken before an examiner upon terms specified in the order. But no provision is included in said rules bearing upon the publicity to be allowed on such hearings.

Suits brought in equity under the Sherman antitrust law for the dissolution of unlawful combinations, involve such comprehensive inquiries, the taking of the testimony of so many witnesses; the examination of such manifold and voluminous books, accounts, documents, etc., and they so necessarily require the Government to call hostile and antagonistic witnesses, that it may be doubted whether in many instances they can properly be tried in open court; that is, whether the testimony must not necessarily in almost all cases

be taken out of the court, and the case submitted to the court upon testimony so taken. This is especially so in view of the provisions of the expedition act, which require such cases to be heard by not less than three judges. To meet this situation, I suggest that provision be made by way of amendment to the Expedition Act to the effect that where the Attorney General shall file the certificate therein provided for, and shall also certify that, in his opinion, the case is one in which the testimony can not properly be taken under the ordinary provisions of the equity rules, the court shall on his application appoint a special master with power to take the testimony, in the presence of the counsel for the respective parties, and such other persons as may choose to attend, and with power to rule on the admission of evidence, and report the facts together with his opinion thereon and the evidence so taken to the court, upon the coming in of which report either party may file exceptions thereto, which shall be heard before not less than three judges who shall determine the case.

MATTERS ARISING UNDER THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAWS.

COMMODITY CLAUSE CASES.

Following the decision in the case of *United States v. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company*, referred to in my last annual report (220 U. S. 257), remanding the case to the circuit court with instructions to allow the Government to amend its complaint in order to show that the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. was in fact a mere adjunct, instrumentality, or department of the railroad company, and, therefore, that ownership of the coal by the coal company at the time of transportation, amounted in reality to ownership by the railroad company, and was transported in violation of the commodities clause of the commerce act (34 Stat., 584), the railroad company filed an answer to the amended complaint putting its allegations in issue. Subsequently, however, the railroad company caused to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey a separate company known as the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000, of which \$6,060,800 was issued forthwith. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. declared a dividend in January, 1912, of 10 per cent on its outstanding capital stock, this dividend amounting in the aggregate to \$6,060,800. The preferred and common stock holders of the railroad company were given the privilege of subscribing to shares of the sales company to an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of their holdings. By this method, in effect, the shares of the sales company were distributed to and among the shareholders of the railroad company. Thereupon, on March 1, 1912, the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. entered into a contract with the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. whereby the former agreed to sell to the latter all coal hereafter mined by it from all coal lands

owned or leased by it, together with all coal it may purchase, the sales company agreeing to purchase and take all such coal at a price delivered f. o. b. railroad cars, at the breakers where the same is prepared, at, for all sizes above pea coal, a sum equal to 65 per cent of the general average f. o. b. price of said sizes received at the water points at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater.

The situation is, therefore, that coal which is shipped over the Lehigh Valley Railroad is mined by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., all of whose stock is owned by the railroad company, and is sold at the breakers to the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., all of whose stock has been originally issued to and distributed among the stockholders of the railroad company pro rata, but which company has separate officers from the railroad company, and separate directors, and whose stock may be sold by the stockholders without regard to their continued holding of stock in the railroad company. By this arrangement both the railroad company and the coal companies seem to have parted in good faith with title to the coal before transportation begins and it is claimed therefore that transportation is free from the prohibition of the commodities clause as construed by the Supreme Court in 213 U. S., 412. The question will be submitted to the court at an early day.

Several cases of importance in the construction of the interstate commerce acts were decided by the Supreme Court at the October term, 1911.

The Second Employers' Liability cases (223 U. S., 1), upheld the constitutionality of the employers' liability act of April 22, 1908 (35 Stats., 65), as amended April 5, 1910 (36 Stats., 291), regulating the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees while both are engaged in such commerce. A former act on the same subject was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, because it declared the liability of an intrastate employer as well as the one engaged in interstate commerce. (Employers' Liability cases, 207 U. S., 463.) The acts of 1908 and 1910 above mentioned were passed to avoid the criticism which was held to invalidate the former act. On the application of this department, leave was given to file briefs in the Supreme Court in support of the constitutionality of the law, and the decision of the court upheld the action taken by the department.

In *Southern Railway Company v. State*, the Supreme Court held that the automobile safety-appliance act of March 2, 1893 (27 Stats., 371, as amended March 2, 1903, 32 Stats., 943), applies to all motor vehicles used on any railroad which is a common carrier in interstate commerce, whether employed in moving intrastate or interstate freight.

In *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Goodrich* (224 U. S., 194) it was held that the interstate commerce commission

section 20 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended by the Hepburn Act, June 29, 1906 (34 Stats., 584), could require corporations organized under State laws and engaged in the carriage of passengers and freight by water upon the Great Lakes, to conform prescribed methods of keeping accounts and books as to operating expenses and revenues, and to report respecting their corporate organization and financial condition, etc., not merely with respect to that part of their business which is strictly interstate, or relating to commerce between the United States and foreign countries, but to *all* of their business. The court said that bookkeeping is not interstate commerce—

but bookkeeping may and ought to show how a business which in part at least is interstate commerce is carried on, in order that the commission charged with the duty of making reasonable rates and prohibiting unfair and unreasonable ones may know the nature and extent of the business of the corporation, the cost of its interstate transactions, and otherwise to inform itself so as to enable it to properly regulate the matters which are within its authority.

In the case of *Interstate Commerce Commission v. United States, rel. Humboldt Steamship Company* (224 U. S., 474), it was held that Alaska is a Territory within the meaning of section 1 of the interstate commerce act as amended, and that mandamus was properly issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, upon the petition of the relator, to compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to take jurisdiction and render its decision on an application to require certain railroad companies owning and operating lines of railroad in Alaska to file with the commission a schedule of rates and charges, and to establish through routes and through rates in connection with the relator.

In *Interstate Commerce Commission et al. v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al.* (225 U. S., 326) an order of the commission forbidding the appellees to charge a different rate for the transportation of coal intended for the use of the railroad itself as fuel, and for the transportation of commercial coal to the same point of delivery was sustained, upon the ground that to charge a different rate would constitute an unlawful discrimination under the act to regulate commerce.

In the case of *Procter & Gamble Co. v. United States et al.* (225 U. S., 282) it was held that the Commerce Court was without jurisdiction to review an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission refusing to grant relief against a common carrier by railroad. The case arose over the alleged illegality of certain demurrage regulations. Upon denial of relief by the Interstate Commerce Commission and dismissal of appellant's petition asking that the commission

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direct the railroad companies concerned to discontinue the practice of exacting demurrage charges, suit was brought in the Commerce Court to set aside the commission's order; appellant also asked judgment against the railroads for the amount of the demurrage alleged to have been illegally exacted, and to enjoin the collection of further demurrage. The Commerce Court assumed jurisdiction of the case and decided that the commission had rightfully refused to grant the relief. On appeal to the Supreme Court it was *there* held that the Commerce Court had erred in taking jurisdiction of the case; that the act creating the court, in so far as it related to the bringing of suits to enjoin, set aside, or annul orders of the commission, conferred on the court no greater jurisdiction and power than those possessed by the circuit courts of the United States at the time of the passage of the act, namely, jurisdiction to entertain complaints as to *affirmative* orders of the commission only, with authority to re-examine the findings of the commission for the purpose only of ascertaining whether its action was repugnant to the Constitution, in excess of the statutory power conferred upon it, or manifestly such an abuse as to be equivalent to an excess of authority. To construe the act otherwise, the Supreme Court declared, would frustrate the legislative policy which led to the adoption of the act and would multiply the evils which it was designed to prevent.

SAFETY-APPLIANCE ACT.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 177 cases, involving 499 counts, were transmitted to the United States attorneys for prosecution under the above statute. This is an increase of 7 cases and 89 counts over the preceding year. During the year penalties to the extent of \$40,400 were assessed, an increase of \$5,200 over the preceding year.

HOURS-OF-SERVICE ACT.

Two hundred and seventeen cases, involving 2,135 counts, were transmitted to the United States attorneys during the year, and penalties aggregating \$25,835 were imposed. This shows an increase over the preceding year of 972 counts.

ASH-PAN ACT.

Under this statute 5 cases, involving 6 counts, were reported for prosecution, and penalties aggregating \$1,600 were assessed. This shows a decrease of 17 counts over the year 1911.

TWENTY-EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Department of Agriculture reported during the year 631 instances of apparent violations of the 28-hour law, which were transmitted to the United States attorneys for prosecution. This is an increase of 33 cases over the number reported in 1911. The satisfactory recovery of penalties has continued throughout the year.

The fact that more cases were reported this year than during the preceding should not be taken to mean that there is a growing disregard for this statute, as a large number of the cases reported represented violations occurring during the years 1910 and 1911. On the contrary, several roads have indicated their intention to conform to the requirements of the statute, and to that end have greatly enlarged their stock-yard facilities. It is believed that another year will see a large reduction of the number of violations reported and the interstate transportation of live stock throughout the United States in a humane manner and in accordance with law.

REBATES AND UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATIONS.

Sixty-three prosecutions for illegal discriminations and rebates under the Hepburn Act and the Elkins Act have been instituted during the year. These cases, together with prosecutions for violations of the safety-appliance and hours-of-service acts, have been dealt with in conference with attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission, as such proceedings are usually initiated by that body although under the control and supervision of this department. The following is a summary statement of such prosecutions:

INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

1. United States *v.* American Express Company (district court, western New York). April 12, 1912, indictment returned for collecting more than published rates. (10 counts.)
2. United States *v.* Adams Express Company (district court, western New York). April 12, 1912, indictment returned for granting allowances to cover drayage performed by the shipper. (5 counts.)
3. United States *v.* Adams Express Company (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for collecting more than the published rate. (11 counts.)
4. United States *v.* Maurice Ascher (district court, southern New York). January 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (5 counts.)
5. United States *v.* Ball & Gunning Milling Company (district court, western Missouri). June 13, 1912, indictment returned for accepting concessions on shipments of corn meal and corn chops. (3 counts.)
6. United States *v.* Ball & Gunning Milling Company (district court, western Missouri). June 13, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (5 counts.)
7. United States *v.* Jules E. Bernard (district court, southern New York). January 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (3 counts.)

8. *United States v. August Bontoux* (district court, southern New York). January 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (3 counts.)

9. *United States v. H. E. Boruff* (district court, Nebr.). July 9, 1912, indictment returned for unlawful use of interstate pass.

10. *United States v. Castrucci Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (5 counts.)

11. *United States v. Chapin & Company* (district court, Indiana). May 18, 1912, indictment returned for accepting concessions.

12. *United States v. Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for falsification of records.

13. *United States v. Clyde Steamship Company* (district court, southern Florida). December 12, 1911, indictment returned for absorbing drayage charges out of interstate rail-and-water rates.

14. *United States v. A. L. Dennis Salt & Lumber Co.* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of lumber in connection with transit.

15. *United States v. A. L. Dennis Salt & Lumber Co.* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for accepting rebates.

16. *United States v. Dennis Lumber Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of lumber in connection with transit.

17. *United States v. Dennis Lumber Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of lumber in connection with transit.

18. *United States v. Delaware & Hudson Company* (district court, northern New York). February 21, 1912, indictment returned for violation of commodities clause—for transporting hay to be used in feeding mules at mines of the Delaware & Hudson Co. (25 counts).

19. *United States v. Delaware & Hudson Company* (district court, northern New York). February 21, 1912, indictment returned for falsification of billing for the purpose of defeating rate of connecting carriers (5 counts).

20. *United States v. William L. Devine* (district court, southern New York). May 2, 1912, indictment returned for giving rebates on import shipments to Wakem & McLaughlin, forwarding agents, under the guise of commissions.

21. *United States v. Bert Easley Milling Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of flour (8 counts).

22. *United States v. Flegle Brothers* (district court, western Kentucky). March 13, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of flour (11 counts).

23. *United States v. Wm. Glenny Glass Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing shipments of glass articles (4 counts).

24. *United States v. Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for accepting false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber.

25. *United States v. Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for granting rebates in connection with transit shipments of lumber.

26. *United States v. M. Grider* (district court, Arizona). December 21, 1911, indictment returned for misbilling.

27. *United States v. Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company* (district court, middle Pennsylvania). June 12, 1912, indictment returned for suffering and permitting false entries to be made in railroad records. (13 counts.)

28. *United States v. Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company* (district court, middle Pennsylvania). June 12, 1912, indictment returned for violation of commodities clause. (10 counts.)

29. *United States v. Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company* (district court, middle Pennsylvania). June 12, 1912, indictment returned for failure to observe demurrage tariff. (3 counts.)

30. *United States v. George Johnson* (district court, southern Ohio). October 3, 1912, indictment returned for unlawful use of interstate pass.

31. *United States v. Oscar F. Kosche* (district court, southern New York). January 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing.

32. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, R. K. Hynicka, and the Columbia Amusement Company* (district court, northern Illinois). February 21, 1912, indictment returned for conspiracy to refund a portion of the transportation charges paid by various burlesque companies, under the guise of excessive rates for advertising in certain theatrical programs in various cities. (5 counts.)

33. *United States v. The Mariconi Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (3 counts.)

34. *United States v. Michigan Central Railroad Company* (district court, Indiana). May 18, 1912, indictment returned for granting concessions in connection with transit on shipments of mixed feed. (10 counts.)

35. *United States v. Michigan Central Railroad Company* (district court, Indiana). May 18, 1912, indictment returned for accepting false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber.

36. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for accepting rebates in connection with transit shipments of lumber.

37. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company* (district court, western Michigan). March 9, 1912, indictment returned for false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber.

38. *United States v. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie Railway Company and T. E. Sands, General Freight Agent* (district court, Minnesota). October 4, 1912, indictment returned for granting concessions in connection with transit shipments of flour.

39. *United States v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing. (6 counts.)

40. *United States v. Phoenix Carriage Company* (district court, southern Ohio). February 22, 1912, indictment returned for false billing.

41. *United States v. Harry J. Rhein, James E. Fennessy, The Henck Opera House Company, The Empire Circuit, and The Big Four Railroad Company* (district court, northern Illinois). February 21, 1912, indictment returned for conspiracy to refund portion of the legal transportation charges paid by various burlesque companies for transportation over the New York Central lines, the refunds being made in the form of compensation for advertisements in certain

via the Norfolk & Western Railway. April 5, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$4,000 imposed.

10. United States *v.* Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway Company, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for falsification of records—falsifying billing covering shipments delivered to trunk lines for the purpose of increasing its division of through rates. May 16, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$1,000 imposed.

11. United States *v.* Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, western district of New York. November, 1911, indictment for violating the commodities clause. March 18, 1912, verdict of guilty; fine of \$2,000 imposed.

12. United States *v.* William L. Devine, southern district of New York. May 2, 1912, indictment for granting rebates to forwarding agents under the guise of commissions for soliciting import traffic. October 4, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$15,000 imposed.

13. United States *v.* Burt Easley Milling Company, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 18, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$100 imposed.

14. United States *v.* William Glenney Glass Company, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. October 1, 1912, nolle-pros entered.

15. United States *v.* Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for granting rebates in connection with transit on shipments of lumber. May 18, 1912, verdict of guilty; fine of \$14,000 imposed.

16. United States *v.* Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for accepting false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber. May 18, 1912, nolle-pros entered.

17. United States *v.* M. Grider, district of Arizona. December 21, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 1, 1912, nolle-pros entered.

18. United States *v.* Hocking Valley Railway Company, northern district of Ohio. November 2, 1911, indictment for discrimination and for concessions from legal rates by the acceptance of promissory notes instead of money. June 11, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$42,000 imposed.

19. United States *v.* Geo. F. Johnson, southern district of Ohio. October 3, 1912, indictment for unlawful use of interstate pass. October 7, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$200 imposed.

20. United States *v.* Herman Kort, northern district of Alabama. April 27, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 8, 1912, verdict of guilty; fine of \$300 imposed.

21. United States *v.* Oscar F. Kosche, southern district of New York. January 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. February 21, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$600 imposed.

22. United States *v.* Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, R. K. Hynicka, and the Columbia Amusement Company, northern district of Illinois. February 21, 1912, indictment for conspiracy to refund portion of the transportation charges under the guise of payments for advertising in theatrical programs. May 7, 1912, plea of guilty on behalf of Lake Shore; fine of \$10,000 imposed. Case pending against other defendants.

23. United States *v.* Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for granting rebates on shipments of ore. March 23, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$15,000 imposed.

24. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Ashtabula Dock Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$6,000 imposed against Dock Company and fine of \$1,000 against Lake Shore.

25. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Pittsburgh & Conneaut Dock Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$7,000 imposed against Dock Company and \$1,000 against Lake Shore.

26. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Union Dock Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat the published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$7,000 imposed against Dock Company and \$1,000 against Lake Shore.

27. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Angeline Dock Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat the published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$1,000 imposed against Lake Shore. No action taken against Dock Company because the corporation was dissolved before filing of indictment.

28. *United States v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and Mahoning & Shenango Dock Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$1,000 imposed against Lake Shore. No action was taken against Dock Company because corporation was dissolved before filing of indictment.

29. *United States v. Robert Lipscomb*, northern district of Alabama. April 27, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 7, 1912, verdict of not guilty.

30. *United States v. D. T. McCabe, Dan R. Hanna, R. L. Ireland*, Pennsylvania Company, and Ohio & Western Pennsylvania Dock Company, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for conspiracy to defeat the published rates on ore. March 23, 1912, plea of nolo contendere; fine of \$10,000 imposed against Pennsylvania Company and Ohio & Western Pennsylvania Dock Company, respectively. Case against individuals dismissed.

31. *United States v. Mariconi Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 18, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$20 imposed.

32. *United States v. New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company*, southern district of Mississippi. September 19, 1911, indictment for accepting concessions on shipments of coal. March 12, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$1,000 imposed.

33. *United States v. New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company*, southern district of Mississippi. September 19, 1911, indictment for accepting concessions on shipments of coal. March 12, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$1,000 imposed.

34. *United States v. New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company*, southern district of Mississippi. September 19, 1911, indictment for accepting concessions on shipments of coal. March 12, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$1,000 imposed.

35. *United States v. New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for granting rebates on shipments of ore. March 23, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$3,000 imposed.

36. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company*, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for accepting concessions in connection with transit shipments of lumber. June 22, 1912, verdict of guilty. Fine of \$3,000 imposed.

37. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company*, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber. April 26, 1912, demurrer sustained.

38. *United States v. Norfolk & Western Railway Company*, southern district of West Virginia. November 21, 1911, indictment for transporting free merchandise for Cassell & Elliott. April 5, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$4,000 imposed.

39. *United States v. Pennsylvania Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for granting rebates on shipments of ore. March 23, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$20,000 imposed.

40. *United States v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 9, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$25 imposed.

41. *United States v. Phoenix Carriage Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 9, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$25 imposed.

42. *United States v. Harry J. Rhein, Big Four Railroad Company, James E. Fennessy, The Henck Opera House Company, The Empire Circuit*, northern district of Illinois. February 21, 1912, indictment for conspiracy to refund portion of the transportation charges paid by burlesque companies under the guise of payments for advertisements in theatrical programs. May 7, 1912, plea of guilty entered on behalf of Big Four Railroad; fine of \$10,000 imposed. Cases against other defendants still pending.

43. *United States v. Harry J. Rhein, R. K. Hynicka, The Columbia Amusement Company, and the Big Four Railroad Company*, northern district of Illinois. February 21, 1912, indictment for conspiracy to refund a portion of the transportation charges paid by burlesque companies under the guise of payments for advertisements in theatrical programs. May 7, 1912, plea of guilty on behalf of Big Four Railroad; fine of \$10,000 imposed. As to Rhein case, nolle-pros. Cases against other defendants still pending.

44. *United States v. Chas. F. Solomon*, district of Arizona. December 21, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 1, 1912, nolle-pros entered.

45. *United States v. Solomon-Wickersham Company*, district of Arizona. December 21, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 1, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$2,500 imposed.

46. *United States v. Standard Carbonic Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 8, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$25 imposed.

47. *United States v. Southern Excelsior Company*, eastern district of Virginia. October 3, 1911, indictment for false billing. April 5, 1912, verdict of guilty; fine of \$250 imposed.

48. *United States v. Southern Railway Company*, southern district of Alabama. December 4, 1911, indictment for transporting lumber to Mobile for export at less than legal rates. March 12, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$1,000 imposed.

49. *United States v. Standard Oil Company*, western district of New York. August 9, 1907, indictment for receiving concessions on oil. December 6, 1911, verdict of guilty; fine of \$55,000 imposed.

50. *United States v. Sunday Creek Coal Company*, northern district of Ohio. November 2, 1911, indictment for accepting concessions from legal rates. June 11, 1912, plea of *nolo contendere*; fine of \$20,000 imposed.

51. *United States v. W. H. Underwood, R. K. Hynicka*, Columbia Amusement Company, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, northern district of Illinois. February 21, 1912, indictment for conspiracy to refund a portion of the transportation charges paid by burlesque troupes under the guise of payments for advertising in theatrical programs. May 7, 1912, plea of guilty on behalf of Michigan Central Railroad; fine of \$10,000 imposed. *Nolle-pros* entered as to W. H. Underwood. Cases against other defendants still pending.

52. *United States v. D. W. Wickersham*, district of Arizona. December 21, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 1, 1912, *nolle-pros* entered.

53. *United States v. D. W. Wickersham, Chas. F. Solomon, M. Grider, and Chas. Wardwell*, district of Arizona. December 21, 1911, indictment for false billing. May 1, 1912, *nolle-pros* entered.

54. *United States v. Harold R. Wakem*, southern district of New York. May 2, 1912, indictment for accepting rebates paid under the guise of commissions for soliciting import traffic. October 14, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$1,500 and sentence of 24 hours in jail imposed.

55. *United States v. Jules E. Bernard*, southern district of New York. November 16, 1911, indictment for accepting rebates under the guise of commissions on import traffic. October 30, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$2,000 and one day's imprisonment imposed.

56. *United States v. Maurice Ascher*, southern district of New York. November 16, 1911, indictment for accepting rebates under the guise of commissions on import traffic. October 30, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$1,000 and one day's imprisonment imposed.

57. *United States v. August Bontoux*, southern district of New York. November 16, 1911, indictment for accepting rebates under the guise of commissions on import traffic. October 30, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$1,000 and one day's imprisonment imposed.

58. *United States v. Oscar F. Kosche*, southern district of New York. November 16, 1911, indictment for accepting rebates under the guise of commissions on import traffic. October 30, 1912, plea of guilty; fine of \$3,000 and one day's imprisonment imposed.

59. *United States v. Albert E. Graser*, southern district of New York. November 16, 1911, indictment for accepting rebates under the guise of commissions on import traffic. October 30, 1912, plea of guilty; sentence suspended.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

In the matter of frauds in the importations of sugar at the port of New York, I stated in my last report the affirmance by the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit of the conviction of the highest guilty officers of the American Sugar Refining Co.—Heike, the secretary and treasurer, and Gerbracht, the general manager of the Brooklyn refinery. Since that time these defendants have applied to the Supreme Court for writs of certiorari, and the application of Heike was granted, the application of Gerbracht being denied. On motion of the Government the hearing in Heike's case has been advanced and set for January 6 next.

36. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company*, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for accepting concessions in connection with transit shipments of lumber. June 22, 1912, verdict of guilty. Fine of \$8,000 imposed.

37. *United States v. Nichols & Cox Lumber Company*, western district of Michigan. March 9, 1912, indictment for false billing in connection with transit shipments of lumber. April 28, 1912, demurrer sustained.

38. *United States v. Norfolk & Western Railway Company*, southern district of West Virginia. November 21, 1911, indictment for transporting free merchandise for Cassell & Elliott. April 5, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$4,000 imposed.

39. *United States v. Pennsylvania Company*, northern district of Ohio. April 26, 1911, indictment for granting rebates on shipments of ore. March 23, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$20,000 imposed.

40. *United States v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 9, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$25 imposed.

41. *United States v. Phoenix Carriage Company*, southern district of Ohio. February 22, 1912, indictment for false billing. March 9, 1912, plea of guilty. Fine of \$25 imposed.

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Mo., whose work was able, expeditious, and successful. Sixty indictments were returned; 47 defendants were convicted, 33 having pleaded guilty; 9 jail sentences were imposed, and fines were assessed aggregating \$7,975, of which \$7,375 was collected. Only a few cases remain undisposed of.

The prosecutions were for frauds in connection with the census reports for the following cities, viz, Fort Smith, Ark.; Billings, Missoula, and Havre, Mont.; Portland, Oreg.; Seattle, Spokane, Walla Walla, Bellingham, Aberdeen, Hoquium, and Tacoma, Wash.; and Superior, Wis. It was found that a total of 102,967 fictitious names had been added to the census schedules for these cities, ranging from 909 for Walla Walla to 32,527 for Tacoma.

The investigations in these cases showed that the padding of the census returns was due principally to the "boosting" spirit, and a feeling of rivalry prevailing in some cities, and that the general sentiment of some of the communities was largely responsible. It was on this account that the sentences, as a rule, were light. In one case the judge, in sentencing a defendant who plead guilty, said: "I am going to be lenient with you because I feel that a majority of the community is just about as guilty as you are."

It is believed that the energetic and effective prosecution of these cases will have a beneficial effect in preventing similar frauds in connection with future census taking.

It is interesting to note that the special prosecutor, in reporting upon the action of the grand juries in these cases, says that "while there were individual members of most of the grand juries who at times exhibited hostility to the prosecutions, and while numerous grand jurors advised me that tremendous pressure was being exerted by outside influences to prevent the indictments, yet during the entire investigation no grand jury ever refused to return an indictment where, in my judgment, the evidence warranted it."

CANCELLATION OF FRAUDULENTLY PROCURED PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

On July 18, 1912, a decree was rendered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the consent of both parties, canceling three letters patent fraudulently issued to John Allen Heany—one, No. 839585, issued December 5, 1906; another, No. 842546, issued January 29, 1907; and the third, No. 872,946, issued December 3, 1906—all relating to metallic filaments for electric lamps.

Heany, an American inventor, filed a number of applications in the Patent Office relating to metallic filaments. His early applications were filed in December, 1904, and January, 1905. Two years later, and after the filing by others of numerous applications cover-

A thorough investigation which I have had conducted into the importations of sugar at the port of Philadelphia covering the period of 17 years subsequent to the reimposition of the duty on raw sugar by the Wilson Act in August, 1894, has disclosed short weighings and illegal collections of drawbacks. In settlement of these claims the Government has collected nearly a quarter of a million dollars, made up of \$100,000 from the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co. and \$124,386.29 from the Franklin Sugar Refining Co. on behalf of itself and the Spreckels Sugar Refining Co. In addition, the Franklin Sugar Refining Co. has, as a part of the settlement, released the Government from liabilities on claims for excess collections of countervailing duties amounting to about \$22,000.

The vigilant enforcement of the customs laws has been continued, 230 criminal convictions having been obtained during the fiscal year, and collections having been made in civil suits and compromises amounting to \$608,469.61, and in criminal prosecutions, fines, forfeitures, and penalties amounting to \$121,531.07, making an aggregate of \$730,000.68.

The only cases remaining pending undetermined based on frauds resulting from fraudulent weighing or sampling of imported merchandise are:

1. A claim against the American Sugar Refining Co. for fraudulent sampling at the port of New Orleans. In this case the entries involved are now being reliquidated by the collector of the port, but have not yet been transmitted by him to the United States attorney for collection.

2. A claim against the Federal Sugar Refining Co. at New York, for underweighing imported sugars. These entries have been reliquidated by the collector, payment demanded of the company and refused, and a suit to enforce collection of \$119,080.98 as unpaid duties has been recently brought in the District Court, Southern District of New York.

CENSUS FRAUDS PROSECUTIONS.

Early in 1911 the Secretary of Commerce and Labor advised this department that investigations made by the Bureau of the Census indicated that gross frauds had been perpetrated in a number of cities in certain Western States in the taking of the decennial census of 1910, by including in the population returns thereof thousands of fictitious names. On account of the apparent magnitude of the frauds and the possible difficulties to be met in bringing to justice the parties responsible therefor, it was deemed advisable to appoint a special attorney to take charge of the matter with a view to the prompt and vigorous prosecution of the guilty parties. I appointed for this purpose Mr. Cleveland A. Newton, an attorney of St. Louis,

Mo., whose work was able, expeditious, and successful. Sixty indictments were returned; 47 defendants were convicted, 33 having pleaded guilty; 9 jail sentences were imposed, and fines were assessed aggregating \$7,975, of which \$7,375 was collected. Only a few cases remain undisposed of.

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Heany, an American inventor, filed a number of applications in the Patent Office relating to metallic filaments. His early applications were filed in December, 1904, and January, 1905. Two years later, and after the filing by others of numerous applications cover-

ing their inventions in the same field, one Ned W. Barton, the assistant examiner in the office on these applications, removed the specifications from two of Heany's applications and substituted forged papers ascribing to Heany many of the discoveries of the other inventors, and upon these forged papers the three patents above mentioned were issued. The frauds also involved numerous other applications of Heany's still pending.

The discovery of these facts resulted in the prosecution in the District of Columbia of Heany, Assistant Examiner Barton, and one Henry E. Everding, who had acted as Heany's attorney. The examiner and lawyer were convicted and served terms in the penitentiary; Heany was acquitted.

A formal hearing in the Patent Office concerning the pending applications resulted in the denial of patents on all of them.

The testimony at the criminal trial and in the Patent Office investigation was so full that it was deemed unnecessary to retake the testimony in the equity suit. Counsel filed a stipulation admitting that the patents were obtained as the result of the fraudulent acts of the assistant examiner and the patent attorney, this stipulation expressly excluding from determination the question of Heany's own participation in the fraud.

The result of this litigation is to render nugatory a remarkable attempt to fraudulently obtain patents claimed to be of enormous value. It should be said, to the credit of the country, that, so far as I can ascertain, this is the only attempt of its kind made in the history of the Patent Office.

PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were pending in the courts approximately 992 civil cases and 313 criminal cases involving public lands. During the year there were begun 309 civil cases and 121 criminal prosecutions. During the same period 522 of the civil cases and 219 of the criminal cases were terminated.

Of the civil cases, 289 were decided in favor of the Government, 58 were compromised, 62 were lost, and 113 were discontinued, leaving 779 pending at the close of the year. Of the criminal cases, 107 were won by the Government, 99 were not pressed, and 13 were lost by acquittal, quashing of indictments, etc., leaving 215 pending at the close of the year.

The Government recovered judgments in the aggregate amounting to \$269,664.66, with costs amounting to \$21,838.44. There was collected on civil judgments \$200,200.98. Fines in criminal proceedings were imposed in the amount of \$15,339.01, besides \$9,335.38 in costs. There was collected on account of fines and costs the sum of \$5,881.14. Collections in both civil and criminal matters were, in part, upon

recoveries had prior to the fiscal year. Unlawful inclosures were removed from 140,690 acres of the public domain, and title to and possession of 40,091 additional acres were restored through actions in ejectment and suits to annul patents.

Of proceedings relating to Indian lands, there were, at the beginning of the fiscal year, approximately 1,708 civil cases and 35 criminal cases. During the year 491 civil cases were instituted and 225 disposed of, leaving 1,974 pending at the close of the year. Of the civil cases, 195 were decided in favor of and 30 adversely to the United States. Fifty criminal cases were instituted during the year and 37 disposed of, 10 by convictions and pleas of guilty, 3 by acquittal, and 24 by nolle prosequi and dismissal. Forty-eight criminal cases were pending at the close of the year.

A comparison of the reports of this year and last year will show a variance in the number of cases pending at the beginning of this year and those pending at the close of last year. This is attributable to improvements in the system for securing complete and accurate reports from the United States attorneys. It is believed that the number of cases shown as pending at the beginning of this year is substantially correct.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LAND-GRANT SUITS.

The instituting of these suits and the subsequent proceedings therein have received special mention in my annual reports for the past two years. The principal suit involves the lands still held by the railroad company, aggregating approximately 2,300,000 acres, of the approximate value of \$50,000,000. In addition to the principal suit, 45 suits were instituted against purchasers of these lands that were sold in violation of the restrictions imposed by the granting acts. These suits against the purchasers involve approximately 390,000 acres, of a value of about \$15,000,000. Since my last annual report the defendants in the principal suit have interposed answers, issues have been joined, and the taking of testimony is nearly concluded. It is hoped that the suit will be submitted for final decision within the next two or three months.

In the meantime the defendants in the suits against the purchasers made proposals to compromise their suits by stipulating for decrees of forfeiture with a privilege of repurchasing from the Government at \$2.50 per acre. In view of the fact that these suits were instituted pursuant to specific instructions by Congress, I declined to entertain this proposal without further instructions from Congress. The general grounds upon which the compromising of these purchaser suits was urged were (1) that the purchasers bought the lands in good faith, without actual knowledge of the restrictions imposed by the granting act, paid full market value, and have since

paid taxes on the lands and in many instances improved the same by the construction of milling plants, including logging railroads, sawmills, etc.; (2) that the industrial and commercial interests of western Oregon have been developed largely upon the faith of these titles, and to disturb them now would cause more public injury than good. After extended hearings before the Public Lands Committees of both Houses, Congress passed the act of August 20, 1912, authorizing the Attorney General to compromise these suits upon the terms proposed.

OIL LAND SUITS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

In my last report (p. 31) I called attention to certain proceedings in equity brought against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and others for the purpose of annulling patents issued to that company in 1904-5, under the act of July 27, 1866, purporting to convey some 8,000 acres of land believed to be chiefly valuable for petroleum. I have now to report that rapid progress has been made in the most important of these suits. The case, involving the title to 6,000 acres situate in the Elk Hills, in the southern district of California, valued at \$18,000,000, has been brought to an issue, and all of the Government's testimony in chief has been taken. The showing thus far made seems to be most satisfactory, and the prospects for a speedy hearing and determination are excellent.

This litigation rests upon the theory that the mineral lands in question were erroneously patented by the General Land Office, whose officials were misled by representations made in behalf of the railroad company that the lands were nonmineral. The patents contained no express exceptions of mineral land, and the suits were begun within the period of six years fixed by statute as a limitation upon the time within which suits to annul patents may be commenced. In this connection it is proper to refer to other litigation concerning the same character of subject matter (mineral, and particularly petroleum lands of immense value) but of different legal aspect, which is soon to arise between the Government and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and others claiming under it. The legislation under which that company obtained its grants of public lands expressly excepted mineral lands other than lands valuable chiefly for iron or coal. A large number of patents have heretofore been issued to the company which in express terms except from the premises patented all mineral lands other than iron or coal lands. Among the lands described in these patents which, but for the exceptions, the patents would purport to convey, are large areas of petroleum-bearing lands in California, said to be of a value exceeding \$500,000,000. It is the contention of the railroad company and those claiming under it that the exceptions in the patents are void. This department, however,

and the Department of the Interior have for many months been engaged in making preparations to institute suits in equity for the purpose of testing this question judicially, contending that, in view of the provisions of the granting acts, the express terms of the exceptions of the patents, and the circumstances under which the patents were delivered and accepted, the exceptions are not void, but must be deemed valid and operate to exclude the petroleum lands in controversy and all other mineral lands from the premises granted by the patents. The preparations for the institution of these suits are about completed, and the suits will be instituted at an early day. In the meantime a case to which the Government was not a party, but which involves directly some of the points which the Government will raise in its proposed litigation, has reached the Supreme Court upon certification of questions by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and has been advanced for hearing in January next. Upon motion of the Solicitor General, the court granted leave to the United States to file a brief. (*Burke v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al.*, No. 682, October term, 1912.)

SUNK-LAND CASES.

In my last report (p. 31) I took occasion to refer to important litigation in Arkansas respecting the so-called sunk lands. The first of the suits there mentioned, which, since the questions involved in all of them are identical in principle, may be regarded as a test case, has received particular attention with a view to expediting its hearing and determination as much as possible. The special assistant attorney in charge of these matters has succeeded in bringing the case to an issue and in completing the Government's evidence. This litigation, aside from the great value of the land and timber, is particularly important as a protective measure in the interests of numerous citizens who have entered the tracts in controversy in good faith under the homestead laws of the United States, but are almost certain to be ousted of their rights if not upheld by the action of the Government.

WATER RIGHTS.

Experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion which I have previously expressed as to the need of special measures to safeguard the water rights reserved by the Government in the execution of its reclamation laws. Many millions of the public moneys have already been expended in the reclamation projects, and further expenditures, vast in amount, are making and in contemplation. Thousands of citizens are encouraged and invited to take up their abodes upon the irrigable areas and to stake their fortunes upon the success of these enterprises. It needs no arguments to convince one that the welfare of these citizens and the honor of the Government, as well as

the safety of its investments, are involved in the assurance of an adequate supply of water. It has been the habit of the Government to abstain from the erection of expensive public buildings until the title to the building sites has been most carefully examined by this department and found to be securely vested in the United States. No less caution should be observed in regard to these rights to the use of water, without which the irrigation works when constructed, so far from being the instruments of reclamation, will stand as monuments of public waste.

The growing importance of irrigation in the arid and semiarid States has already led to the appropriation of most of the available surplus waters, and often it develops that the various claims made to water from a common source are excessive and conflicting. With the increase of enterprise and development this condition tends to arise and to grow more and more aggravated in respect to every important supply. Thus the Government has found, and as time goes on will discover increasingly, that the assertion of its rights in behalf of the reclamation projects is complicated by the rival claims of others. Litigation, therefore, in nearly every instance will become inevitable, and upon the results of the litigation may depend the fortunes of the projects affected thereby. Those who are familiar with this kind of litigation are aware that it is usually tedious, expensive, and complex, and requires much care and special skill in its preparation and conduct. For the foregoing reasons I deem it of capital importance that the department should be equipped with an adequate force of specially trained lawyers to represent the Government efficiently in the suits which it will be bound to bring, and to cooperate with the Reclamation Service in preparing the cases with the utmost care before they are instituted. The evidences of the Government's appropriations of water should everywhere be inquired into, perfected, and preserved. All hostile claims of others and the evidences upon which they are based, or which tend to combat them, should also be minutely examined with the least possible delay. Congress at its last session, in spite of my urgent recommendations, refused to make the appropriation which would have enabled me to inaugurate this useful service. I therefore invite attention to the subject once again, in the hope that it may receive the attention which its importance deserves.

OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS BY POWER COMPANIES.

Suits have been instituted in Utah and Colorado to restrain various power companies from operating power plants and transmission lines within the national forests. This litigation was requested by the Secretary of Agriculture, but was withheld for a time in the hope that it might become unnecessary. It is the contention of the

Government in these cases that the only present means whereby the companies may secure a lawful status within the reservations is by applying for and obtaining revocable permits or licenses from the Secretary of Agriculture under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790). The companies, however, are unwilling to do this, and set up claims of right under earlier statutes. It was thought possible that Congress, at its last session, might enact a new law under which, with due regard for the interests of the public, a tenure more stable than the revocable license might be held out to enterprises of this character, and that in that event the companies would accept the offer and abandon their adverse claims. As soon as it became evident that such a law could not be expected, dispositions were made for commencing the suits. Such a suit was begun against the Henrylyn Irrigation District and others in Colorado to restrain the construction within a national forest of a long tunnel projected to pierce the Continental Divide and divert water from the Grand River, for use both in irrigation and in generating electrical power for commercial disposition. The defendants claim a right to proceed under the irrigation right of way law of March 3, 1891, sections 18-21 (26 Stat., 1095), though their application has not been approved by, but has merely been filed with, the Secretary of the Interior. The case was argued on demurrer to the bill last August, briefs were subsequently filed, and the demurrer has recently been overruled by the district court.

A suit against the Hydro-Electric Co., to enjoin the construction and operation of a power pipe line within the Mono National Forest has been vigorously prosecuted in the northern district of California, with results thus far entirely favorable to the Government.

SUITS TO CANCEL UNLAWFUL CONVEYANCES OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The four test cases in the Supreme Court referred to in my last report (p. 32) were decided in April. (*Heckman v. United States*, 224 U. S., 413; *Mullen v. United States*, id., 448; *Goat v. United States*, id., 458; *Deming Investment Co. v. United States*, id., 471.)

In the first of these cases, and indeed in all, the right of the United States to bring suits to annul conveyances of allotments alleged to have been made in violation of the restrictions of the treaties and statutes dealing with the Five Civilized Tribes, and in so doing to join as defendants large numbers of persons claiming under similar conveyances, but having no community of interest, was squarely considered and sustained. Thus the judgment of the circuit court of appeals upon these questions was upheld, and the contrary decision of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, which had

halted the progress of this extensive and important litigation, was reversed. The questions of alienability involved in the four test cases were also determined by the Supreme Court, favorably to the Government's contention in the Heckman case, and for the most part adversely in the other three.

This action of the Supreme Court affords a complete vindication of the course which the department has pursued in commencing and prosecuting the litigation as a whole, and opens the way for speedy settlement of the various questions of alienability which did not reach that court, but are yet to be determined in the numerous cases still pending in the district court and in the court of appeals. Such of these as involve the classes of conveyances held lawful by the Supreme Court, have either been dismissed or are in process of being dismissed as rapidly as their legal status can be examined into and their identity ascertained.

In July last an extended series of hearings was had in the district court for the purpose of adjudicating the different questions of alienability raised by the demurrers to the bills there pending. Decisions on these questions have since been rendered, in many instances favorably to the Government, in others adversely. Their public importance will doubtless lead to appeals, both by the Government and by parties defendant, representative cases being selected, for the purpose of obtaining prompt determinations by the higher courts of the more important and obscure questions of alienability.

About 800 tracts of land were eliminated from the litigation during the last fiscal year as a result of quitclaims from defendants to allottees, and many more by reason of other adjustments made upon terms favorable to the Indians.

Determination of the questions of alienability will mean, I believe, a determination of practically the entire litigation. I am impressed, however, with the desirability of providing means (of course with the sanction of Congress) whereby the equitable adjustment of these and similar controversies might proceed out of court under definite regulations, in instances where the purchase of the land, though forbidden by the law, was attempted fairly and in entire good faith.

SEMINOLE NATION.

At its last session Congress increased its appropriation for suits affecting Seminole allotted lands in Oklahoma to \$15,000. The results of the work supported by this appropriation have been gratifying. One hundred and forty tracts of land, aggregating 14,209.43 acres, have been restored to the allottees, almost 90 per cent of it by quitclaim deeds without suit. Of the five criminal cases tried, four terminated in conviction and one in acquittal. In two criminal cases pleas of guilty were entered. As a result, six criminals were com-

mitted to the State penitentiary for terms varying from two years to life. Forty civil and twenty-one criminal cases were pending at the close of the year.

QUAPAW AGENCY INDIANS.

The attorney employed on behalf of the Indians within the Quapaw Agency had so far completed the work there that his services were terminated August 31 of this year. Such cases as remained undisposed of have been assigned to the United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

WHITE EARTH LAND-FRAUD CASES.

The prosecution of the White Earth Indian Reservation land frauds in the State of Minnesota, mentioned in the report of last year, has been continued along the same lines during the past year. About 300 additional suits have been instituted by the Government for the recovery of lands unlawfully obtained from the Indians upon the White Earth Reservation and for accounting for timber cut and removed from the lands.

At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, other suits are now being prepared for filing, based upon the further investigations of the past year. Practically 1,300 suits in all have been filed, and about 1,000 of them are at issue. Three special examiners have been appointed by the United States District Court of Minnesota to take and report testimony in these suits. The Government's case in chief is filed with the examiners in these suits by stipulation, and in about three-fourths of the pending suits such stipulations are already filed with the examiners. These stipulations are being filed with the examiners at intervals of about 30 days at the present time, and by the end of the present calendar year it is estimated that such stipulations will have been so filed in practically all the cases which are at issue and that the defendants will be well along with the work of submitting their testimony.

COMPROMISES.

During the year a large number of offers of compromise have been received. Each offer has been given the most careful consideration, and where it appeared that the best interests of the Government would be served by its acceptance such action has been taken.

In instance in this connection the compromise of timber trespass cases in the western district of Arkansas against the Ingham Lumber Co., whereby the Government obtained \$16,000; the compromise of cases in the district of Colorado against the Utah and Calumet Fuel Cos., wherein 6,706.01 acres of valuable coal lands were recovered; the cases against the Montezuma Lumber Co., in which 800

acres of lands and \$4,000 were secured; and the New Mexico and Pagosa Lumber Cos., from which \$60,000 were received; and the compromise of the case in the district of Nevada against the Golconda Cattle Co., where \$2,500 was paid for the use of lands alleged to have been unlawfully inclosed.

Numerous offers of compromise were receiving attention at the close of the year, among which I may mention the offer of the Oregon Lumber Co., which has since been accepted and the fulfillment of which has returned to the Government \$26,250 in cash and about 6,100 acres of timber land in Oregon.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The policy of allotting Indian tribal lands to the individual members of the tribe and of breaking up the tribal relations of the Indians has raised important questions in reference to the construction of the words "Indian country," particularly in the laws concerning the liquor traffic. The most vexatious of these questions was whether the extinguishment of Indian title to small individual lots in the midst of reservations took those particular lots out of the scope of "Indian country." This question was finally passed upon by the Supreme Court in the case of *Clairmont v. The United States*, in which it was held that such lots ceased to be "Indian country" upon the extinguishment of the Indian land title.

Another important question which arose was the question whether after the admission of Oklahoma into statehood the Federal Government still retained the power to prevent the introduction of liquor into that portion of Oklahoma which was formerly the "Indian Territory." This question was decided by the Supreme Court in the matter of *Charley Webb*, where it was held that the power of the United States still continued to prevent the introduction of liquor from other States into that portion of Oklahoma.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

IN GENERAL.

The work of this bureau during the past fiscal year has greatly increased, particularly in connection with investigations of violations of the antitrust laws, neutrality statutes, and the white-slave traffic act, although there also has been a steady growth in the work required in connection with the investigations of other classes of crimes.

Following the publication of the decisions in the *Standard Oil* and *Tobacco Trust* cases in May, 1911, the department was literally deluged with complaints against various industrial organizations which were alleged to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. These complaints received due consideration, and the vari-

ous charges made by the complainants were thoroughly sifted out and examined into by the agents of the Bureau of Investigation. These investigations covered a wide range of territory and related to practically every field of business activity, the agents participating monthly in an average of more than 41 investigations. The evidence collected by the special agents has formed the basis of most of the suits and criminal actions which have been instituted under the provisions of the antitrust law during the fiscal year. In many instances the facts developed did not justify the institution of proceedings, but a vast fund of information was accumulated which will be exceedingly valuable for reference in dealing with cases of this character in the future. Through the systematic distribution of this work among the various geographic divisions of the field force the cost has been kept at a minimum.

VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY STATUTES.

The unsettled condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico has necessitated a very large amount of work along the border between that country and the States of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, and the passage of the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, and the President's proclamation of the same date in pursuance thereof resulted in a very material increase of work in that territory. The agents who have been engaged in this work have been especially successful, having completely frustrated the efforts of Gen. Bernardo Reyes to set on foot in this country an expedition against the Government of Mexico, and having secured evidence warranting the arrest of Emilio Vasquez Gomez and a number of his most influential followers on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality statutes, thereby putting a stop to the activities of these persons in violation of the laws of this country. The cases against Reyes and his followers resulted in the conviction of 14 men in the southern district of Texas and 10 men in the western district of Texas. The investigations of violations of the joint resolution of March 14, and the President's proclamation of the same date, above mentioned, have already resulted in a large number of convictions, and there are now pending in the western district of Texas and elsewhere a number of important cases growing out of the unlawful exportation of munitions of war to Mexico. The larger number of these cases naturally are against adherents of the revolutionary forces, but indictments have been returned against persons alleged to have been operating on behalf of the Federal Mexican Government, and it has been the aim of the department to enforce the neutrality statutes with absolute impartiality. The convictions of Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magon, Anselmo L. Figueroa, and Librado Rivera, for conspiracy to violate the neutrality statutes, which were secured in the

southern district of California, which resulted in each of the defendants receiving a sentence of 23 months in the penitentiary, are of great importance, and should have exceptional deterrent effects on that class of unprincipled professional agitators who have caused so many disturbances in the Latin-American countries.

VIOLATIONS OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.

Owing to the tremendous increase in the number of violations of this law coming to the attention of the department, and the appalling conditions thereby revealed, in the latter part of April of this year I appointed a special commissioner for the suppression of the white-slave traffic, who is now engaged in putting into effect a comprehensive plan for the enforcement of the white slave traffic act and the prevention, as far as possible, of these violations. This plan includes the selection of local white-slave officers, who render service for nominal compensation, and it is believed that the carrying into effect of the present plans for the suppression of this traffic will result in very decided improvement of conditions, in the lessening of the violations of this law, and in rendering particularly difficult the perpetration of the most vicious class of offenses against the act. In the enforcement of this act the department has been careful to refrain from instituting technical or trivial cases, or cases which more properly belong in the State courts, and has restricted itself to the class of cases at which the act was primarily directed. As a result, during the period from July 25, 1910, to October 31, 1912, these prosecutions resulted in 337 convictions and 35 acquittals; 106 cases are pending. A schedule of these cases is contained in the appendix. The sum of \$100,000, out of the appropriation for "Detection and prosecution of crimes," has been set apart for this work. The nationwide investigation and prosecution for which the organization of the bureau is being perfected will require a much larger sum, and application will be made for an appropriation of at least \$200,000 to carry it on.

VIOLATIONS OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The Bureau of Investigation has also participated in a monthly average of 27 investigations of violations of the postal laws. Its work in connection with these cases has been largely to supplement in the most important cases by the use of expert accountants, the work of the post-office inspectors, and in otherwise cooperating with those officers; the enforcement of the laws with reference to the fraudulent use of the mails having been left primarily to the Post Office Department, with whose inspection service the Bureau of Investigation has cooperated in entire harmony.

ILLEGAL INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The enforcement of sections 238, 239, and 240 of the Penal Code, which are new provisions of law governing the interstate shipment

of intoxicating liquors, has also entailed considerable additional investigations, the number of investigations pending during the month of June being 54, and having increased to more than double that number during each of the last few months of the fiscal year. A very large number of important convictions have been obtained, and the beneficial effect of these prosecutions is already apparent.

BUCKET-SHOP CASES.

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sustaining a demurrer to the indictment of certain individuals for conspiring to violate the act of March 1, 1909, prohibiting the keeping of bucket shops in the District of Columbia, the bonds of a number of important defendants were released, and after the court of appeals by a unanimous opinion reversed the decision of the lower court it was necessary to again institute proceedings to remove them to the District of Columbia for trial. These removal proceedings have been successfully conducted, the defendants arraigned, and the cases will be brought to trial in the near future.

The so-called Scheftels case has been brought to a successful conclusion by the conviction of the two principal defendants, and the Capital Investment Co. case has recently been concluded by pleas of guilty on the part of three of the defendants and the imposition and payment of fines amounting to \$10,000 and costs.

VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

There has been an appreciable falling off of criminal violations of the national banking laws reported to this department by the national bank examiners during the past fiscal year. In my judgment this has been largely due to the deterrent effect of the numerous convictions of defaulting bank officers which have been secured in the past few years through the expert work of the bank accountants of the Bureau of Investigation. In addition to the preparation of cases arising under the national banking laws which have been prosecuted to final judgment during the year, many irregular practices in the national banks of the country have been stopped as a result of the investigations conducted by these accountants, who have effectively cooperated with the national bank examiners in every proper way. As above suggested, in a number of instances the services of these accountants have been utilized to good advantage in the preparation of cases under the postal laws, involving the fraudulent use of the mails in the promotion of fake stock-selling concerns of various descriptions, and in the preparation of statements and schedules of a technical nature for use in the prosecution of cases under the antitrust law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As a result of investigations by this bureau numerous prosecutions have been instituted for criminal violations of the bankruptcy act and for violations of section 32 of the Criminal Code, which relates to fraudulent impersonation of Government officers, and an increasing number of prosecutions for the violations of the many criminal laws as to which no investigating force is particularly provided have been handled by this bureau. Several fugitives from justice have been apprehended.

Particular mention should also be made of the so-called dynamiting cases, involving the interstate transportation of high explosives by members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the trial of which cases began in Indianapolis on October 1, 1912; and of the investigation of charges brought against United States Circuit Judge Robert W. Archbald, which has resulted in the impeachment proceedings now pending before the Senate.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE OFFICES, CONDUCT, ETC., OF COURT OFFICIALS.

Including a slight increase during the year, the number of examiners in the field at the close of the fiscal year was 13. In addition to making special investigations as required, general examinations were commenced or completed, or both, this year in 24 judicial districts or divisions, including a number of the larger and more important ones.

Special field examinations to test the accuracy of charges in the accounts of United States marshals and deputy United States marshals were also made by a special examiner in Colorado, northern Georgia, western Oklahoma, and southern West Virginia.

In the foregoing districts the following facts are worthy of special note:

Middle Alabama.—Following a special examination of the office of the referee in bankruptcy at Dothan the referee was superseded at the expiration of his term by another appointee. At the beginning of the present calendar year the defaulting deputy clerk of the district court in this district entered upon the services of a sentence of one year in the penitentiary which had theretofore been imposed and temporarily suspended.

California, northern.—Investigations discovered that the commissioner at Eureka had been indulging in very questionable transactions in the procurement and final disposition of cash bail deposited in cases pending before him. Upon presentation of the facts to the district judge his resignation was demanded and accepted.

Georgia, northern.—Following an examination showing the conversion of approximately \$10,000 of composition funds, fines, etc., and the falsification of his emolument returns, the resignation of the district clerk has been accepted, and proceedings are

under way in the Treasury Department to institute suit for the recovery of approximately \$13,000 claimed as due the United States.

Georgia, southern.—Following an examination of two months' time the district clerk was removed because of unsatisfactory conditions in his office.

Washington, western.—A clerk of the district court and deputy clerk of the circuit court at Seattle, who had been found short in his accounts of deposits for fees in a sum of about \$9,500, and whose resignation had been accepted, was indicted by the grand jury, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and the payment of a fine.

The investigations in that district also disclosed that the then clerk of the circuit court and deputy clerk of the district court at Tacoma was also short in his accounts and had converted official moneys to his own use. He has been removed from office and indicted; will be tried shortly.

South Dakota.—A considerable shortage in the trust funds in the official possession of the clerk's offices was found, as well as serious irregularities in the matter of handling such funds, and steps taken to remedy these matters.

In addition to the foregoing, it is seen from the reports of the examiners that much has been done in the routine features of the work in correcting improper practices, straightening tangled accounts, improving the methods of the various court officers, etc.

In the districts named below matters which originated in the work of examiners in prior years have progressed as follows:

Iowa, southern.—One of the suits pending against a former clerk of the United States circuit court to recover trust funds amounting to about \$13,000 has been tried by the court without a jury. The decision has not yet been rendered.

Massachusetts.—An unsatisfied claim against the clerk of the district court for \$8,812.84 unreported emoluments has been settled by the acceptance of an offer of compromise in the sum of \$6,500.

Michigan, eastern.—The suit against a former clerk of the circuit court to recover a large amount of trust funds has been referred to an auditor, and it is expected that this case will come to trial in November of this year.

New Mexico.—A balance of \$349.65 remaining due from a former clerk on account of moneys converted to his own use, has been made good by the surety company without suit.

In the past four years, examiners have necessarily devoted very considerable periods of time to individual districts, because of the very exhaustive investigations made of moneys that had come into the official custody of clerks of the United States courts—such investigations saving to litigants hundreds of thousands of dollars—and also because of the investigations of the status of pending United States cases. The latter work is practically completed, and the condition of moneys in the hands of clerks of courts has been so much improved

as to justify the belief that work incident to this matter will hereafter consume a much smaller proportion of the time devoted to each district. At the present rate of progress it is believed that within approximately two years it will be possible to make a full round of the judicial districts once every two years, or more frequently, instead of at the rate of once in four years, as at present.

When that time arrives, it will be practicable to undertake in every district what has heretofore been done only in isolated instances, to wit, the examination of the offices of referees in bankruptcy, authority for which is now given from year to year in the annual appropriation acts. The necessity for an examination generally of referees' offices has been suggested to the examiners many times in various ways, and those suggestions seem to be confirmed to a considerable extent by the isolated examinations made. The work so far performed indicates that serious consideration should be given to the questions as to whether or not a limitation should be put on attorney's fees in bankruptcy proceedings, and as to whether expenses in referees' offices should include such items as office rent, general stenographic services, etc.

Other questions arising from time to time in bankruptcy matters which may require action by Congress to adjust are as to what fees should be collected by clerks of court, where a partnership and the individual partners file petitions in bankruptcy or are adjudicated bankrupts at the same time, and what fees should be collected by the clerk for his services in ancillary proceedings.

The importance of amending the act of February 13, 1911, entitled "An act to diminish the expense of proceedings on appeal and writ of error or of certiorari" is respectfully urged. The courts have had great difficulty in construing this act, and much "judicial legislation" has been enacted in rules of court to provide compensation for the clerk for services which seem to be required by the act, but for which no compensation has been provided by law. In some districts the courts have almost or quite nullified the act by directing that the papers in a case shall not be taken from the custody of the clerk, that copies may be made by litigants only during regular office hours, and in the presence of the clerk, etc. The logical effect of such rules is that many or all transcripts prepared in such districts are made by the clerk in the same manner as prior to the enactment of the above-mentioned act. In other districts the courts have prescribed a fee of so much per folio or so much per page to be paid the clerk for comparing the printed record before certifying the same. No compensation for comparing has been provided by law.

The variety of questions arising in connection with the examination of the ~~records~~ accounts of court clerks emphasizes the wisdom of putting

them all on a salary basis and requiring all fees and emoluments received by them to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. I respectfully urge the passage of the bill to accomplish this purpose now pending before Congress.

In my report of last year, page 22, I stated that a large amount of work was being done in the investigation of offices of clerks of United States courts and that the need of such investigation was thoroughly demonstrated by the results obtained, irregularities having been found to exist in a large number of the clerks' offices and actual dishonesty in others.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done in this line:

Number of offices examined.....	220
Number of offices in which serious irregularities were found.....	28
Number of clerks resigned or dismissed.....	10
Number of clerks indicted.....	6
Number of clerks convicted.....	3

The seeming disparity between the number of offices in which serious irregularities were found and the number of clerks resigned or dismissed, indicted, and convicted is explained by the statement that in some instances where serious irregularities were found the persons responsible therefor had died, or criminal prosecutions were barred by statute or criminal liability could not be established.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

During the fiscal year 1912, 64 opinions were rendered by the Attorney General; 7 upon requests of the President and 57 upon requests of the heads of departments.

Title opinions and condemnations.

Three hundred and twenty-five opinions were rendered relating to the title to lands to be acquired by the United States for public purposes, valued in the aggregate at \$5,000,000, so far as can be ascertained. Some of these were not strictly title opinions, but related to easements, rights, and other matters arising out of lands, water rights, and questions in relation to rivers and harbors, but all connected with land. During the same period there were conducted 125 suits for the condemnation of land, rights, or interests therein.

Under the act of June 25, 1910, for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, two squares in this city have been condemned and taken, and there is now pending a suit to acquire 10 more squares for the same purpose. Under the Appalachian Forest bill, approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat., 961), much work has been done upon the title to 300,000 acres of land to be acquired for the purposes of said act.

SUPPLY DIVISION.

During the fiscal year 1912 the Division of Supplies received from officials in the department and from the United States courts 5,786 requisitions for supplies, as against 5,380 for the previous year. Upon these requisitions there were issued 2,194 purchase orders for supplies, costing approximately \$75,661.38.

In addition to the foregoing there was expended the sum of \$61,713.35 under the appropriation "Federal Court Reports and Digests," and \$945 under the appropriation "United States Supreme Court Reports and Digests thereof," authorized by sections 227 to 229 of the Judicial Code, which became operative on January 1, 1912.

During the year 1,832 requisitions for printing and binding were drawn on the Public Printer, as against 1,908 for the previous year. The total cost of printing and binding for the year was \$47,101.04.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Detailed statistics by districts will be given in the appendix.

Number of cases commenced during the year.

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.....	4,001
Criminal prosecutions by the United States.....	15,953
Admiralty cases.....	1,636
Other suits to which the United States was not a party.....	9,356
Bankruptcy petitions filed.....	19,745
Total.....	50,691

Collections, judgments, fines, etc.

Collected by the United States in civil cases.....	\$1,164,427.95
Collected by the United States in criminal prosecutions.....	854,506.04
Collected through the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury in compromise of claims not in suit.....	730,136.16
Total collected by the United States.....	2,749,070.15

Miscellaneous.

Judgments for plaintiffs in admiralty cases.....	1,636,677.51
Judgments for defendants in admiralty cases.....	31,820.66
Judgments for plaintiffs in other cases to which the United States was not a party.....	72,095,263.21
Judgments for defendants in other cases to which the United States was not a party.....	\$702,041.18
Total liabilities in bankruptcy cases closed during the year.....	170,153,496.75
Total assets realized in bankruptcy cases disposed of during the year.....	38,554,099.64

Number of cases pending July 1, 1912.

Civil cases to which the United States was a party-----	5,662
Criminal prosecutions by the United States-----	9,503
Admiralty cases-----	5,440
Other cases to which the United States was not a party-----	48,830
Bankruptcy petitions-----	32,864
Total-----	102,299

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE UNITED STATES COMMERCE COURT.

The cases of *United States v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. et al.* and *United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Co. et al.*, known as the Intermountain Rate cases, involving the constitutionality and construction of section 4 of the interstate commerce act as amended by the act of June 18, 1910 (the long-and-short-haul clause), on appeal from the decision of the Commerce Court, which reversed the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were argued in the Supreme Court February 23, 26, 27, 1912, and were on April 8, 1912, by order of the court, restored to the docket and assigned for reargument at the October, 1912, term. The cases were reargued at the present term before the full bench and resubmitted to the Supreme Court, where they are now pending undetermined.

There were pending in the Commerce Court November 1, 1912, 22 suits brought to review orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Appendix 34 contains a list of—

1. All cases transferred to the Commerce Court upon the passage of the act of 1910, or subsequently commenced therein, showing wherein applications for preliminary injunction have been made, and, if so, whether granted or denied, and the final decision of the Commerce Court; whether or not appealed to the Supreme Court, and decision in the latter court.

2. Applications to the Commerce Court for temporary injunctions showing 7 temporary injunctions granted, 12 denied, and 6 motions pending. The pending motions are to enjoin the carrying out of orders requiring pipe lines to file schedule of rates and to conform to the interstate-commerce law upon the ground that the petitioners are not common carriers.

3. Statement showing periods of litigation in the Commerce Court as compared to the circuit courts in cases in which preliminary injunctions have been issued. This latter statement shows that the average time which has elapsed between the filing of suit in the courts of first instance and the argument and submission of the case in the Supreme Court since the establishment of the Commerce Court, is 9½ months, whereas the average time previously required when the jurisdiction was in the circuit and district courts, was 21½ months.

In my opinion the Commerce Court has proved a satisfactory instrument for the determination of legal questions out of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission by which such questions were passed upon by the circuit courts throughout the country.

It is much more expeditious; it has upheld a larger portion of cases than did either the circuit or the Supreme Court; and it has granted temporary injunctions with more freedom than the circuit courts did.

I believe it would be very injurious to the interests of justice, as well as to the due, convenient, and expeditious administration of justice, to now return to the old plan of distributing cases among the many district courts of the United States. The defense of these cases coincidentally in all parts of the country would lead not only to serious inconvenience and greatly to greater delay, and in this class of cases would be especially disadvantageous to the public.

In my opinion, the criticisms which have been made of the Commerce Court are due chiefly to the fact that the review over the orders of the commission has not been defined either by act of Congress or by authority of the Supreme Court. This difficulty would be best remedied by—

(1) Require the commission to state in its report the order, the findings of fact and the reasons therefor.

(2) Provide that all findings of fact appearing in the said report shall be final and conclusive.

(3) Limit court review exclusively to questions of law upon the commission's report.

The most important decisions which have been made by the Commerce Court act were those of the *St. Louis & San Francisco v. The United States* and in *H. H. Gamble v. The United States* and in *H. H. Gamble v. The United States*, where it was held that the Commerce Court has jurisdiction over orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission which refused any relief to shippers who had been denied relief to the petitioners.

I recommend that the act be amended so that the Commerce Court shall have jurisdiction of all cases (as distinguished from questions of fact) which come before the commission which deny relief to shippers, and which are to apply to it, to the same extent as they now apply to the circuit courts, aside orders granting relief. The present situation is that, in general, the shipper

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of law by the commission, such relief being limited substantially to the railroads.

The responsibility for the conduct on behalf of the Government of litigation over orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be devolved upon one official department. It should either be vested in the Attorney General, as is the case with other litigation in which the United States is concerned, or it should be vested exclusively in the Interstate Commerce Commission. There were many objections to the old system under which the commission first acted in a quasi judicial capacity in deciding questions within the scope of its authority under the act, and then became a litigant in the courts to maintain the validity of its own proceedings. The anomaly of such a system led to the enactment of a provision in the amending law of 1910 (36 Stat., 539, 543) giving charge and control of the interests of the Government in such cases to the Attorney General. But a proviso in section 5 of that act authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission, and any party or parties interested in the proceeding before the commission to appear as parties to the suit of their own motion as of right, and to be represented by their counsel.

While the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission have thus far been able to avoid any differences in policy in conducting litigation arising under the act, still it will readily be seen that such differences might well arise, and that the interests of the Government are not apt to be advanced where those charged with the representation of its interests in legal proceedings are in disagreement, and the power and responsibility of decision is not vested in any one.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES.

A detailed statement of the appropriations for this department for the fiscal year 1912 will be given in the appendix.

The grand total of all appropriations for the department and the United States courts for the year was \$10,818,350.69, of which substantially one-half was for expenses of the courts of the United States.

The appropriations for the current year, including appropriations without year made by the last session of Congress, are \$10,175,798.79, and the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year are \$11,173,117, an increase of \$997,318.21.

SUPREME COURT.

The following is a summary statement of the number and disposition of cases in the Supreme Court wherein the United States was

a party in the fiscal years 1905 to 1908, inclusive, contrasted with those in the years 1909 to 1912, inclusive:

APPEALS BY THE UNITED STATES.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total.
Won.....	12	6	7	8	28	17	18	11	28	69
Lost.....	8	8	12	4	32	11	6	13	11	41
Split.....			1					1		1
Dismissed.....	7	3	2	3	14	9	4	18	2	38
Certioraris denied.....		2		4	8	11	6	9		28
Total.....	27	19	22	14	82	48	29	52	41	170

WHEREIN UNITED STATES WAS APPELLEE.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total.	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total.
Won.....	20	22	17	21	80	23	22	32	38	125
Lost.....	4	14	23	9	50	8	1	5	9	23
Split.....										1
Dismissed.....	6	20	8	17	51	30	12	10	13	55
Certioraris denied.....	8	15	12	14	49	14	8	22	37	81
Total.....	38	71	60	61	230	65	43	70	97	286

The following table shows the result of last year's work of the Supreme Court of the United States so far as the number of cases can show it. There was an increase of 61 in the number of cases docketed on the appellate docket, and an increase of 44 in the number disposed of. The number of cases remaining undisposed of was increased from 640 to 671.

	Appellate docket—October term.									
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cases at close of previous term not disposed of.....	344	308	282	280	305	343	421	478	586	640
Cases docketed at the term.....	385	425	400	488	476	471	487	508	509	530
Total.....	729	731	682	768	781	814	908	981	1,095	1,170
Cases disposed of at the term.....	423	449	402	463	438	393	430	395	455	490
Cases remaining undisposed of.....	306	282	280	305	343	421	478	586	640	671

A reference to the foregoing table shows a total of 1,095 cases on the appellate docket during the 1910 term. The number of cases pending was increased during the 1911 term to 1,170, showing an increase of 75 cases on the appellate docket.

At the close of the October term, 1910, there remained undisposed of on the appellate docket 640 cases and on the original docket 10 cases, making a total of 650. The number of cases docketed at the October term, 1911, was 532, of which 530 were on the appellate docket and 2 on the original docket. These, with the 650 cases remaining undisposed of, make the total number of cases pending at the last term, 1,182, of which 1,170 were on the appellate and 12 on the original docket. Of this number 502 were disposed of during

the term, of which 499 were on the appellate and 3 on the original docket, leaving undisposed of at the close of the October term, 1911, 680 cases, 671 being on the appellate and 9 on the original docket.

The number of appellate cases actually considered by the court was 459, of which 261 were argued orally and 198 submitted on printed arguments. Of the 499 appellate cases disposed of 155 were affirmed, 83 reversed, 80 dismissed, 44 were settled by the parties and dismissed, in 7 questions certified were answered, 125 were denials of petitions for writs of certiorari under the act of March 3, 1891, and 5 were docketed and dismissed.

The total number of cases on the appellate docket in which the United States was a party or had a substantial interest disposed of at the October term, 1911, was 144, in 2 of which there were cross appeals. The United States was appellant in 41 of these cases and appellee, etc., in 97; was not a party to the record but had a substantial interest in 5, and 1 was a certification of questions.

Of the 41 cases appealed, etc., by the Government, 25 were decided in its favor and 9 adversely, 1 partly in favor of and partly adverse, 1 case was dismissed by it, 1 was dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction, 1 was affirmed per stipulation, and in 3 the judgments were modified and affirmed.

Of the 97 cases in which the Government was appellee, etc., 36 were determined in its favor and 8 adversely, 1 partly in favor of and partly adverse to the Government, 1 was modified and affirmed, 4 were dismissed by the appellants, 8 were dismissed by the court, 1 was abated by death, in 1 error was confessed, and 37 were denials of petitions for writs of certiorari. In addition 5 cases (the Employers' Liability Cases), in which the Government was not a party but had a substantial interest, were decided in its favor, and 1 case was a certification of a question which was decided in favor of the United States.

Of the foregoing 144 cases 16 were appeals from the Court of Claims, 6 of which were taken by the Government and 10 by the other side. Of the 6 cases appealed by the Government 3 were decided in its favor, 2 adversely, and 1 was modified and affirmed; while of the 10 appealed by the other side 7 were decided in favor of the Government, 2 adversely, and 1 modified and affirmed.

Of the 144 cases referred to, 39 were criminal, of which 5 were capital, 11 being appealed by the Government under the Criminal Appeals Act, 27 were appealed, etc., by the defendants, and 1 was a certified question. Of the above 11 cases, 7 were decided in favor of the United States, 2 adversely, 1 was dismissed by the Government, and 1 docketed and dismissed; while of the 27 cases appealed, etc., by the defendants, 4 were decided in favor of the United States, 2 adversely, 3 dismissed by the court, 1 dismissed by the defendants,

1 was a confession of error, and in 16 petitions for certiorari were denied. The question certified was decided in favor of the Government.

Seven cases were appeals, etc., from the circuit courts of appeals, in 5 of which the Government was appellant and in 2 appellee. Of the 5 in which the United States was appellant, 1 was decided in its favor and 4 adversely; while of those in which it was appellee, 1 was decided in its favor and 1 was dismissed by the court.

In cases finally determined the United States was respondent in 37 petitions for writs of certiorari, which were denied. Of these, 3 were from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and 2 from the Court of Customs Appeals.

There were 5 cases from Porto Rico, 5 from the Philippine Islands, 1 case from Hawaii, and 9 from the Commerce Court.

In 4 cases on the original docket motions for leave to file petitions were denied, and in 1 the petition was denied.

IMPORTANT CASES DECIDED.

Abstracts of the most important cases decided by the court during the October term, 1911, in which the Government was a party or had an interest which have not been heretofore mentioned in this report will be found at the end of this report.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Departing from the practice in previous reports, instead of placing all recommendations of new legislation together in a separate portion of this report, I have made them in connection with the subjects respectively dealt with in the report. The following statement shows what legislation has been heretofore recommended by me, whether or not enacted into law, and the present status of pending bills.

Except where otherwise indicated, no action has been taken by Congress on these recommendations.

Juvenile court, District of Columbia, jurisdiction of.

Recommended in 1909, 1910, 1911. Act approved June 18, 1912.

Grand jury, amendment to statutes providing for holding terms of court and relating to the.

Recommended in 1909. Act approved March 3, 1910.

Evidence in criminal cases.

Recommended in 1909. Act approved May 7, 1910.

Reports by United States attorneys to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Recommended in 1909. Act approved April 9, 1910.

Amendment to the Tucker Act.

Recommended in 1909. Enacted in section 151, Judicial Code.

Traveling expenses of Federal judges within their own districts.

Recommended in 1909 and 1910. Enacted in section 259, Judicial Code.

Examination of surety companies.

Recommended in 1909. Act approved March 23, 1910.

Appropriation for books for United States judges and district attorneys.

Recommended in 1909. Annual appropriation of \$15,000.

Minimum penalty for violation of the national banking law:

Recommended in 1909.

S. 6568, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

This bill was not reintroduced in the session following.

Search warrants for property stolen from the Government:

Recommended 1909, 1910, and 1911.

H. R. 22762, Sixty-second Congress, second session.

April 2, 1912, referred to committee.

Indeterminate sentences—reformatory prisoners:

Recommended in 1909 and 1911.

H. R. 16344, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

Parole:

Recommended in 1909.

H. R. 14925, Sixty-second Congress, second session, amending the parole act.

March 27, 1912, reported to Senate.

See also H. R. 20284, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to committee February 16, 1912.

Investigation of jails, etc.:

Recommended in 1911.

H. R. 21594, Sixty-second Congress, second session.

June 21, 1912, favorably reported to the House.

Proof of handwriting in judicial proceedings:

Recommended in 1911.

H. R. 20102, Sixty-second Congress, second session.

August 24, 1912, passed House.

Appeals in criminal cases:

Recommended in 1909.

See H. R. 21592, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to amend Sections 128 and 238, Judicial Code.

Referred to Judiciary Committee of House March 9, 1912.

S. 5909, Sixty-second Congress, second session; referred to Committee on Judiciary of Senate.

To expedite the removal of criminals:

Recommended in 1909.

General immunity statute:

Recommended in 1909, 1910, and 1911.

S. 6565, Sixty-first Congress, second session (second section 36 Stat., chap. 216, p. 352).

H. R. 1223, Sixty-second Congress, first session, to amend section 860, Revised Statutes; referred to Committee on Judiciary, House, April 4, 1911.

Service of process on corporations in criminal cases:

Recommended in 1910 and 1911.

S. 849, Sixty-second Congress, second session, passed the Senate; referred to House Committee on Judiciary April 16, 1912; amends section 1014, Revised Statutes.

Jury challenges on behalf of the United States:

Recommended in 1909.

S. 7102, Sixty-first Congress, third session, passed Senate January 11, 1911; H. R. 32214, Sixty-first Congress, third session; referred to House Committee on the Judiciary.

See section 287, Judicial Code; provisions slightly changed as to Government.

This relates to section 819, Revised Statutes.

Additional circuit judges:

Recommended in 1909.

See S. 2604, Sixty-second Congress, first session.

Authorizes additional circuit judge for fourth circuit.

Passed Senate, referred to House Judiciary Committee, July 12, 1911.

Judgments of appeal in civil cases:

Recommended in 1909 and 1910.

S. 4460, Sixty-second Congress, second session, amending section 128, Judicial Code.

Salaries of Federal judges:

Increase recommended in 1909 and 1910.

Deputy clerks for circuit courts of appeals:

Recommended in 1909 and 1910.

Acts: 36 Statutes, chapter 33, page 895; section 125, Judicial Code.

Provisions for confinement in the Federal penitentiaries of prisoners not sentenced to hard labor:

Recommended in 1910.

Special assistants before grand juries:

Recommended in 1910.

S. 6569, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

H. R. 21335, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

Petty offenses:

Recommended in 1910.

Repeal of the act of 1888 concerning Government-owned telegraph lines:

Recommended in 1911.

Suspension of sentences:

Recommended in 1909.

Appeals to the Supreme Court:

Recommended in 1910.

See sections 250, 251, and 252, Judicial Code.

Court of Appeals, District of Columbia:

Increase in number of justices, recommended in 1910.

Service of process by special agents:

Recommended in 1910.

Notice of sale of lands by Solicitor of the Treasury:

Recommended in 1910.

Gratuities to revenue officers:

Recommended in 1910.

See Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 103, section 26, punishment for soliciting money, receiving money or thing of value, etc.

Sale of liquor to Indians:

Recommended in 1910.

See S. 2624, Sixty-second Congress, first session.

Right of appeal in Indian cases:

Recommended in 1909, 1910.

See section 182, Judicial Code.

Alaska.—Electric light plants, Alaska:

Recommended in 1911.

See chapter 387, page 512, Session Laws, second session, Sixty-second Congress, creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, conferring legislative power, etc.

Statute of limitations in customs forfeiture cases:

Recommended in 1910.

Visitorial power of the collector:

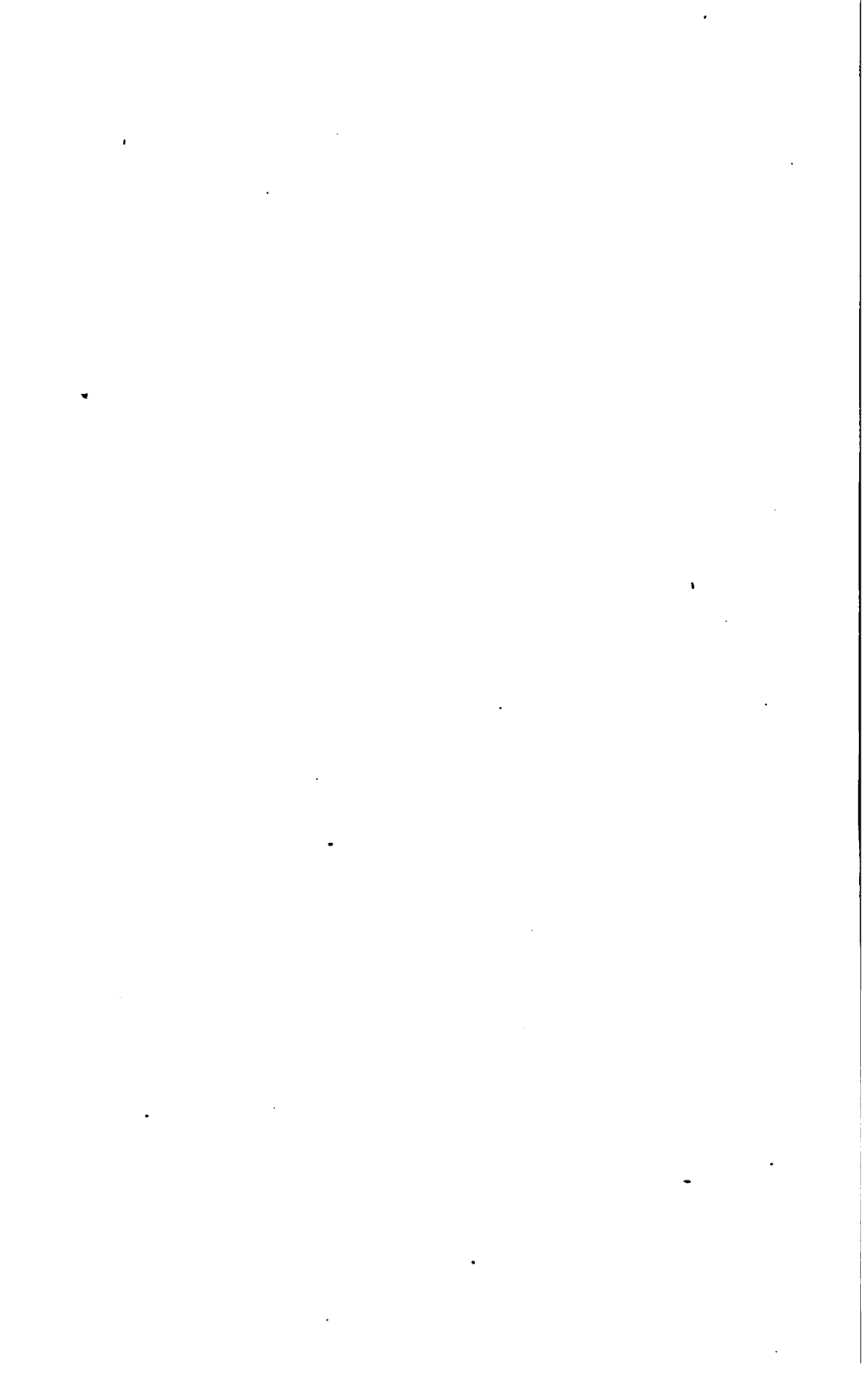
Recommended in 1910.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC LANDS.**Recommended in 1910 and 1911:**

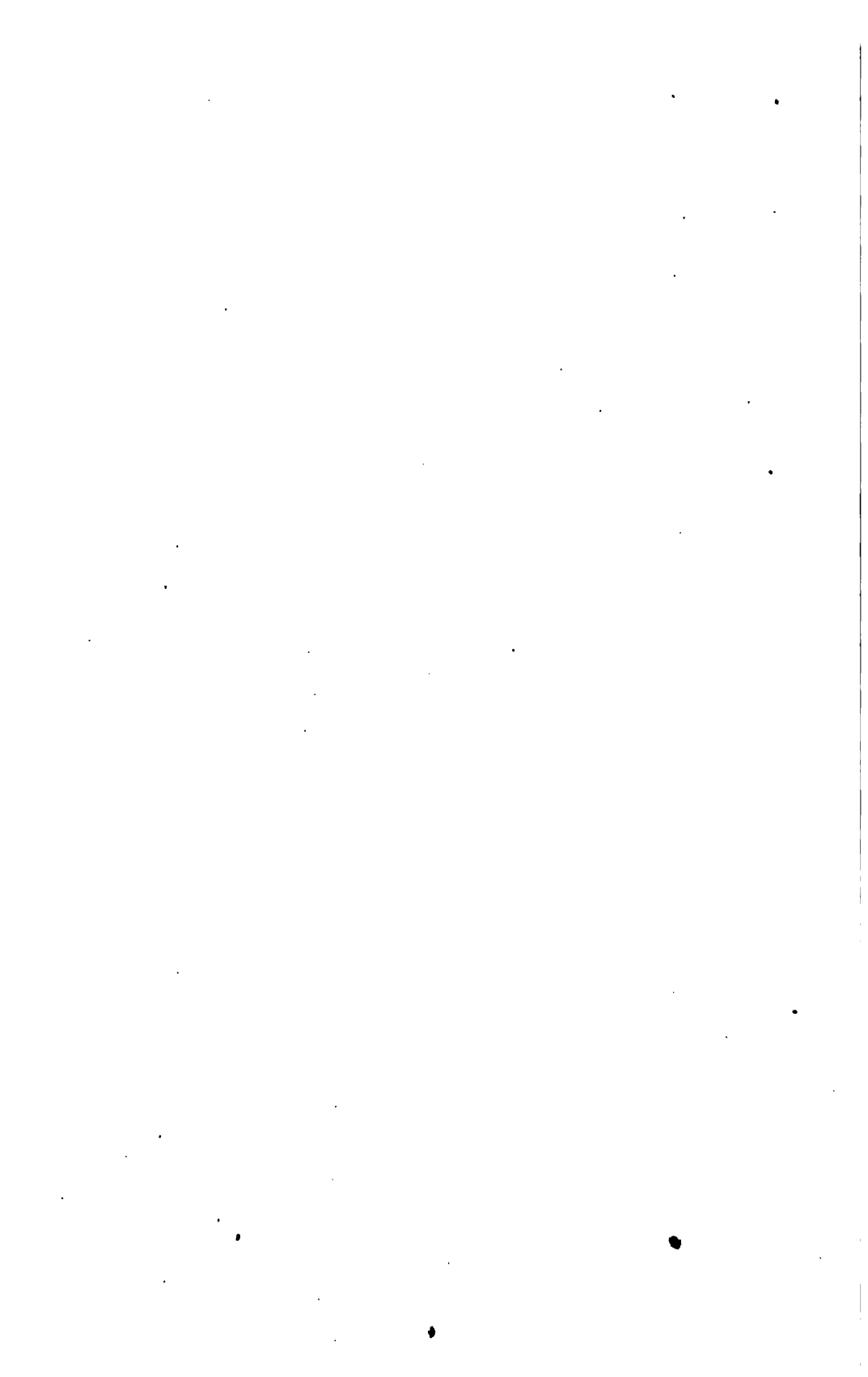
1. Suits against Government agents.
2. Protection of Government agents.
3. Inspection of entered and patented land.
4. Venue of suits by the United States against corporations and others.
H. R. 2892. Introduced April 10, 1911.
5. False claims against the United States, filing of false papers, etc.
H. R. 25803. Introduced July 17, 1912.
6. Defrauding the United States. H. R. 25803. Introduced July 17, 1912.
7. Conspiracy to defraud.
8. Forgery of Indian deeds.
9. Deeds to restricted lands.
10. Timber trespass, Indian allotments.
11. Fires on Indian allotments.

Recommended in 1911:

12. Suits to forfeit grants for breach of conditions subsequent. H. R. 23802.
Introduced April 26, 1912.



ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF
BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS.



ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS.

DEFENDING SUITS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of suits in the Court of Claims and suits against the Government prosecuted in the district and circuit courts of the United States:

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

First. General jurisdiction cases, or those which are commenced in the Court of Claims direct, where the cause of action against the Government has arisen within six years prior to the filing of the petition and in which the court is authorized to render and enter judgment.

Second. General jurisdiction cases, wherein Congress passes a special act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in matters between the Indians and the United States and between various citizens and the Government, wherein the claimants have not the right to bring the action under the general statute.

Third. Departmental cases, or cases referred to the Court of Claims by the various heads of the executive departments of the Government.

Fourth. Congressional cases, or those claims which are referred by Congress or any committee of either House of Congress to the Court of Claims for investigation and report to Congress.

GENERAL JURISDICTION CASES.

Cases disposed of during the year.....	150
Amount claimed	\$66, 243, 846. 38
Judgments in favor of the United States, dismissing the petitions in 50 cases, claiming.....	\$64, 256, 004. 45
Judgments in favor of the claimants in 100 cases, claiming.....	\$1, 987, 841. 93
Amounts recovered in them.....	\$618, 762. 29
Cases filed during the year.....	724
Amount claimed in them (approximately).....	\$13, 958, 730. 00
Cases now pending	3, 884

CHINESE INDEMNITY CASES.

These are claims growing out of the so-called "Boxer outbreak" in China in the year 1900.

In three of these cases, claiming \$214,916.38, judgments were rendered in favor of claimants for \$122,153.19. These judgments are payable from the Chinese indemnity fund.

INDIAN CASES UNDER SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Two cases were brought by Belt and Mullen against the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, respectively, involving claims against the individual freedmen aggregating \$343,006.56. Demurrers to the claimants' petitions were sustained and the petitions dismissed. Applications were made for appeals to the Supreme Court.

In the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee for the Cherokee freedmen, *v. The United States and the Cherokee Nation*, a supplemental petition was filed on behalf of some 1,800 Cherokee freedmen for enrollment as Cherokee citizens, the aggregate claims amounting to about \$3,000,000. A judgment was rendered in their favor by the Court of Claims, and that court was reversed by the Supreme Court during the present term.

There were also 1,214 claims disposed of upon demurrers in 9 separate suits, involving \$384,522.36, of persons claiming as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by intermarriage participation in the distribution of certain tribal funds appropriated by Congress in payment for Cherokee tribal lands under the act of March 3, 1893.

In the case of the Mille Lac Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota *v. The United States*, \$3,532,100 was claimed for lands opened up to settlement, and judgment was rendered by the Court of Claims for \$827,580.72, the Chief Justice and Judge Howry dissenting. The case is now on appeal in the Supreme Court.

The case of *F. F. Green v. The Menominee Tribe of Indians* and the individual members thereof was brought by a licensed Indian trader for supplies furnished to individual Indians engaged in logging operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The court sustained the Government's demurrer to the petition, both as to the liability of the tribe and the individual members thereof, and dismissed the petition. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court, and the decision will determine claims against some 800 individual Indians involved in 16 suits in the Court of Claims, aggregating \$129,266.55.

CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

Cases disposed of during the year	1,035
Amount claimed (approximately)	\$6,065,012.95
Dismissed on loyalty and other causes	159
Amount claimed	\$4,265,296.97
Favorable to defendants on merits	168
Amount claimed	\$253,105.86
Favorable to claimants on merits	707
Amount claimed	\$1,546,610.12
Amount awarded	\$512,549.60

Discontinued (amount not stated)-----	1
Number of cases pending June 30, 1912, exclusive of subnumbered cases-----	2,583

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

Cases disposed of during the year-----	135
In favor of the United States-----	73
In favor of claimants-----	62
Aggregate amount found for claimants-----	\$161,768.35
Cases pending June 30, 1912-----	2,284

DEPARTMENTAL CASES.

Under the act of March 3, 1883 (ch. 116, 1 Supp. Rev. Stats., 403), there have been referred by the heads of the executive departments during the year 10 claims in which the court was asked to pass upon certain disputed questions of law and fact. Seven cases, claiming \$71,785, were heard, in which findings of fact and conclusions of law were filed by the court in favor of the claimants in the sum of \$13,205, and certified to the various departments from which the claims were transmitted.

There are now pending 69 cases under this classification.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

During the year 14 suits were filed in the district and circuit courts throughout the United States involving in the aggregate \$42,982.38. Four cases were dismissed, two stand on error to the Supreme Court, and one to the circuit court of appeals. Judgments were rendered in three cases for which Congress has made appropriations.

There are now pending in the various district courts 138 cases.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT FROM THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

There are now pending in the Supreme Court 26 cases appealed from the Court of Claims. Twenty of these are appeals on behalf of the claimants in the court below, four on behalf of the Government, and two cross appeals by the Government.

CUSTOMS DIVISION.

The report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of matters arising under the customs revenue laws may be summarized as follows:

The past year has served to dispose of all customs litigation in the circuit and district courts, circuit courts of appeal, and Supreme

Court. It is now by law confined to the Board of General Appraisers and the Court of Customs Appeals.

Five cases were argued in the Supreme Court, three of which were decided in favor of the United States and two adversely.

The following tabulations show the number of cases handled in the Supreme Court and the Court of Customs Appeals and the number of issues involved therein, together with a view of the results of the year's work as compared with that of previous years.

CASES DECIDED ON ARGUMENT.

	1910	1911	1912
Won by the United States.....	106	133	132
Won by the importers.....	74	89	83
Total.....	180	222	215

ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CASES DECIDED ON ARGUMENT.

Won by the United States.....	68	113	126
Won by the importers.....	46	75	71
Total.....	114	188	197
Percentage won by the United States.....	59.6	60.1	64.0

CASES DECIDED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

Won by the United States.....	112	211	224
Won by the importers.....	158	23	49
Total.....	270	249	273

Nine issues in excess of the number for 1911 were disposed of, and the United States secured favorable decisions in 64 per cent of these, as against 60.1 per cent for that year. These results are shown notwithstanding a steadily increasing percentage of appeals taken on behalf of the Government.

Customs litigation, in a peculiar degree, flourishes upon legal delays. The average life of the argued appeals during the history of this office, reckoning from the date of the board's decision to decision by the Customs Court or other appellate tribunal, has been shortened at the following rate: 1910, 2 years 1 month; 1911, 1 year 6 months 16 days; 1912, 1 year 6 days.

The consistency of action which the Assistant Attorney General's office can take, as compared with the system under which the customs litigation of the several districts was handled by the United States attorneys, is the largest single factor in this showing.

RECORD BEFORE THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

The following statistics, taken from annual reports of the board, show a steady increase of business before that tribunal.

HEARINGS.

	1910	1911	1912
At New York.....	1,942	2,514	2,860
At other ports.....	67	84	69
Total.....	2,009	2,598	2,929

PROTESTS.

Pending at beginning of year.....	95,22	116,087	170,855
Received.....	65,95	121,187	96,099
Decided.....	45,08	66,419	120,801
Pending at end of year.....	116,08	170,855	146,153
Suspended at end of year.....	33,49	51,524	9,256

REAPPRAISEMENTS (BEFORE SINGLE GENERAL APPRAISERS).

Pending at beginning of year.....	425	621	590
Received.....	3,481	4,506	5,795
Decided.....	3,285	4,537	5,480
Pending at end of year.....	621	590	590

RE-REAPPRAISEMENTS (ON APPEAL TO BOARDS).

Pending at beginning of year.....	105	137	194
Received.....	1,020	1,525	1,710
Decided.....	988	1,468	1,670
Pending at end of year.....	137	194	234

During the past year fresh efforts have been put forth to have the interests of the Government in reappraisements better protected. As a result the number of reappraisements in which advances over the entered values were sustained in whole or in part has increased over previous years by about 20 per cent.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Solicitor of the Treasury shows that during the last fiscal year 2,519 civil suits were instituted for the recovery of a total of \$7,241,474.75, and judgments were rendered in suits commenced during that period and prior thereto, including fines in criminal cases, amounting to \$1,897,168.12. Collections in both civil and criminal cases aggregated \$1,939,975.25.

In addition, claims not in suit, involving \$1,045,935.59, were settled by compromise upon payment of \$723,256.34, and judgments in internal-revenue cases were compromised upon payment of \$6,879.82, making the total amount collected by both court proceedings and compromise \$2,670,111.41.

The collections above reported do not include the sum of \$78,958.74 collected through the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Including this amount the total collections from all sources aggregate \$2,749,070.15.

During the year there were also deposited in the Treasury by clerks of courts unclaimed moneys in the court registries amounting to \$91,820.98.

There were 152 written opinions rendered on questions of law submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury and 4,590 bonds and contracts examined as to their legal sufficiency, besides the heavy correspondence carried on with the United States attorneys, clerks of courts, and others, which it has been found impracticable to tabulate.

SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Summary of the report of the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor is as follows:

Summary of work done, fiscal year July 1, 1911-July 1, 1912.

Legal opinions rendered, formal and informal (memorandum)-----	577
Claims, injured employees compensation act, involving (examination as to law and facts)-----	2, 059
Contracts examined (approved, disapproved, drafted, redrafted, modified, involving expenditures amounting to \$1,455,776.70)-----	308
Contracts examined (indeterminate amounts, fuel, supplies, etc.)-----	58
Leases examined (approved, disapproved, etc., involving expenditures amounting to \$71,073.28)-----	64
Bonds, contract, examined (approved, disapproved, etc., amounting to \$563,287.50)-----	154
Bonds, official, examined (approved, disapproved, amounting to \$308,000)-----	76
Bonds, alien immigrants, examined (approved, disapproved, amounting to \$848,300)-----	1, 294
Miscellaneous matters, embracing everything submitted for the advice or suggestion of the solicitor, or for the formulation of departmental action, not included in the foregoing items-----	833
Total number of matters disposed of-----	5 423

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

A summary of the report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of Indian depredation claims is as follows:

Total number of cases filed-----	10, 841
Amount claimed-----	\$43, 515, 867. 06
Cases reduced to judgment-----	9, 841
Amount claimed-----	\$39, 300, 822. 99
Cases reinstated since Nov. 1, 1911-----	24
Amount claimed-----	\$199, 248. 00
Judgments for claimants from Nov. 1, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1912-----	58
Amount claimed-----	\$140, 794. 00
Amount of judgments for claimants-----	\$38, 694. 00

Judgments for defendants from Nov. 1, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1912-----	133
Amount claimed -----	\$595, 249. 74
Number of cases now pending-----	1, 000
Amount claimed -----	\$4, 215, 044. 07

The above statement shows that since the date of my last annual report 189 cases have been decided by the court, the total amount claimed in such cases being \$736,043.74. The claimants recovered judgments in 56 cases, the amount claimed being \$140,794, and the amount awarded them being \$38,694. In 133 cases the judgments were in favor of the defendants, the amount claimed in such cases being \$595,249.74.

PARDONS.

The report of the attorney in charge of pardons shows the number of applications for clemency considered during the year, and the number of applications granted, denied, and pending to be as follows:

Cases pending July 1, 1911-----	92
Cases filed during the year ending June 30, 1912-----	399
Cases reopened, filed in prior years-----	13
Total number of cases for consideration-----	<u>504</u>

Applications granted:

Unconditional pardons-----	20
Conditional pardon-----	1
Sentences commuted-----	78
Sentences commuted conditionally-----	2
Fines remitted-----	10
Fines remitted conditionally-----	8
Respite-----	2
Pardons, after sentence served, to restore civil rights-----	39
Pardons to restore rights of citizenship to deserters from the Army and Navy-----	47
Pardon to restore the right to become a citizen-----	1
	<u>206</u>
Applications denied by the President-----	55
Total number of cases considered by the President-----	261
Cases adversely reported by district attorneys and judges-----	150
Cases filed without action-----	23
Cases pending June 30, 1912, including those wherein reports have not been received or awaiting further information from other sources-----	70
Total number of cases disposed of or pending-----	<u>504</u>

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Special attention is invited to the reports of the wardens of the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth, which are included in the appendix. They contain an account of interesting experiments made during the year in the discipline of those institutions.

Modern humane treatment of prisoners seeks to deal with them in a kindly, helpful spirit, rather than to unnecessarily add to the severities of confinement. About a year ago I introduced at Atlanta the experiment of permitting prisoners to play baseball within the penitentiary inclosure once a week—on Saturday afternoons. This has been continued, and has proved, as the warden's report shows, one of the most effective methods of improving the morale of the prison which has thus far been discovered. A punishment which is most dreaded by offenders against prison rules, consists in depriving them of the privilege of attending these weekly games. All prisoners not engaged in actual hard labor are subjected to a "setting-up" drill of an hour a day unless relieved by the physician's order. The beneficial results of this discipline are shown in the improved moral and physical condition of the prisoners. These experiments proved so successful at Atlanta that the same system has now been introduced at Leavenworth.

The necessity of relaying the floor of the dining room at Atlanta was availed of as an opportunity of introducing a new method of treating prisoners at meals. Instead of seating them at long tables and enforcing silence during meals, which had been the uniform prison discipline, tables seating eight were provided and the prisoners are allowed to converse during meals. The warden's reports show that the result has been a far more cheerful and improved spirit among the prisoners, and it is regarded as a marked step in humane treatment.

Schools have also been established in each of the penitentiaries for the purpose of giving daily instructions in reading and writing to illiterate prisoners, and rapid improvement is shown by the warden's report. I have endeavored to so organize the instruction that every illiterate prisoner shall be taught to read and write and the elements of arithmetic within two years. The wearing of stripes as a prison uniform has been abandoned. A number of other modifications in prison discipline are noted in the warden's reports.

PAROLES.

The administration of the parole law has also been attended with excellent results. Out of 191 prisoners paroled during the year only 2 have violated the conditions of their parole. I again urge upon Congress the passage of the bill extending the benefits of the parole law to life-term prisoners who shall have served at least 15 years of actual confinement. This bill was passed by the House of Representatives and has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Its passage was recommended by the

unanimous vote of the board of wardens of penitentiaries, embracing some 37 wardens of the leading penitentiaries, and by the American Prison Congress at its last annual meeting, held in Baltimore, Md., during the current month. A considerable number of applications for executive clemency on behalf of this class of offenders are being held in the hope that the Senate may pass this bill and the cases dealt with under the parole law.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The number of United States prisoners in confinement in the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., Leavenworth, Kans., and McNeil Island, Wash., the Government Hospital for the Insane, the National Training School for Boys, and in State institutions other than county jails on June 30, 1912, was 2,751, as compared with 2,547 on June 30, 1911, an increase of 204.

Of the 2,751 in confinement on June 30, 1912, 2,340 were confined in the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., Leavenworth, Kans., and McNeil Island, Wash., and of the 61 confined in State penitentiaries, 46 were confined in institutions which receive prisoners for terms of less than one year; 83 were confined in the National Training School for Boys, at Washington, D. C.; and 140 in State reformatories and houses of correction. There were 127 prisoners transferred for treatment to and confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The following table shows the number of prisoners received in the United States penitentiaries, in State penitentiaries, the National Training School for Boys, and State institutions for juveniles, houses of correction, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, with other statistics relating thereto:

	United States Institutions.	State penitentiaries.	National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia.	State reformatories and houses of correction.	Total.
In prison July 1, 1911.....	2,198	122	108	128	2,546
Received from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,280	47	29	249	1,805
Total in prison during the year.....	3,478	169	132	377	4,151
Discharged from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,006	108	49	237	1,400
Remaining in prison June 30, 1912.....	2,467	61	83	140	2,751
Released:					
By expiration of sentence.....	726	78	38	215	1,057
Paroled.....	178	10	7	8	198
Died.....	26	1		1	28
Pardoned or commuted.....	38	2			40
Transferred to United States penitentiaries, State institutions, and insane asylum.....	29	16		8	53
By habeas corpus or order of court.....	6	1	1	5	13
Escapes.....	8		4	5	12

	United States institutions.	State penitentiaries.	National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia.	State reformatories and houses of correction.	Total.
Received during the year ending June 30, 1912:					
Violations of parole.....	6	1	-----	-----	7
Violations of revenue laws.....	168	-----	8	67	238
Counterfeiting, etc.....	118	2	2	5	122
Violations of postal laws.....	861	7	14	55	437
Violations of pension laws.....	8	-----	-----	-----	8
Violations Indian-country liquor laws.....	92	2	-----	86	130
Larceny.....	34	5	-----	4	43
Murder or manslaughter.....	32	2	-----	1	35
Robbery, burglary, and housebreaking.....	115	10	-----	2	127
Assault with intent or with a dangerous weapon.....	40	1	-----	3	44
Violations national banking laws.....	20	-----	-----	4	24
Violations white-slave laws.....	88	11	-----	14	113
Offenses other than those named.....	208	6	10	58	282
Nativity—					
Born in the United States.....	1,081	42	29	168	1,265
Foreign born.....	249	5	-----	86	340
Sex—					
Male.....	1,277	15	29	241	1,562
Female.....	3	32	-----	8	43
Habit of life—					
Claim to be temperate.....	551	27	20	178	776
Admit themselves to be intemperate.....	729	20	9	71	829
Color—					
White.....	989	29	15	196	1,179
Colored.....	271	17	14	46	348
Indians and others.....	70	1	-----	7	78
Education—					
Could read and write.....	1,068	42	15	238	1,363
Could read only.....	11	-----	3	-----	14
Could neither read nor write.....	206	5	11	11	233
Social relations—					
Married.....	617	31	-----	128	776
Single.....	663	16	29	121	829
Previous convictions—					
In prison for first time.....	857	36	29	240	1,162
Heretofore served imprisonment.....	423	11	-----	9	443
Age when admitted—					
Under 20 years of age.....	76	3	29	89	147
Between 20 and 30 years of age.....	508	19	-----	76	603
Between 30 and 40 years of age.....	386	14	-----	68	443
Between 40 and 50 years of age.....	202	8	-----	41	251
Over 50 years of age.....	128	3	-----	30	161
Of those in prison June 30, 1912:					
Idle.....	127	1	-----	122	350
Disabled or sick.....	115	3	-----	1	119
On piece-price plan.....	-----	2	-----	-----	2
On State account.....	-----	9	-----	88	42
On prison duties.....	2,003	46	-----	189	2,238
Total working.....	2,008	57	-----	222	2,287

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The number of prisoners in confinement June 30, 1912, was 1,165, the average daily population being 1,083; the average daily population for 1911 was 1,047.

The cost of maintenance of the penitentiary during the year was \$231,961.71; the average yearly cost of maintenance per man was \$214.06; the daily cost \$0.585; the cost for subsistence alone was \$0.13. The cost per man per day for maintenance in 1911 was \$0.559, and the cost for subsistence alone was \$0.116.

The increased cost over last year is accounted for largely through the severe drouth at the beginning of the year, which materially re-

duced the yield of farm products, especially potatoes, which it became necessary to purchase at the highest prices ever known in that locality, and to the severe winter through which that locality passed, said to have been the coldest known to the memory of the oldest inhabitant, which added \$2,500 to the institution's coal bill.

During the year the prisoners were employed in continuing the erection of prison buildings, in the cultivation of prison farms, and the usual prison duties. The average daily number of men employed upon construction work was 359.

The value of the farm supplies raised during the year and used by the penitentiary was \$13,989.67. The value of the farm supplies consumed by the institution during the last fiscal year was \$16,508.23.

During the year there were 8 deaths, a decrease of 3 as compared with last year.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

The number of prisoners in confinement on June 30, 1912, was 954, the average daily population being 833. The average daily population for the fiscal year 1911 was 767.

The cost of maintenance of the penitentiary was \$171,211.11; the average yearly cost of maintenance per man was \$205.54; the daily cost, \$0.562. The daily cost per prisoner for subsistence alone was \$0.111. The average yearly cost of maintenance per man for 1911 was \$211.44; the daily cost, \$0.579; while the daily cost for subsistence alone was \$0.108.

During the year the prisoners were employed in connection with the erection of prison buildings, the cultivation of the prison farm, and the usual prison duties. The number of days' labor performed on construction work by prisoners was 51,946.

The value of farm supplies raised and used by the penitentiary during the year was \$9,541.37.

During the year there was 10 deaths, an increase of 4 over the preceding year.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, M'NEIL ISLAND, WASH.

The number of prisoners in confinement on June 30, 1912, was 221, the average daily number for the year being 170. The average daily population for the fiscal year 1911 was 135.7.

There was expended during the year for the maintenance of the penitentiary \$46,312.88. The average yearly cost of maintenance per prisoner was \$247.57; the daily cost, \$0.678. The daily cost for subsistence alone per prisoner was \$0.112, while the daily cost for the year 1911 was \$0.1198.

During the year the prisoners were employed in connection with the erection of prison buildings, excavating and filling, cultivating

of farm, boat building, and the usual prison duties. There were three deaths during the year among the prisoners, which is the same number as last year.

An inclosing wall is badly needed at this institution to prevent escapes and to avoid the expense of removing to other Federal penitentiaries prisoners of the more desperate class, whom it would be unsafe to confine at the McNeil Island Penitentiary in the absence of a wall. In the absence of a wall the prison is exposed to attack from the outside, and this is a constant source of real danger, when it is considered that the entire force of guards, both day and night guards, numbers but 12.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION RECORDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 3,257 Bertillon photograph and criminal record cards and 10,380 finger prints were received. There are at present on file in this office 33,196 Bertillon photographs and records, 39,914 finger-print records, and 60,700 criminal index cards. During the year 1,377 identifications were made.

NEEDED PROVISION FOR UNITED STATES FEMALE PRISONERS.

The department is confronted with practically the same conditions with regard to female prisoners of the penitentiary class as exist with regard to prisoners of the reformatory class, in that none of the State institutions are willing to receive the female prisoners. The number of female prisoners is increasing very rapidly, due largely to the prosecutions under the white-slave law. Practically all of these prisoners are now confined in the Kansas State penitentiary at Lansing, Kans., under an arrangement made several years ago with the warden of that institution, whereby he agreed to receive a limited number of such prisoners and to keep them for a limited time. That institution has already served notice on the department to take away these prisoners, but temporary arrangements have been effected whereby the institution will continue to receive the female prisoners for a limited time at an increased rate of payment, provided they are not afflicted with tuberculosis or insanity. There are now in the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington two female prisoners who have been certified by the superintendent of the institution to be restored to their normal mental condition and who should be removed to a penitentiary to serve out the remainder of their terms, and there is also a female prisoner in the United States jail in the District of Columbia whose sentence to be hanged was recently commuted by the President to life imprisonment and who should be taken to a penitentiary to serve her sentence, but none of these prisoners can be taken to the Lansing institution,

because the authorities refuse to receive the first two mentioned on account of their having been insane, and they refuse to receive the one last mentioned because she is afflicted with tuberculosis.

Several years ago preliminary plans were prepared providing for the erection of a wing for female prisoners at the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., but the work was discontinued on account of lack of funds. An appropriation of \$55,000 is needed to complete this wing, and the amount should be provided without delay, so that the department can proceed with the work of providing quarters for its female prisoners, the number of which is constantly increasing.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The report of the board of trustees shows that there were confined in the school on June 30, 1912, 371 juvenile offenders, a decrease of 38 over June 30, 1911. There were received during the present fiscal year 181 juvenile prisoners. Of this number, 116 were committed from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 2 from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and 24 from United States courts other than of the District of Columbia; 29 were returned paroled prisoners and 4 were returned escaped prisoners. The maximum number confined at any one time during the year was 409; the minimum number confined during the year was 360; and the total average number of prisoners was 387. The average age of boys received during the year was 14.7.

There was one death during the year. The general health of the inmates of the school has been good.

There has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States, in accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, the sum of \$812.72, being net proceeds of the farm and shops.

Much progress has been made in the work of constructing new buildings during the fiscal year for which appropriations have been made. The new hospital has been completed, it having been formally opened on December 13, 1911. It is a much-needed addition and insures the best medical and surgical treatment possible for the school.

The new F family building is about completed and will be ready for occupation early this winter.

The new buildings for live stock are well on the way to completion and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation some time this winter.

Among other improvements there has been constructed a new walk way from the administration building to the Bladensburg Road. Work has also been commenced on a hedge fence along this road fronting the school grounds. Practically all the construction

and repair work of the school is done by the boys themselves under the guidance and supervision of trained foremen.

The total amount expended uring the year for the maintenance of the school was \$56,863.18.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report of the trustees for the National Training School for Girls shows that there were confined in the institution 80 on June 30, 1912. During the year there were 51 commitments, 53 were paroled, and 6 returned.

With the exception of a threatened epidemic of diphtheria, the health of the school has been good.

Attention is called again to the necessity for the purchase of additional land to be used for the benefit of the school. The board of trustees says it is important that this land be secured, especially now that a large part of the school farm will be required for new buildings.

Attention is also called to the necessity for a parole officer for the school. At the close of the fiscal year there were 129 girls on parole. One of the teachers was detailed to visit them, but, with her other duties, it was impossible to make visits sufficiently frequent to be productive of best results.

The total amount expended during the year for the maintenance of the school was \$22,641.64, which includes salaries, repairs, and all items entering into the running of the school.

SUPREME COURT.

ABSTRACTS OF DECISIONS AT OCTOBER, 1911, TERM.

The following are abstracts of the most important cases not hereinbefore noted, in which the United States was a party, decided at the October term, 1911.

Interstate Commerce Commission v. Diffenbaugh; Interstate Commerce Commission v. F. H. Peavey & Company; Union Pacific Railroad Company v. Same. (222 U. S., 42.)

These are known as the "Grain Elevator Cases." They involved the legality of certain orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting the payment by common carriers of allowances to owners and lessees of grain elevators at points on the Missouri River for the elevation of grain shipped from points west of the river and destined to points beyond. The purpose of the order in each of the cases was the same, namely, to remove what the commission thought constituted an undue preference and unjust discrimination, in violation of the Hepburn Act, resulting from the payment by the carriers of allowances at the points mentioned and their refusal to pay similar allowances or any allowances whatever at other points. In the Peavey case Peavey & Co. contracted with the Union Pacific Railroad Co., which has its eastern termini at Missouri River points, for the elevation of the grain transported by the latter at 1½ cents per 100 pounds, which charge the commission finally reduced to three-fourths of a cent per 100 pounds, regarding that as reasonable compensation for the services performed. The commission, however, prohibited all compensation for the elevation by Peavey & Co. of the grain owned by it or in which it had any interest if at the time of such elevation it also cleaned, clipped, and mixed the grain, upon the theory that these were commercial advantages not enjoyed by owners and shippers of grain not similarly situated, and thus constituted an unjust discrimination as against the latter. The order in the Diffenbaugh case, which was directed against certain railroad companies operating through lines, and which had made the same allowance for elevation as the Union Pacific Co., in order to meet the latter's competition, also forbade any payment whatever for such service. The lower court was of the opinion that the "elevation" of the grain was a part of the "transportation," which the law required the

carriers to provide or to pay reasonable compensation therefor; that the treatment of the grain in the elevators (cleaning, etc.) was a trade service, over which the commission had no power; and that the commission therefore exceeded its power in the promulgation of the orders referred to. This decision, somewhat modified as to the proper allowance to Peavey & Co. under its contract, was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Curtin v. Benson. (222 U. S., 78.)

This case involved the validity of certain rules established by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to grazing cattle on private lands within the limits of Yosemite National Park. In order to reach their property and graze cattle thereon many landowners in the park are obliged to cross the Government park lands. The Interior Department promulgated rules authorizing the taking of stock over these lands, but provided that it must be done "with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent" of the park. Because of appellant's refusal to comply with this rule and his insistence upon driving his cattle over the land without such permission, the superintendent removed the cattle from his property and prevented its use until the rule should be complied with. This, the Supreme Court declared, was a destruction of essential uses to private property; that to take an essential use of property was to take property itself; and that therefore the rules were such as were beyond the power of the Secretary to promulgate.

Bryan, collector of the port of Charleston, v. Ker, executrix. (222 U. S., 107.)

The Supreme Court here held that although a writ which a court has power to issue in a proper case may have been irregularly issued, an officer is authorized and bound to act thereunder if it comes into his hands as an apparently valid writ, the irregularity rendering the writ not void but voidable merely.

Crozier v. Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft. (224 U. S., 290.)

This was a suit by respondent to enjoin the manufacture by Gen. Crozier, chief ordnance officer of the United States, of guns and gun carriages, alleging infringement of certain letters patent. The Supreme Court held that the action could not be maintained, the proper remedy being a suit in the Court of Claims for compensation.

Ker & Company v. Couden. (223 U. S., 268.)

This was an action to recover possession of a tract of land which was gradually formed by the action of the sea and is now part of the United States navy yard at Cavite, P. I., defendant in error

being the naval officer (commandant) in charge. Prior to the acquisition by the United States of the Philippines, the land in controversy formed part of the Spanish navy yard. Ker & Co. claimed title under conveyances from the owner of the upland. The Supreme Court, affirming the judgment of the Philippine courts, declared the title in the United States, basing its decision chiefly upon the considerations that according to the Spanish law of waters of 1866, effective in the Philippines in 1871, such accretions belonged to the public domain unless and until the Government should decide they were no longer needed for public utilities; that the doctrine that such accretions belonged to the public domain had been adopted by the leading civil law countries, including France, Italy, and Spain; and that the case was governed by the law of the Philippines, not that which prevails in this country.

United States v. Citroen. (223 U. S., 407.)

The correctness of the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that imported pearls capable of being strung as a necklace, or intended for that purpose, are dutiable under paragraph 436 of the tariff act of 1897 at 10 per cent ad valorem, as pearls "in their natural state, not strung or set," and not at 60 per cent under paragraph 434, as urged by the Government, was the issue in this case and was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Hussey, administratrix of Crane, v. United States. (222 U. S., 88.)

In this case the Supreme Court held that one claiming an interest in property is bound to consider at the time such property is sold by trustees whether he will assert his title to the property or accept a share of the proceeds; and that acceptance of such proceeds and failure to make timely disavowal of the sale may amount to ratification.

The "Abby Dodge." (223 U. S., 166.)

The constitutionality of the act of June 20, 1906, regulating the landing, etc., of sponges at ports of the United States, was sustained by the Supreme Court. Claimant's main contention against the validity of the act was its alleged repugnancy to the Constitution, in that it applied to sponges taken in local waters and therefore dealt with a matter exclusively within State jurisdiction. The Supreme Court held that while the statute could be given the construction contended for by claimant it was also susceptible of being confined to sponges taken *outside* of local waters, and should be so construed, following the rule that where two interpretations of a statute are admissible, one of which makes the statute constitutional and the other unconstitutional, the former must be adopted. How-

ever, as the libel failed to allege that the acts were done outside of the territorial limits of the State, the decree of the lower court in favor of the Government was reversed, with permission under the circumstances to amend the libel to present a case within the statute.

Tang Tun v. Edsell, Chinese Inspector. (223 U. S., 673.)

The right of petitioners, Chinese, to be admitted into the United States and the legality of the inquiry to determine whether they were entitled to entry were here involved. The immigration officer found against petitioners on the first proposition, which decision the Supreme Court upheld. The court also held with the Government on the second proposition, and decided that the requirements of the law in the case had been satisfied, and there was no ground for judicial intervention.

United States v. Eckstein. (222 U. S., 130.)

This case involved the correct classification under the tariff act of 1897 of artificial or imitation horsehair. The Supreme Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, declared the merchandise properly classified under the so-called "similitude clause" of section 7 of the act, with cotton yarn, and not with silk yarn, as urged by the Government. It was also decided that a substantial similarity in any one of the four particulars mentioned in the similitude clause is adequate to classify an article thereunder.

United States ex rel. Turner v. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior. (222 U. S., 204.)

Whether relators were entitled to the writ of mandamus to compel the restoration of their names to the rolls of membership of the Creek Nation, from which they had been stricken by the Secretary of the Interior without proper notice, was the issue in this case. The Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the Court of Appeals, decided against relators, because, instead of replying to the Secretary's answer alleging fraud in procuring the enrollment, they elected to stand upon their demurrer—an admission of the fraud.

United States v. Congress Construction Co. (222 U. S., 199.)

Here it was held by the Supreme Court that under the so-called material men act of 1894, as amended, an action on a bond for labor and materials furnished must be brought in the district in which the contract was to be performed, regardless of the residence of the principal and the sureties, the court having ample authority to obtain jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants through the service of its process upon them in whatever district they may be found.

United States ex rel. Turner v. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior. (222 U. S., 683.)

This was a case in which the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia holding that a decision of an executive officer of the Government, made in the discharge of a duty imposed by law and involving the exercise of judgment and discretion, can not be reviewed by mandamus.

Philadelphia Company v. Stimson, Secretary of War. (223 U. S., 605.)

Appellant, a Pennsylvania corporation, was the owner in fee of Brunot's Island, in the Ohio River near Pittsburgh. In 1895 the Secretary of War, acting in the interest of navigation and under authority conferred by Congress, established harbor lines for Pittsburgh Harbor. These lines followed closely the actual high-water mark, and fell, for the most part, *within* the limits of the ordinary high and low water lines previously fixed (in 1865) by a Pennsylvania State commission. Subsequent to the fixing of the lines by the State authorities and prior to the establishment of those by the War Department, a considerable portion of the shore of the island inside the high-water line, as determined by the former, was washed away from time to time by heavy floods and freshets, shifting the line inward upon the island. Appellant claimed ownership, and therefore the right of reclamation, to the line established by the State, insisting upon that as the permanent boundary, and attacking the establishment of the Federal Government line as an unlawful taking of its property for public use without compensation. The Supreme Court, in harmony with the position taken by the Government, decided that the changes in the line were due to gradual erosion, and not to avulsion, and that in accordance with the well-settled rule in such cases, the river constituted the boundary, to the shores of which only appellant was entitled to hold. The court also pointed out the paramount power of Congress over navigation and the right of the Secretary of War under authority of Congress to fix harbor lines superseding those fixed by a State.

Wood v. United States. (224 U. S., 132.)

This was an appeal involving a claim by Wood, a naval officer serving as aid to the Admiral, for additional compensation during the period of such service. The Court of Claims disallowed the claim upon the ground that the statute upon which it was based had been repealed; and its decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Huse v. United States. (222 U. S., 496.)

Appellant had a four-year contract with the Post Office Department for carrying the mails between the post office and railway mail

stations at Omaha, Nebr., but because of his repeated failures in the performance of the contract it was canceled. Thereupon suit was brought for the balance due and for damages, but the Court of Claims decided that as the contract had been properly canceled, and as the Government had sustained damages in excess of the amount due, appellant was not entitled to recover. This, too, was the view entertained by the Supreme Court.

United States v. Ellicott. (223 U. S., 524.)

The question for decision here was as to the liability of the United States in damages because of its refusal to permit the carrying out of an alleged contract made with appellees, through the Isthmian Canal Commission, for the construction of six steel dump barges. The abrogation of the contract was based upon appellees' failure to adhere to the original specifications in so far as they related to dimensions of materials, the contract as finally entered into containing terms so greatly at variance with the specifications as advertised as to make it an impossibility to construct a barge of the weight designated unless through the use of materials reduced in weight, size, and power of resistance. Because of this irreconcilable conflict the Supreme Court declared the contract void for uncertainty, and therefore unenforceable.

Herrera v. United States. (222 U. S., 558.)

The right of appellants to recover the value of the use and profits of which they claimed they were deprived by the alleged unlawful seizure and detention by the United States of the steamer *San Juan* during the War with Spain, immediately following the surrender of Santiago, Cuba, was the issue here. The decision of the Court of Claims, where the suit was instituted, was against appellants on the ground that the vessel at the time of its seizure was still enemy property, and that such seizure therefore constituted an act of war. This was also the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Diaz v. United States. (222 U. S., 574.)

The question in this case was the same as that in *Herrera v. United States*, with which it was argued and submitted, and the decision in which was followed.

United States v. McMullen et al., Administrators. (222 U. S., 460.)

This case presented for decision the liability of defendants in error as sureties upon a bond given to secure the performance of a contract for dredging the channel of the Beaufort River at Port Royal, S. C. After the work was about one-half completed, the contractor, the New York Dredging Co., abandoned it, whereupon the Navy De-

partment canceled the contract and the work was finished under contract with a third party at an increased cost; and it is for this increase in cost that suit was brought. Liability on the part of the sureties was denied chiefly upon the ground that the dredging company had been granted extensions of time, without their consent, within which to complete the contract, and they were thereby discharged. As the specifications, however, which were a part of the contract, provided for an extension of time, of which the sureties had knowledge, it was held that the sureties were not relieved by such extensions. Other points made by defendants in error denying liability were all decided against them.

Fairbanks v. United States; Warren v. United States. (223 U. S., 215.)

These were actions brought by appellants, Chippewa Indians, to determine their rights to two 80-acre allotments of land in the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn., under the Chippewa treaty of 1867, and various allotment acts relating thereto. Appellants, who had been given original allotments of 80 acres each under the so-called Nelson Act of 1889, made application for 80 acres *additional* under the Steenerson Act of 1904, an act amending and superseding, in part, prior legislation upon the same subject, and enlarging the quantity of land to be allotted each Chippewa Indian to 160 acres. Application was also made, subsequent to the passage of the act of 1904, by two other Chippewas for these identical 80 acres, as original allotments, however, under the act of 1889. The lands were eventually allotted to the latter; and this action the Supreme Court sustained, the court holding that the Nelson Act was still effective as to such Indians who had not received *any* allotments at the time of the passage of the Steenerson Act, and that those who had received allotments were therefore not entitled to make selections of *additional* lands under the Steenerson Act to the exclusion of those who had not received *any* allotments under the Nelson Act.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company v. United States. (223 U. S., 560.)

This case presented the right of appellant, the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., under the indemnity provisions of its so-called branch line grant of 1871, to select, in lieu of lands lost within the place limits of the grant, lands which were subject to the provisions of the grant made to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. in 1866, but which, by the act of 1886, were forfeited to the United States. The grants mentioned were made to aid in the construction of railroad lines, and the controversy arose through the overlapping of the limits of the grants at the intersection of the two lines. The Supreme Court decided against appellant, following *Southern Pacific Railroad Company v. United States* (168 U. S., 1), in which it was held that

in view of the conditions attached to the grant and of the reservations of power in Congress contained in the act of 1866, such lands became, upon the forfeiture act of 1886, the property of the United States, in which the Southern Pacific Co. had acquired no interest affecting the Government's ownership.

United States v. Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Southern Pacific Railroad Company v. United States. (223 U. S., 565.)

As in the case immediately preceding, there was here involved the title to lands selected by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. as lieu or indemnity lands because of a deficiency within the place limits of its grant. The Supreme Court decided the cases in favor of the Southern Pacific Co., distinguishing them from the preceding case and that in 168 U. S., 1, in that the grants in the present cases were made by one and the same act, entitling each company to take an equal undivided moiety of the lands within the conflicting limits.

Latimer v. United States. (223 U. S., 501.)

That scrap tobacco, consisting of tobacco sweepings, is properly classifiable under the tariff act of 1897 as "unmanufactured tobacco," dutiable at 55 cents per pound and not at 10 per cent ad valorem, was the decision of the Supreme Court in this case.

Powers v. United States. (223 U. S., 303.)

Plaintiff in error was convicted under an indictment charging him with violating certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the distillation of spirituous liquors. While numerous errors were assigned in the Supreme Court, all of which were decided against Powers, the chief objection concerned the admission at the trial of the testimony of Powers given before a United States commissioner at a preliminary hearing. This, it was claimed, worked a violation of his rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution protecting him against self-incrimination. As the record showed that the testimony was entirely voluntary and understandingly given, the Supreme Court held it was properly admitted in evidence.

Campbell v. United States. (224 U. S., 99.)

This was an action at law, brought in the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado against the sureties on an official bond of a receiver of public moneys, to recover for a default of their principal, in which the Supreme Court sustained a judgment in favor of the defendants and overruled the Circuit Court of Appeals upon the ground that the latter was without jurisdiction to review the case.

Hendricks v. United States. (223 U. S., 178.)

This was a writ of error to review a conviction and sentence for subornation of perjury based upon the ground that the indictment did not sufficiently set forth the nature and cause of the accusation within the meaning of the Sixth Amendment. This contention was regarded by the Supreme Court as manifestly frivolous, and it dismissed the writ.

Plummer v. United States. (224 U. S., 137.)

Held, that an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy is entitled to the same rate of pay and allowances under the Navy Personnel Act of 1899 as an assistant surgeon.

United States v. Baruch. (223 U. S., 191.)

This was a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and involved the classification under the tariff act of 1897 of cotton featherstitch braids. The Supreme Court declared the goods assessable as "braids," at 60 per cent, the duty imposed by the collector and contended for by the Government, and not as "notions" or "bindings," at 45 per cent, the classification urged by respondents.

Brown v. Elliott, United States Marshal in and for the Northern District of California, et al.; Moore v. Elliott, United States Marshal in and for the Northern District of California. (225 U. S., 392.)

These were conspiracy cases under section 5440, Revised Statutes, in which the Supreme Court followed *Hyde v. United States* (225 U. S., 347), to the effect that the conspirators may be tried in the State or district where an overt act is committed. In the present cases, however, the indictment alleged that the exact place and district of the conspiracy were unknown to the grand jurors. But the Supreme Court held that if the indictment sufficiently charged the commission of overt acts within the district, as had been done here, it was sufficient, even though it stated that the place where the conspiracy was formed was unknown.

B. Altman & Co. v. United States. (324 U. S., 583.)

This case involved the proper classification for tariff purposes of a bronze bust imported from France. The bust was assessed at 45 per cent ad valorem under that paragraph of the tariff act of 1897 covering "articles or wares not specially provided for in the act." Appellants, protesting, insisted upon classing the bust as "statuary," under a commercial reciprocal agreement entered into by the United States under authority of the same act, dutiable at 15 per cent. The

Supreme Court sustained the Government's classification. Another question in the case was whether the agreement referred to was a "treaty" within the meaning of section 5 of the Circuit Court of Appeals Act permitting a direct appeal from a circuit court to the Supreme Court in any case, among others, in which the validity or construction of any treaty is drawn in question. The Supreme Court held it was.

The United States v. Société Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Caill; Société Anonyme des Anciens Etablissements Caill v. United States. (224 U. S., 309.)

This was a suit for royalties claimed to be due for the use by the Government of a patented invention known as a "gas check," or "obturator," a device applied to breech-loading cannon to prevent the escape of gas. The Court of Claims found that there had been an infringement of the patent and rendered judgment against the Government, and this was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

United States v. Colorado Anthracite Co. (225 U. S., 219.)

The Supreme Court in this case affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims sustaining the validity of an entry for coal lands under the coal-land laws and permitting the appellee company to recover the purchase price paid to the United States for the land, because of the subsequent cancellation of the entry. The question in the case was whether the company was an "assign" within the meaning of the act authorizing repayment of the purchase price in certain instances "to the person who made such entry, or to his heirs or 'assigns,'" the entry having been made by another party for the benefit of the company, with funds furnished by the latter, and the land subsequently conveyed to it. The Supreme Court held that the company was an "assign," and therefore entitled to recover.

Johannessen v. United States. (225 U. S., 227.)

The constitutionality of the provision of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 596), authorizing the institution of proceedings by the Government for the cancellation of certificates of citizenship if found to have been fraudulently or illegally procured, was in issue in this case and was upheld by the Supreme Court. The chief objections urged to the constitutional validity of the legislation were (1) an exercise of judicial power by the legislative branch of the Government, because the act authorized the impeachment of a pre-existing judgment, and (2) unconstitutionality as an ex post facto law, because retrospective. As to the first proposition, the Supreme Court pointed out that the certificate here involved had been procured ex parte, the Government not having been a party to the pro-

ceeding, and, like other public grants, could be revoked if found to have been obtained unlawfully; and to the second point answered that the *ex post facto* provision is confined to laws respecting criminal punishment, and has no relation to any other retrospective legislation.

Eastern Cherokees v. United States. (225 U. S., 572.)

This was a supplemental petition filed in the Court of Claims by the Eastern Cherokees, challenging the ruling of that court, subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court, in the matter of the recovery of certain claims against the United States arising under treaty obligations with the Cherokee Indians—whether the recovery was in the name of the rightful claimant. The right of the attorneys to receive any fees or compensation out of the moneys so recovered, was also attacked. The Supreme Court held that the Court of Claims having passed upon the questions, and its judgment having been affirmed, the matters had been adjudicated, and that the Court of Claims must give effect to the judgment so affirmed, according to the mandate of the Supreme Court.

Clairmont v. United States. (225 U. S., 551.)

Whether a railroad company's "right of way" through an Indian reservation, the Indian title to which strip of land covered by the "right of way" has been extinguished and the land freed from the right of Indian occupancy by virtue of an agreement between the United States and the Indians, is "Indian country" within the meaning of the Federal liquor statute, forbidding the introduction of liquor into such country, was the question presented for decision in this case and was decided by the Supreme Court in the negative—against the Government.

United States v. Fidelity Trust Company. (222 U. S., 158.)

This was a suit in the Court of Claims for the recovery of inheritance taxes collected by the United States under the war revenue act of June 13, 1898 (30 Stat., 448). Appellee was the residuary legatee under a will, to hold the fund in trust, etc., and to pay over the net income to the testator's niece, in quarterly payments. The claim was based upon the refunding act of June 27, 1902, which directs the refund of taxes collected on "contingent beneficial interests," which shall not have become vested prior to July 1, 1902. The Government insisted that the legacy was a vested life estate and not a "contingent beneficial interest," and therefore did not come within the purview of the refunding act; and the Supreme Court so held.

United States v. Garbish. (222 U. S., 257.)

The sole question in this case was whether the usual work of constructing levees upon the Mississippi River constitutes an "extraordinary emergency" within the meaning of the Federal eight-hour law of August 1, 1892, which restricts the employment of all laborers and mechanics upon any of the public works of the Government to eight hours a day, *except in case of extraordinary emergency*. The Supreme Court decided the question in the negative.

Diaz v. United States. (223 U. S., 442.)

Here the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands sustaining a judgment of conviction of homicide, not capital, the validity of which was the question involved in the case. Diaz was convicted before a justice of the peace of assault and battery. Shortly thereafter the person assaulted died as a result of the injuries, whereupon Diaz was tried and convicted in the court of first instance of homicide. In the Supreme Court of the United States it was objected that the conviction was invalid because (1) of former jeopardy, (2) denial of the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, in that the judgment was in part rested upon the proceedings before the justice of the peace, and (3) denial of the right to be present and heard at every stage of the trial, in violation of the provisions contained in the Philippine act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 691). All of these the Supreme Court overruled, the first, because the offenses were not the same; the second, upon the ground that the record of the proceedings referred to was put in evidence by the accused himself, was offered without qualification or restriction, and was therefore properly admitted; and the third, for the reason that Diaz voluntarily absented himself, which, the court held, operated as a waiver of his right to be present.

United States v. Plyler. (222 U. S., 15.)

Held, that the forgery of vouchers required upon examination by the Civil Service Commission, certifying to the character, fitness, etc., of an applicant, constitutes a fraud against the United States within the contemplation of section 5418 of the Revised Statutes, and that it is not essential to charge or prove an actual financial or property loss to make a case under the statute.

United States ex rel. Lowe v. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior. (223 U. S., 95.)

The main question presented for decision here, which was sustained by the Supreme Court, was the legality of the action of the Secretary of the Interior in striking the names of relators—descend-

ants of Cherokee freedmen—from the roll of Cherokee citizens and excluding them from participation in the distribution of the tribal property of the Cherokee Nation. The Secretary's action was taken, after due notice and an opportunity to be heard, because the enrollment was improper and illegal, in that the freedmen, after leaving the Cherokee country, failed to return within the time prescribed by the treaty granting to former slaves the rights of native Cherokees.

Hyde & Schneider v. United States. (225 U. S., 347.)

Important principles of law relating to the crime of conspiracy as defined by section 5440, Revised Statutes, were presented by this case. Petitioners were indicted, tried, and convicted in the District of Columbia for conspiring to defraud the United States out of the possession of and title to large tracts of public lands in California and Oregon. The jurisdiction of the trial court was challenged upon the ground that the conspiracy was originally formed in California while the indictment alleged its formation and the commission of overt acts in pursuance thereof in the District of Columbia. The important question, therefore, as to the venue in conspiracy cases was involved, whether it *must* be at the place where the conspiracy is entered into or whether it *may* be at the place where the overt act is performed, the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution requiring all criminal prosecutions to be in the "district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The Supreme Court held that although at common law the gist of the offense was the conspiracy itself, and the crime was complete without any overt act, under section 5440 an overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy was necessary, such overt act constituting the execution of the conspiracy, and that a prosecution could be had either where the conspiracy was entered into—the beginning of the offense—or where the overt act was performed—the execution or completion of the offense. The court also held that overt acts performed in one district by one of the parties who had conspired in another district gave jurisdiction to the court in the district where the overt acts were performed as to all the conspirators. Other questions involved and the ruling of the court are shown by the syllabus,¹ which is as follows:

In this case the defendant applied for a writ of certiorari and the Attorney General assented to granting it on the ground that the determination of the case depends upon the principles of law governing conspiracy and it is of vital importance to the United States, as well as its citizens, to have those principles settled by this court.

While under the ancient rule of conspiracy the gist was the conspiracy itself and the crime was complete without any overt

¹ Syllabus copyrighted by Banks Law Pub. Co.

act, § 5440, Rev. Stat., prescribes as necessary to constitute an offense under it not only the unlawful conspiracy but also an overt act to effect the object by at least one of the conspirators.

Quære as to the extent of agency between persons conspiring in violation of § 5440, Rev. Stat.

There may be a constructive presence in a State, distinct from personal presence, by which a crime committed in another State may be consummated, and render the person consummating it punishable at that place.

In construing criminal laws, courts must not be in too great solicitude for the criminal to give him immunity because of the difficulty in convicting or detecting him.

In determining the place of trial there is no oppression in taking the conspirators to the place where the overt act was performed rather than compelling the victims and witnesses to go to the place where the conspiracy was formed.

The size of our country has not become too great for the effective administration of criminal justice.

Where a continuing offense is committed in more than one district, the Sixth Amendment does not preclude a trial in any of those districts. *Armour Packing Co. v. United States*, 209 U. S. 56.

Overt acts performed in one district by one of the parties who had conspired in another district in violation of § 5440, Rev. Stat., give jurisdiction to the court in the district where the overt acts are performed as to all the conspirators. *Brown v. Elliott*, p. 392, *post*.

United States v. Kissel, 218 U. S. 601, followed to the effect that a conspiracy under § 5440, Rev. Stat., may be a continuing one, and that the offense is not barred on the expiration of the period from the date of the conspiracy itself.

The fact that one of the conspirators was the servant of another conspirator does not preclude there being a conspiracy between them; and, until there is an affirmative withdrawal from the conspiracy by the servant, his acts bind his employer and co-conspirator so far as preventing the statute of limitations from running.

Until a conspirator affirmatively withdraws from a continuing conspiracy there is conscious offending that prevents the statute from running.

A disclosure to the Government by a conspirator does not amount to a withdrawal that would start the statute running if he thereafter commits overt acts, and whether there was acquiescence in the later acts of another conspirator is for the jury to determine.

Pleas in abatement on account of irregularities in selecting and impaneling the grand jury which do not relate to the competency of individual jurors must be pleaded with strict exactness and at the first opportunity. *Agnew v. United States*, 165 U. S. 36.

While there may not be a conspiracy by one person alone, it is possible that some of the evidence may be admitted as against individual defendants and not against all; and it is not error for the court to charge that the jury might convict any one of the

defendants alone, if accompanied by the statement that his instructions related to the sufficiency of evidence produced as to each defendant. In this case the charge of the court in regard to the conviction of one or more of the defendants was not to their prejudice but in their interest.

Whether the conviction of one of several persons charged with conspiracy can ever be illegal will not be considered when it appears that more than one have been convicted.

An objection to the admission of testimony in a trial for conspiracy offered exclusively as against one of the defendants becomes immaterial if that defendant is acquitted.

Even if a letter addressed to one of the defendants charged with conspiracy were improperly taken from the mails the fact is not relevant to the question of the guilt of the conspirators.

While any evidence affecting a particular defendant in a trial of several for conspiracy may be important to him while on trial, it ceases to be so in the reviewing court, if that defendant was acquitted.

In this case it does not appear that the jury was coerced by the court into agreeing on the verdict or that the conviction of some of the defendants and acquittal of others was the result of an improper agreement between the jurors.

Where the jury render a verdict within the issues, testimony of jurors themselves should not be received to show matters which essentially inhere in the verdict and necessarily can receive no corroboration.

35 App. D. C. 451, affirmed.

United States v. Stever. (222 U. S., 167.)

The question in the present case was as to the construction of sections 3894 and 5480, Revised Statutes—whether they relate to the same offense, indictable and punishable under either of the sections, or to different offenses. The Supreme Court took the latter view, holding that section 3894 relates to lottery schemes and schemes having a similitude thereto and section 5480 to schemes of general fraud.

Interstate Commerce Commission v. Union Pacific Railroad Company; Same v. Northern Pacific Railway Company; Same v. Great Northern Railway Company. (222 U. S., 541.)

These were appeals by the Interstate Commerce Commission from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota enjoining a reduction of rates on lumber and other forest products from points in Washington, Oregon, and Montana to St. Paul, Omaha, and Chicago. The most important question in the case was as to the validity of the commission's order reducing the rate from Pacific coast points to St. Paul and other points east of the so-called Pembina-Port Arthur line, running from the Canadian line south through Fargo, N. Dak., to Port Arthur, from 50

to 45 cents per hundred pounds. Appellees attacked the order of the commission as beyond the latter's power and void, principally because entered without any evidence or finding that the rates fixed by the carriers were unjust and unreasonable. The Supreme Court, in line with the argument made on behalf of the commission against the contention of appellees, held that there was sufficient evidence to support the order and sustained its validity in all respects.

United States v. Morgan. (222 U. S., 274.)

This was an indictment under the pure food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, for shipping misbranded goods (mineral water) in interstate commerce. The case turned upon the construction of sections 4 and 5 of the act. These provide for an examination by the Department of Agriculture of specimens of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs, a notice to the party from whom any sample may have been obtained, if the article is found to be misbranded, and a hearing before that department; and if it appears that the act has been violated, such fact, with a copy of the result of the examination, shall be certified to the proper district attorney, who shall cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted. Defendants in error were convicted; but a motion in arrest of judgment was sustained because the indictment failed to allege notice and opportunity to be heard, the court holding that these were prerequisites to a criminal prosecution under the act. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that such investigation or hearing is not a condition precedent; that while the district attorney is compelled to act when he receives such report from the Department of Agriculture, he is not deprived of the power voluntarily to proceed under his general powers in any case.

United States v. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company. (222 U. S., 8.)

This case involved the construction of certain provisions of the cattle quarantine act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1264), which forbids the receipt for transportation or the transportation of cattle or other live stock affected with any contagious or infectious disease from a quarantined State or Territory to any other State or Territory. The question was whether in a shipment of such cattle from a quarantined State to one not quarantined the statute applies to a connecting carrier who, as in the present case, receives and transports the cattle wholly outside of the limits of the State under quarantine. The Supreme Court, following the rule that penal statutes must be strictly construed, held that such a carrier is not liable.

Glickstein v. United States. (222 U. S., 139.)

This was a prosecution for perjury committed by Glickstein, a bankrupt, while being examined before a referee in bankruptcy concerning the disposition of his property, etc., under section 7, subdivision 9, of the bankruptcy act of 1898. Subsection 9 also provides that "no testimony given by him (the bankrupt) shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceeding." Glickstein claimed immunity from prosecution under this provision. The Supreme Court, however, held that the immunity afforded by the act is not applicable to a prosecution for perjury committed by the bankrupt when examined under it, but relates to proceedings for a past offense.

Heckman v. United States. (224 U. S., 413.)

This case and the three cases next following presented substantially the same questions and were heard simultaneously. They were suits to cancel certain conveyances of lands allotted by the United States to the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians and Seminole freedmen, and by them transferred in violation of existing restrictions upon the right of alienation imposed by Congress. Altogether there were 301 suits brought against more than 16,000 defendants, for the cancellation of some 30,000 conveyances, made by as many grantors, members of the Five Civilized Tribes. The most important question was that relating to the capacity of the United States to sue in its own courts to enforce the restrictions, which the Supreme Court, after reviewing the relations of the United States to the Indians as established by treaties and statutes, answered in the affirmative. It held that the maintenance of the limitations prescribed by Congress was distinctly an interest of the United States, and that a transfer of the lands in violation of the restrictions was not merely a violation of the proprietary rights of the Indian but of the governmental rights of the United States. Defect of parties, on account of the absence of the Indian grantors, and multifariousness were other objections urged by opposing counsel, both of which the Supreme Court overruled.

Mullen v. United States. (224 U. S., 448.)

As indicated in the preceding case, here the conveyances, the validity of which were at stake, were made by the Choctaws. The case differed from that of *Heckman v. United States* in that the conveyances were of lands belonging to the heirs of allottees, which, under the statutes, the Supreme Court declared did not come within the restriction provisions, and therefore could not be set aside at the instance of the Government.

Goat v. United States. (224 U. S., 458.)

The conveyances in this case were made by Seminole freedmen. The Supreme Court sustained the bill except in so far as it related to conveyances of surplus lands made by adult freedmen subsequent to April 21, 1904, the date upon which the restrictions as to such lands were removed.

Deming Investment Company v. United States. (224 U. S., 471.)

Here the conveyances involved were made by the Seminole Indians. Some of them were held valid and others invalid, the Supreme Court following the Goat case.

Ripley v. United States; United States v. Ripley. (223 U. S., 695.)

This was an appeal from the Court of Claims in an action for damages sustained by Ripley while carrying out a contract to build a jetty in the harbor of Aransas Pass, Tex. The chief contention related to Ripley's right to recover damages occasioned by the refusal of the inspector in charge to permit the laying of blocks upon the jetty as the work progressed, the latter's decision, under the contract, being final as to when the blocks should be put in place. The conclusive character of the decision, the Supreme Court held, raised a corresponding duty that the inspector's judgment should be reasonably exercised, with due regard to the rights of both contracting parties; and that his refusal constituted such a gross mistake and an act of bad faith as entitled the contractor to recover the damages caused thereby, affirming, with a slight modification, the judgment below.

Leary, administratrix of Leary, v. United States. (224 U. S., 567.)

This was a petition by Leary for leave to intervene in the case of the United States v. Benjamin F. Greene et al., a suit brought by the United States to subject to its claims 400 shares of railway stock standing in the name of one Kellogg, as being an investment made with diverted trust funds belonging to the Government, the money invested having been obtained by Greene through his participation in the well-known Carter frauds in connection with the Savannah river and harbor improvements, and by him turned over to Kellogg. Appellant claimed the stock as security and indemnity to her husband, since deceased, for signing the bail bond forfeited by Greene in criminal proceedings had against him. The Government contended that it was against public policy to indemnify bail in a criminal case; it also urged laches. Both propositions were overruled by the Supreme Court.

United States v. Barnes. (222 U. S., 513.)

The single question here was whether section 3177, Revised Statutes, is applicable to the collection or enforcement of the specific tax imposed on oleomargarine by the act of August 2, 1886 (24 Stat., 209). This section, which is a part of the second chapter of the title of the Revised Statutes relating to the internal-revenue laws dealing with assessments and collections, provides that an internal-revenue officer may enter any building where any *articles or objects subject to tax* are made, etc., for the purpose of examining the same, and subjects the owner, superintendent, or agent of the building excluding such officer to pay a forfeiture, and any person forcibly obstructing such officer in the enforcement of the law is liable to a forfeiture or imprisonment. The Supreme Court was of the opinion that section 3177 relates to all articles subject to internal-revenue tax, and is therefore applicable to the taxes which the oleomargarine act imposes; that otherwise the act would fail of its purpose, as it does not in itself provide a complete and effective scheme for their enforcement.

. United States v. Munday. (222 U. S., 175.)

This was an indictment under section 5440, Revised Statutes, for a conspiracy to defraud the United States by illegally obtaining title to a large tract of valuable coal lands in Alaska. The scheme consisted in inducing various persons to make entry of the lands, apparently for themselves but in reality for certain corporations, for the purpose of securing to such corporations more coal land than they could legally locate for themselves. The principal question, and the one upon which the case turned, was whether section 2350, Revised Statutes, which, among other things, prohibits more than one entry of coal lands "by the same person or association of persons," is a part of the coal-land law of Alaska; in other words, whether the restrictive features of the section authorizing but one entry by each qualified entryman are applicable to that Territory. This section, which, with others, forms the general coal-land law of the United States, was extended to Alaska in 1900, but as the general law had reference to surveyed lands only, and the Alaskan lands were unsurveyed, Congress in 1904 amended the act of 1900 and made the general law applicable to the unsurveyed lands, prescribing, however, because of local conditions, a somewhat different method of procedure. Defendants in error contended that the legislation was conflicting, and that the restrictions in the general law authorizing but one entry did not apply to locations authorized by the act of 1904, that act operating to remove the restrictions. The Supreme

Court decided against this contention, held that section 2350 was continued in force in Alaska by the act of 1904, and the judgment of the court below was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

United States v. Wong You. (223 U. S., 67.)

The Supreme Court decided in the present case that the alien immigration act of February 20, 1907, is applicable to Chinese aliens illegally coming to this country, and that they may therefore be summarily deported at any time within three years, in accordance with the provisions of the act, notwithstanding the Chinese exclusion laws upon the subject.

United States v. Miller; Same v. Same. (223 U. S., 599.)

These were writs of error to test the sufficiency of indictments charging the solicitation and acceptance by defendants in error of concessions from the legally established rates on certain interstate shipments, in violation of section 1 of the Elkins Act as amended by the Hepburn Act. The cases turned upon the single proposition as to whether the posting of a rate in a depot is essential to its establishment. The Government pointed out that if posting were essential the inadvertent or mischievous destruction or removal of a printed schedule would disestablish or suspend the rate, a result not intended by the act; and it was sustained in this view by the Supreme Court.

United States v. Nord Deutscher Lloyd. (223 U. S., 512.)

This was an indictment against defendant in error, a German corporation operating a line of steamers between Bremen and New York City, and maintaining an office and place of business at each point, charging it with taking, at Bremen, 150 rubles as security for the return passage of two aliens, unlawfully brought into the United States, in violation of that provision of the immigration laws which forbids such action and requires the return of such aliens free of cost. In the court below a demurrer was sustained upon the ground that the provision in question does not apply to an act done by an alien corporation in a foreign country. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment, declaring that while a statute has no extra-territorial force, and one can not be indicted here for what he does in a foreign country, the making of a contract in a foreign country might, as in this case, create a condition operative in this country, under which acts of omission or commission could be punished here; and that the retention of the money by the company at New York, when it should have been refunded, constituted an affirmative violation of the statute there.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company v. United States. (225 U. S., 640.)

Plaintiff in error brought suit for the recovery of an amount alleged to be due it for transporting the mails between Chicago and Kansas City, basing its claims upon the operation of "full-line" service, which it continued to maintain after being informed by the proper postal authorities to reduce it to "half-line" service. The Supreme Court decided against the railway company upon the ground that public policy required that the mail be carried subject to postal regulations, and that it was for the Postmaster General to determine what service was needed and the conditions under which it should be performed.

United States, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Federal Sugar Refining Co. v. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. (225 U. S., 306.)

The Supreme Court in the present case affirmed the decree of the United States Commerce Court enjoining pendente lite the enforcement of an affirmative order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing that certain railroad companies and others, appellees here, abstain from paying allowances to one shipper for lightering sugar across New York Harbor unless it paid the same to other shippers. The Government and other appellants took the position that the order in question was not subject to review by the Commerce Court. The Supreme Court, however, held that under the statute the Commerce Court had jurisdiction, following *Procter & Gamble Co. v. United States* (225 U. S., 282); and it remanded the case for disposition on the merits "in the forum selected by Congress for that purpose."

Cherokee Nation and United States v. Whitmire, Trustee for Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation. (223 U. S., 108.)

This was an appeal to review a supplemental decree of the Court of Claims directing the Secretary of the Interior to enroll upon the final roll of the citizens of the Cherokee Nation the names of more than 1,500 Cherokee freedmen and their descendants and to permit their participation in the distribution of the tribal property. After the adjudication of the freedmen's rights by the Court of Claims, to whom the matter had been referred by Congress for that purpose, and the enrollment of the freedmen, additional legislation was passed providing for the revision and correction of the Cherokee citizenship rolls. Finding, upon investigation, that the freedmen herein were improperly enrolled, the Secretary ordered their names stricken from the roll; and this action was sustained, the Supreme Court upholding the power of Congress to deal further with the subject, not-

withstanding the decree of the Court of Claims determining the rights of the freedmen.

Low Wah Suey v. Backus, Commissioner of Immigration. (225 U. S., 460).

That an alien Chinese woman, the wife of an American citizen, comes within the purpose of that provision of the alien immigration act of 1907, as amended, directing the deportation of "any alien who shall be found an inmate * * * of a house of prostitution" within three years after landing or entry in the United States was decided by the Supreme Court. The wife being incapable of naturalization, held she remained an alien and subject to the terms of the act.

Gritts v. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, and MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury. (224 U. S., 640.)

The question involved here was whether children born to enrolled members of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians after September 1, 1902, and living on March 4, 1906, were entitled to enrollment as members of the tribe and to participation in the allotment and distribution of its lands and funds made under certain acts of Congress. Legislation enacted on July 1, 1902, looking to the dissolution of the Cherokee tribal government, excluded such children, but later legislation (while the tribal government was still in existence) provided for their inclusion. Appellants claimed vested rights under the act of 1902, and that the act of 1906 was unconstitutional because an impairment of such rights. The Supreme Court ruled against this contention, and held that Congress had complete control over the Indians, and therefore the right to legislate so long as the tribal relations continued.

Johnson v. United States. (225 U. S., 405.)

This was a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia involving the validity of Johnson's conviction of murder. The substantial question presented was whether section 330 of the Criminal Code of the United States, which authorizes the jury in case of murder in the first degree to add to their verdict the words "without capital punishment," applied to the District of Columbia. The Government argued that while some of the provisions of the Criminal Code were applicable to the District of Columbia, it was evident from the report of the commission appointed to codify and revise the criminal and penal laws of the United States and from the history of the enactment of the Criminal Code that this particular provision was not applicable, but that the case was governed by the Code of Law for the District of Columbia ("District Code," 1902), which provides that the "punishment of murder in the first

degree shall be death by hanging," and makes no provision for a qualified verdict; and this was the view taken by the Supreme Court.

Glasgow v. Moyer, warden of the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.
(225 U. S., 420.)

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia denying appellant's petition to be discharged on habeas corpus from the custody of the warden of the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., where he was serving sentence, upon a conviction of depositing a copy of an obscene book in the United States mails in violation of section 211 of the Criminal Code. Numerous irregularities and the unconstitutionality of section 211 were among the objections raised. Both courts held that Glasgow's remedy was a writ of error, their decisions being based upon the well-known doctrine that the writ of habeas corpus can not be made to perform the office of a writ of error.

Ex parte Charley Webb, petitioner. (225 U. S., 663.)

This was an original application for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in which the Supreme Court held that the enabling act for Oklahoma had not, either expressly or by implication, repealed the act of 1895, regulating the liquor traffic in what had previously been the Indian Territory, with reference to the interstate introduction of intoxicating liquors.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.



**APPENDIXES TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1912.**



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2																

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES.

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Sherman anti-trust law.	Interstate commerce laws.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	305	4,226	1,351	169	208	47	254	43	30	85	157	5,833	9,708
Commenced during fiscal year.....	366	4,414	1,702	69	124	21	616	299	13	13	217	7,952	15,953
Terminated during same period.....	418	4,621	1,644	101	146	24	502	241	12	160	231	8,095	16,158
Convictions.....	230	2,387	1,027	37	47	2	391	179	8	73	166	5,548	10,146
Acquittals.....	22	581	112	10	9	8	21	18	2	6	22	1,710	1,521
Not prosecuted.....	160	1,370	417	50	76	13	74	39	.....	39	39	1,608	3,975
Quashed or ruled out on de- murrer.....	4	5	21	3	8	1	2	.....	.....	5	1	51	99
Pleas of guilty.....	215	1,910	906	25	51	.....	306	104	191	52	121	1,409	5,294
Trials by jury.....	50	1,265	301	20	13	.....	58	87	5	24	72	447	2,347
Pending July 1, 1912.....	253	4,019	1,409	137	193	44	368	101	31	122	143	2,600	9,503
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$146,518.33	\$289,834.31	\$108,269.11	\$282.91	\$10,242.34	\$100.00	\$17,788.51	\$84,830.46	\$131,500.00	\$28,801.24	\$50,776.57	\$218,223.54	\$1,557,187.26
Realized on fines, etc.....	\$121,531.07	\$48,268.05	\$55,404.00	\$100.00	\$9,571.84	\$100.00	\$18,412.13	\$14,448.26	\$129,500.00	\$354,009.80	\$2,365.05	\$97,485.84	\$854,506.04

NOTE.—The above statements do not include \$730,136.16 collected through the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury in compromise of claims not in suit.

SUITS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT A PARTY.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy.	Total.	Voluntary.	Involuntary.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	5,545	49,366	54,911	2,024	9,589	11,613
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1,536	8,356	10,892	15,313	4,432	19,745
Terminated during same period.....	1,741	9,822	11,563	13,666	2,859	15,515
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	673	2,881	3,554	22,801	10,563	33,364
Judgments for defendants.....	121	1,243	1,414	\$70,182,883.70	\$99,970,913.05	\$170,153,496.75
Dismissed or discontinued.....	947	5,718	6,665	\$13,049,012.15	\$25,505,087.49	\$38,554,099.64
Pending July 1, 1912.....	5,440	46,630	52,070	\$3,970,559.20	\$12,278,088.34	\$16,248,647.54
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$1,636,677.51	\$72,085,263.21	\$73,731,940.72	\$1,652,118.82	\$398,446.39	\$2,040,565.21
Judgments for defendants.....	\$31,550.06	\$702,041.13	\$733,591.19	\$2,279,152.94	\$4,364,080.79	\$6,643,233.73



APPENDIX 2.

**STATISTICS SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNT OF
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE
UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912.**

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,037,123).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				7	2				1			1	12
Commenced during fiscal year.....				2	7				1			1	11
Terminated during same period.....				1	1				1				4
Judgments for the U. S.									1				2
Judgments against the U. S.									1				
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise..... For other reasons.....				1	1								2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				8	8				1			2	19
Judgments in favor of U. S.													
Realized from such judgments.....				\$831.43									\$831.43
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....					\$160.00								\$160.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		87	36		10		1			1	4	15	164
Commenced during fiscal year.....		111	19		3		1			1	2	6	145
Terminated during same period.....		104	22				1			2	3	15	147
Convictions.....		64	15				1			1	3	6	90
Acquittals.....		22	2									3	28
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....		18	5									5	28
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....												1	1
Pleas of guilty.....		40	11								3	5	59
Trials by jury.....		46	6							2		4	59
Pending July 1, 1912.....		94	33		13		1				3	6	152
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$9,262.00	\$975.00							\$300.00	\$200.00	\$3,000.00	\$13,737.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$1,861.00	\$450.00							\$150.00		\$143.30	\$2,604.30
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		213	213	Pending July 1, 1912.....		208	208						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		253	253	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$59,490.55	\$59,490.55						
Terminated during same period.....		258	258	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		89	89										
Judgments for defendants.....		37	37										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		132	132										

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA (population, according to census of 1910, 694,298).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1			4		1					1	6
Commenced during fiscal year.....					39				2				42
Terminated during same period.....					25								25
Judgments for the U. S.													
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.													
For other reasons:													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....					11								11
Appealed to Supreme Court.....					14								14
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....													
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		1			18		1		2				23
Realized from such judgments.....					\$3,992.47							1	\$3,992.47
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....					\$3,992.47								\$3,992.47
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....					\$644.17								\$644.17
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		94	6	1	2	2					1	10	116
Commenced during fiscal year.....		130	8			1					1	8	148
Terminated during the same period.....		31	1	1	1							3	37
Convictions.....		26	1									1	28
Acquittals.....		2											2
Not pros. or discontinued.....		3		1	1							2	7
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		19	1										20
Trials by jury.....		11											11
Pending July 1, 1912.....		193	13		1	3					2	15	227
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$16,100.00										\$25.00	\$16,125.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$150.00											\$150.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		52	52	Pending July 1, 1912.....		61	61						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		28	28	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00						
Terminated during same period.....		19	19	Judgments for defendants.....		\$10,118.64	\$10,118.64						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		4	4										
Judgments for defendants.....		2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		13	13										

DE WITTE, OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2
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DIVISION NO. 1, DISTRICT OF ALASKA (population, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

[illegible]

DIVISION NO. 4, DISTRICT OF ALASKA (population, according to census of 1910, 64,356).

[illegible]

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA (population, according to census of 1910, 204,354).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				1	19	1		1	1			4	19
Commenced during fiscal year.....				1	8								16
Terminated during same period.....				1	15							2	19
Judgments for the U. S.				1	9				1			1	12
Judgments against the U. S.					2								2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.												1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.					4								4
Appealed to Supreme Court.....					1								1
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....					12	1							16
Judgments in favor of U. S.					\$220.00							2	\$331.00
Realized from such judgments.					111.00								186.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....					75.00								
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	11		19	2							10	44
Commenced during fiscal year.....	26	4	8		26			5	6		5	137	221
Terminated during the same period.....	27	15	8	19	16			4	6		2	141	241
Convictions.....	18	1	4		10			2	2		2	120	160
Acquittals.....	1				2			1				3	9
No! pros. or discontinued.....	8	14	2	19	3			1		4		18	69
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.			2		1								3
Pleas of guilty.....	18	1	4		9			2	2			100	136
Trials by jury.....	1				3			3			2	23	33
Pending July 1, 1912.....	1				1			1			3	6	24
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$1,601.00	\$500.00	\$250.00		\$428.00			\$3,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$500.00	\$350.00	\$9,630.00
Realized on fines, etc.....					428.00			3,500.00	2,500.00				6,428.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....				Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....				Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....				Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		1					1						
Judgments for defendants.....													
Dismissed or discontinued.....													

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT. (Population, according to census of 1910, 1,114,756.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		2		2		2	3		1			3	13
Commenced during fiscal year.....		8				3	3	3	4			1	20
Terminated during same period.....		2		2		5	3		4			2	18
Judgments for the U. S.....		1		2		5	1		4			1	14
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued.....													
After payment or compromise.....		1											
For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....		1					2					1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court.....												3	3
Trials by jury.....		1										1	1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		8					1	3	1			2	15
Decided in favor of U. S.....		\$460.81				\$1,196.83			\$190.63				\$2,207.19
Realized from such judgments.....		\$162.35		\$358.92		\$1,196.83			\$190.63				\$1,908.73
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....		\$4,000.00		\$358.92								\$370.00	\$4,000.00
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													\$370.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		4	8	1			3	1		1		1	3
Commenced during fiscal year.....		3	7				3	1				7	23
Terminated during the same period.....		3	4	1			3					5	20
Convictions.....							3					3	13
Acquittals.....													
Not pros. or discontinued.....				1				1				2	7
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		3	4				3					3	13
Trials by jury.....													
Pending July 1, 1912.....		1	1							1		3	6
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$1,320.00	\$750.00				\$125.00					\$224.22	\$2,419.22
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$1,320.00	\$750.00				\$125.00					\$224.22	\$2,419.22
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	6	129	135	Pending July 1, 1912.....	9		122						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	13	22	35	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$7,385.95	\$15,894.84	\$23,280.79						
Terminated during same period.....	10	38	48	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	7	3	10										
Judgments for defendants.....	2	2	4										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	3	33	36										

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE (population, according to census of 1910, 202,322).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Penal law.	Cancellation of naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....							1					6	7
Commenced during fiscal year.....												1	1
Terminated during same period.....												2	2
Judgments for the U. S.													
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued.....													
After payment or compromise.....													
For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....												2	2
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....							1					5	6
Judgments in favor of U. S.													
Judgments in favor of defendants.....													
Realized from such judgments.....													
Compromised, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Penal law.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	3										6
Commenced during fiscal year.....		2	1							1			4
Terminated during same period.....		1	1							1			2
Convictions.....													
Acquittals.....													
Not pros. or discontinued.....													
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending July 1, 1912.....			2										1
Fines, etc. imposed during year.....		1											3
Realized on fines, etc.			\$500.00										\$500.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.			
Pending July 1, 1911.....	71	88	159	Pending July 1, 1912.....				64	90	154			
Commenced during fiscal year.....	2	14	16	Judgments for plaintiffs.....				\$271.62		\$271.62			
Terminated during same period.....	9	12	21	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	6	1	7										
Judgments for defendants.....	1	1	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	3	10	13										

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (population, according to census of 1910, 331,069).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....									5			13	18
Commenced during fiscal year.....									38			5	43
Terminated during same period.....									30			2	32
Judgments for the U. S.									28				28
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....													
Judgments in favor of U. S.									13			16	29
Realized from such judgments.....												\$610.00	\$610.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.												\$508.00	\$508.00
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.													
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	14		Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Commenced during fiscal year.....		4	3				2	1				535	535
Terminated during same period.....		2	2				44	3				5,243	5,247
Convictions.....		1	2				46	3				5,150	5,203
Acquittals.....			2				46	3				3,883	3,935
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....		1										507	508
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....												760	760
Pleas of guilty.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending July 1, 1912.....		3	15				\$505.00	\$200.00				628	647
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....							\$505.00					\$34,710.00	\$35,475.00
Realized on fines, etc.							\$505.00					\$16,360.92	\$16,965.92
Suits to which the United States was not a party.													
Pending July 1, 1911.....		All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		15	15	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Terminated during same period.....		10	10	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		21	21	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for defendants.....		2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		13	13										
		6	6										

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (population, according to census of 1910, 485,970.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	6	2	2	5	42		2		10			16	79
Commenced during fiscal year.....	6	2	1	2	5				1			22	39
Terminated during same period.....	6	3	2	3	8				4			6	22
Judgments for the U. S.....			1	2	6							5	14
Judgments against the U. S.....					1							1	2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise for other reasons.....	6	3											
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....			1	1					4				16
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....					6								
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....					39								
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		1	1	4	20		2		7			32	6
Realized from such judgments.....			\$400.00	\$200.00	\$3,650.00								\$4,250.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....	\$738.53												\$2,823.42
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....			\$2,184.89		\$8,000.00								\$8,000.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	3	23	18	1	4			6	1		1	25	71
Commenced during fiscal year.....	11	13	16	3	2			1	1			17	71
Terminated during same period.....	12	20	26	2	4			6	1			22	91
Convictions.....	7	2	19	2	2			6	1			12	49
Acquittals.....	1		2									2	6
Not pros. or discontinued.....	4	18	5	1								8	35
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....												1	1
Pleas of guilty.....	5	2	10	1	2			4	1			15	40
Trials by jury.....	2	16	10	1				2				5	20
Pending July 1, 1912.....	2	16	8	2	2						1	20	51
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$665.00	\$100.00	\$2,170.00		\$100.00			\$750.00	\$2,000.00			\$225.00	\$6,010.00
Realized on fines, etc.....													
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	16	128	144	Pending July 1, 1912.....	32	168	200						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	77	115	192	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$23,538.22	\$55,590.04	\$79,128.26						
Terminated during same period.....	61	75	136	Judgments for defendants.....		5.85	5.85						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	37	18	55										
Judgments for defendants.....	2	2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	23	56	79										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA (population, according to census of 1910, 266,649).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliances acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1		3	8							8	20
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1	1	1	4				1				7
Terminated during fiscal year.....		1	1	3	1				1				7
Judgments for the U. S.		1	1	3	1				1				7
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise													
For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....		1		1	1								3
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		1			11							8	20
Judgments in favor of U. S.			\$185.01		\$38.00				\$50.00				\$273.01
Realized from such judgments.....									\$50.00				\$50.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.					\$1,891.31								\$1,891.31
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Original prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		18			14							5	39
Commenced during fiscal year.....		29	8		2							18	57
Terminated during the same period.....		37	5		3							14	64
Convictions.....		31	4		6							10	51
Acquittals.....		2										2	3
Not pros. or discontinued.....		4	1		2							1	9
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													1
Pleas of guilty.....		28	3		4							9	35
Trials by jury.....		5	2		1							9	17
Pending July 1, 1912.....		10	5		3							9	32
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$290.00	\$12.00									\$25.00	\$327.00
Realized on fines, etc.													
Cases to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1912.....	24	63	87	Pending July 1, 1912.....	24	57	81						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	18	10	28	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$3,280.54	\$30,648.00	\$33,928.54						
Terminated during fiscal year.....	18	16	34	Judgments for defendants.....									
Realized on fines, etc.	5	3	8										
Pending July 1, 1912.....	13	12	25										

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA (population according to census of 1910, 1,354,793).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation of nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		17		5	4				3			13	37
Commenced during fiscal year.....		7				1			23			2	31
Terminated during same period.....		2							21			4	24
Judgments for the U. S.....		1							20			3	25
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise		2											
For other reasons.....		2							1			1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....		1											
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		10		5	4			1	5			11	36
Judgments in favor of U. S.....									\$344.20			\$31.56	\$375.76
Realized from such judgments.....													
Comprises, old judgments, etc.....												\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Paid U. S. attorney, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		149	31	3		7			1	1	1	13	205
Commenced during fiscal year.....		72	25	2						1		4	105
Terminated during same period.....		44	25	1		2				1		7	80
Convictions.....		24	16	1								1	42
Acquittals.....		6	1			2						1	11
Not pros. or discontinued.....		14	8									5	27
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													0
Pleas of guilty.....		22	15	1								1	39
Trials by jury.....		10	2	2								1	18
Pending July 1, 1912.....		177	31	4		5			1	2	1	10	230
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$376.01	\$981.00									\$50.00	\$1,287.01
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$351.01	\$375.00									\$50.00	\$776.01
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	21	155	176	Pending July 1, 1912.....	33	130	163						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	33	34	67	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$8,573.71	\$60,818.82	\$69,392.53						
Terminated during same period.....	21	59	80	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	3	9	12										
Judgments for defendants.....	4	10	14										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	14	40	54										

DISTRICT OF HAWAII (population, according to census of 1910, 191,909).

in which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....										2	1	9	12
Commenced during fiscal year.....											1	2	7
Terminated during same period.....													1
Judgments for the U. S.												2	3
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued -													
After payment or compromise.	1												1
For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.													
Appealed to Supreme Court.													
Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.	3									2		11	18
Judgments in favor of U. S.													
Realized from such judgments.													
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., in suits.													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	1	16					2				10	40
Commenced during fiscal year.....	33	1	2					2				55	63
Terminated during the same period.	27	2	13					2				58	102
Convictions.	10	1	1									23	35
Acquittals.												6	6
Not pros. or discontinued.	15	1	11					2				33	62
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Placed on jury.	10	1										18	30
Trials by jury.	2											16	31
Pending July 1, 1912.	8		5					2					
Fines, etc., imposed during year.	\$1,700.00	\$500.00										\$310.00	\$2,510.00
Realized on fines, etc.	\$2,370.74											\$390.90	\$2,769.64
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	8	1	9	Pending July 1, 1912.....	8	1	9						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3		3	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	3		3						
Terminated during same period.....	3		3	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.				Dismissed or discontinued.....									
Judgments for defendants.													
Dismissed or discontinued.....	3		3										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (population, according to census of 1910, 3,107,261).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation of naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	4	4	3	11	2	22	2	2	3	3	10	40	106
Commenced during fiscal year.....	7	1	4	4	1	6	3	6	14	40	37	28	102
Terminated during same period.....	5					2	2	4	10	10	6	20	49
Judgments for the U. S.						1	4		10	34	1	1	34
Judgments against the U. S.													1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.	2												2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....		1				1					1	9	13
Appealed to Supreme Court.....											2	3	5
Trials by jury.....												1	1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	4	3	3	15	3	25	1	8	7	3	42	45	150
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$12.58					\$115.30			\$101.02			\$20,045.04	\$20,274.54
Realized from such judgments, etc.	\$12.58					\$115.30			\$101.02			\$17,774.54	\$17,774.54
Compromises, old judgments, etc.	\$5,605.00					\$129.35			\$5.21			\$2,521.57	\$8,365.99
Paid U. S. attorney fees, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave and traffic act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	89	86	1	1		25	4	11	22	0	17	307
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3	44	83	2	17		17	15	1	10	9	60	249
Terminated during same period.....	3	41	103	2	15		10	15	1	7	13	55	260
Convictions.....	2	9	46	1	14		14	12	1	2	9	16	111
Acquittals.....			5		1		1	1	1	1	1	3	11
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....	1	32	51	1	4		4	2	1	5	4	37	137
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....			1										1
Pleas of guilty.....	1	6	20	1	4		5	9	1	2	6	13	67
Trials by jury.....	1	3	22		10		10	9	1		3	35	55
Pending July 1, 1912.....	2	92	66	1	4		20	4	10	25	2	67	295
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$1.00	\$2,280.00	\$9,431.11	\$0.01			\$1,126.47	\$1,010.00	40,397.70	\$251.00	\$251.00	\$3,400.35	\$37,900.64
Realized on fines, etc.		\$559.58	\$2,254.10				\$2,391.33	\$10.00	40,197.70	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$1,444.81	\$47,007.52
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.									
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1,760	1,400	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....		346	346	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		333	333	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		113	113										
Judgments for defendants.....		42	42										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		178	178										
				All other suits except bankruptcy cases.									
				1,473									
				\$46,802,738.34									
				\$28,248.03									

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,335,969).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				1				3	6			2	3
Commenced during fiscal year.....								1	6			3	10
Terminated during same period.....								1	6			1	8
Judgments for the U. S.....													
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued.....													
After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				1				2	\$152.63			\$383.04	\$736.57
Judgments in favor of U. S.....								\$200.00	\$152.63			\$383.04	\$756.83
Realized from such judgments.....								\$220.26	\$152.63				
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		38	4				2					7	61
Commenced during fiscal year.....		118	16				10	1		1	3	13	171
Terminated during same period.....		119	15				12	1			2	15	164
Convictions.....		75	13				12				2	8	110
Acquittals.....		2										2	2
Not pros. or discontinued.....		42	2					1				7	52
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		69	11				12			2	2	7	101
Trials by jury.....		7	2									10	10
Pending July 1, 1912.....		37	5				9			1	1	5	58
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$11,041.23	\$1,804.95				\$488.07				\$267.60	\$182.67	\$13,815.42
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$4,616.03	\$1,374.00				\$388.97					\$167.15	\$6,546.15
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.			
Pending July 1, 1911.....		156	156	Pending July 1, 1912.....						162			
Commenced during fiscal year.....		59	59	Judgments for plaintiffs.....						\$30,119.30			
Terminated during same period.....		53	53	Judgments for defendants.....						\$271.32			
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		11	11										
Judgments for defendants.....		5	5										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		37	37										
Pending July 1, 1912.....		162	162										
Commenced during same period.....		58	58										
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		10	10										
Judgments for defendants.....		5	5										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		37	37										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,058,101).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				2		1		2			1		6
Commenced during fiscal year.....				3		3		4	2		1		10
Terminated during same period.....				2		3		3	2			1	11
Judgments for the U. S.				2		3			2			1	11
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.													
For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.													
Judgments in favor of U. S.						1		3	2		1		5
Realized from such judgments.....				\$322.38		\$904.43		\$790.39	\$582.44				\$2,659.64
Compromises, old judgments, etc.				\$322.38		\$904.43		\$790.39	\$582.44				\$2,659.64
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking and insurance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		29	11				4				1	13	58
Commenced during fiscal year.....		44	16				2	3				32	97
Terminated during same period.....		38	12				5	1				28	84
Convictions.....		21	9				4	1				28	58
Acquittals.....													
Nol. pros. or discontinued.		17	3				1					1	22
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.												4	4
Pleas of guilty.....		21	8				4					28	56
Trials by jury.....			1										2
Pending July 1, 1912.		35	15				1	2			1	17	71
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$4,583.73	\$961.13				\$364.37					\$2,510.89	\$8,420.12
Realized on fines, etc.		\$100.00	\$247.95				\$300.00						\$647.95
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		75	75	Pending July 1, 1912.....		89	89						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		69	69	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$40,589.61	\$40,589.61						
Terminated during same period.....		55	55	Judgments for defendants.....		\$1,437.61	\$1,437.61						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		16	16										
Judgments for defendants.....		4	4										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		35	35										

DISTRICT OF KANSAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,990,949).

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. and timber trespass acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....						10		4			7	22
Commenced during fiscal year.....		4	2	2		20	1				5	47
Terminated during same period.....		2	2	1		24		6			6	41
Judgments for the U. S.....		2		1		20		6			4	36
Judgments against the U. S.....						2						2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....						2					1	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....												
Trial by jury.....												
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		2		1	1	6	1	4			1	1
Judgments in favor of U. S.....				\$300.00		\$2,000.00		\$1,700.00			7	\$4,000.00
Realized from such judgments.....				\$300.00		\$2,000.00		\$1,700.00				\$4,000.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....						\$400.00						
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....												
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking and insurance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		33	19	3	1		2				4	71
Commenced during fiscal year.....		8	23	3			11			2	2	57
Terminated during the same period.....		21	20	2	1		10			1	6	73
Convictions.....		8	14	1			9			1	3	43
Acquittals.....		4	4									8
Not pros. or discontinued.....		0	4	1	1		1				3	24
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....		8	1							1		9
Pleas of guilty.....		2	12	1			8			2		39
Trial by jury.....		4	2	1			3			1		55
Pending July 1, 1912.....		20	22	1								43
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$800.00	\$10,928.94				\$200.00			\$11,000.00		\$23,254.94
Realized on fines, etc.....			\$1,437.44				\$200.00				\$1,000.00	\$23,637.44
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.		
Pending July 1, 1911.....		305	305							333		
Commenced during fiscal year.....		216	216							\$2,025,486.83		
Terminated during same period.....		188	188							\$4,328.50		
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		41	41									
Judgments for defendants.....		13	13									
Dismissed or discontinued.....		131	131									

EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (population, according to census of 1910, 1,118,343.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl.-sauce acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		6		5			1	1	11			19	43
Commenced during fiscal year.....		2		3		7			8			5	25
Terminated during same period.....		2		1		1			7			2	16
Judgments for the U. S.		2		1			1		6			2	13
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise													
For other reasons.....						1			1				2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		6				6			12			22	53
Judgments in favor of U. S.						\$2,500.00						\$1,700.00	\$4,789.00
Realized from such judgments.....						\$2,500.00						\$1,700.00	\$4,789.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....						\$100							\$100
Oriminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		147	7	4			9			1	1	51	220
Commenced during fiscal year.....		520	25			1				17	4	57	624
Terminated during same period.....		528	24	4		1				1	4	88	637
Convictions.....		391	14				6			1	4	7	423
Acquittals.....		83				1						77	166
No! pro. or discontinued.....		53		4									173
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....		2											5
Pleas of guilty.....		273	12				6				4	6	301
Trials by jury.....		185	3			1						4	183
Pending July 1, 1912.....		138	8				3			17	1	20	187
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$33,846.90	\$901.98				\$210.00			\$400.00		\$1,800.00	\$37,157.88
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$5,370.90	\$401.98				\$210.00					\$1,600.00	\$7,582.88
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.			
Pending July 1, 1911.....	5	235	240	Pending July 1, 1912.....				2	240	252			
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	160	131	Judgments for plaintiffs.....				\$3,372.04	\$28,153.98	\$31,526.02			
Terminated during same period.....	4	165	139	Judgments for defendants.....					\$181.70	\$181.70			
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	3	32	35										
Judgments for defendants.....	1	24	25										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		109	109										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (population, according to census of 1910, 1,171,562).

Cases to which the United States was a party	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety appliances.	Land and timber laws.	24-hour law.	Canals.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911													
Commenced during fiscal year	13		1	2		1	1	1	4			20	24
Terminated during same period	3			1		1	1	1	3			21	22
Judgments for plaintiffs	2			3		1		1	3			21	31
Judgments for defendants	1												1
Dismissed or discontinued													
Total	19		2	6		4	4	4	10			62	81
Cases to which the United States was not a party													
Pending July 1, 1911													
Commenced during fiscal year	10		1	1		1	1	1	1			2	16
Terminated during same period													
Judgments for plaintiffs													
Judgments for defendants													
Dismissed or discontinued													
Total	10		1	1		1	1	1	1			2	16
Total	29		3	7		5	5	5	11			64	97
Cases to which the United States was a party													
Pending July 1, 1911													
Commenced during fiscal year	70		8	6		1	1	1	1			14	100
Terminated during same period	82		23	1		2	2	2	3			6	119
Judgments for plaintiffs	111		21	1		1	1	1	4			6	150
Judgments for defendants	62		16	1		1	1	2	2			2	73
Dismissed or discontinued	12		3									2	19
Total	47		2	8		2	2	2	4			4	67
Cases to which the United States was not a party													
Pending July 1, 1911													
Commenced during fiscal year	45		14	1		1	1	2	2			3	63
Terminated during same period	21		4									2	26
Judgments for plaintiffs	44		10	1		2	2	1	3			9	69
Judgments for defendants	47		10			2	2					2	64
Dismissed or discontinued	33		6			1	1						40
Total	140		38	2		6	6	5	8			14	200
Total	140		38	2		6	6	5	8			14	200

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA (population, according to census of 1910, 327,478).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliances.	Land laws and timber trespass.	24-hour law.	Cancellation and nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	2		4	6			1	3		3	7	27
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	2		4	4			15	13		4	78	103
Terminated during same period.....	3			4	6			13	13		1	80	110
Judgments for the U. S.	1			2	4			1	13		1	69	90
Judgments against the U. S.					1						3		4
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.	1			2								1	4
For other reasons.....	1	2			1							10	12
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													2
Appealed to Supreme Court.....												1	2
Trials by jury.....				2								5	5
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		1		1	4			1	5				20
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$794.00	4		1								\$4,300.00	\$5,094.00
Judgments from such judgments.....	\$794.00			\$334.75					\$527.25			\$3,300.00	\$4,960.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.	\$500.00			\$734.00								\$626.98	\$1,960.98
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....	\$3,100.00											\$2,903.07	\$10,903.07

Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1	4	11	2			2	3	1		2	14	30
Commenced during fiscal year.....	8	6	10				5	5			1	16	55
Terminated during same period.....	6	7	13	1			8	2			2	13	61
Convictions.....	3	3	8	1			6	2			1	6	31
Acquittals.....		2	2				1					2	7
Not pros. or discontinued.....	3	3	3				5				1	4	20
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....		1	2					1			1	1	3
Pleas of guilty.....	2	1	3				6	1			1	4	19
Trials by jury.....	2	2	4				1	1			1	6	19
Pending July 1, 1912.....	3	5	8	1			1	1	1		1	11	33
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$510.00	\$500.00				\$140.00	\$50.00		\$1,622.45	\$100.00	\$170.00	\$3,093.45
Realized on fines, etc.....							\$227.15	\$64.85		\$1,651.55		\$410.50	\$2,354.05

Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	278	393	671	Pending July 1, 1912.....	292	376	668
Commenced during fiscal year.....	64	110	174	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$5,246.72	\$78,829.23	\$84,075.95
Terminated during same period.....	50	127	177	Judgments for defendants.....			
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	44	49	93				
Judgments for defendants.....	2	25	27				
Dismissed or discontinued.....	43	58	101				

Civil cases	Admiralty	All other suits except bankruptcy cases	Total	Suits to which the United States was not a party - Continued.	Admiralty	All other suits except bankruptcy cases	Total
Pending July 1, 1912.....	106	95	201	Pending July 1, 1912.....	108	108	216
Terminated during fiscal year.....	48	48	96	Terminated during fiscal year.....	7,133.92	7,133.92	14,267.84
Disbursed or discontinued.....	25	25	50	Disbursed or discontinued.....	\$7,133.92	\$7,133.92	\$14,267.84
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	24	24	48	Judgments for plaintiffs.....			
Judgments for defendants.....	3	3	6	Judgments for defendants.....			
Dismissed or discontinued.....	8	8	16	Dismissed or discontinued.....			
Grand total.....	187	176	363	Grand total.....	108	108	216

WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA (population, according to census of 1910, 828,910).

Census of 1910	People of 1910	Miscellaneous	Total
1910	1910	1910	1910

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS (population, according to census of 1910, 3,366,416).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	9	7		4		7	27		8		7	22	91
Commenced during fiscal year.....	164	14		3		3	2	2	16		5	12	221
Terminated during same period.....	143	5		8		4	8		13		2	16	191
Judgments for the U. S.	131	1				4	6		10			7	159
Judgments against the U. S.									3				3
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....	2											1	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....	10	4					2				2	8	26
Trials by jury.....													1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	30	16		7		6	21	2	11		10	18	121
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$444.95					\$516.54			\$270.94				\$1,232.43
Realized from such judgments.....	\$429.95					\$516.54			\$270.94				\$1,217.43
Compromises, old judgments, etc.	\$176.00											\$205.00	\$381.00
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....	\$169.18											\$6,500.00	\$6,669.18
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	3	7	23	5			16		2		5	22	84
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	4	41				18	4	2		12	29	111
Terminated during the same period.....	3	3	32	3			5	4	1		12	25	83
Convictions.....		2	29				2	4			11	10	61
Acquittals.....			1	1							1	3	3
Not-pros or discontinued.....		1	2	3			2					14	22
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.									1				2
Pleas of guilty.....		2	26				1				6	7	48
Trials by jury.....	3		3				1	3				3	13
Pending July 1, 1912.....	1	8	32	2			29	1	3		5	26	107
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$50.00		\$3,176.00				\$100.00				\$5.00	\$1,310.00	\$4,641.00
Realized on fines, etc.	\$50.00		\$3,176.00				\$100.00				\$5.00	\$1,310.00	\$4,641.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.			
Pending July 1, 1911.....	53	715	770	Pending July 1, 1912.....				56	532	588			
Commenced during fiscal year.....	46	227	273	Judgments for plaintiffs.....				\$57,410.08	\$152,354.90	\$209,764.98			
Terminated during same period.....	45	410	455	Judgments for defendants.....				\$134.92		\$134.92			
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	22	111	133										
Judgments for defendants.....	3	253	256										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	18	46	64										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,188,903).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1		2	7		1	10	2			3	14
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1		4	3		1	1					21
Terminated during same period.....				5	3		2					2	14
Judgments for the U. S.				4			2	1	1				8
Judgments against the U. S.					1							1	1
Dismissed or discontinued — After payment or compromise For other reasons.....				1	2								3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....					1							2	2
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													1
Trials by jury.....													
Judgments in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		2			7			9	1			1	21
Judgments in favor of U. S.				\$1,300				\$500					\$1,800.00
Realized from such judgments.....				\$1,300				\$500					\$1,800.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....				\$200									\$1,374.26
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....				\$200	\$1,174.26								
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	4	27	16				1	1					60
Commenced during fiscal year.....	8	15	13	1	1		1	1				12	67
Terminated during the same period.....	7	23	10	1	1		2	1				15	66
Convictions.....	4	6	9	1	1		1	1				13	39
Acquittals.....	1						1					1	3
Not. pros. or discontinued.....		17	1										18
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....	2												6
Pleas of guilty.....	4	6	6	1			1	1				11	31
Trials by jury.....	1		3									3	11
Pending July 1, 1912.....	5	19	19										61
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$600	\$100	\$200				\$50			\$1,000		\$375	\$2,325
Realized on fines, etc.....	\$600	\$100	\$250				\$50			\$1,000		\$375	\$2,375
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	156	1,226	1,382	Pending July 1, 1912.....	117	699	816						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	6	82	88	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$111,625.00	\$82,113.83	\$193,738.83						
Terminated during same period.....	45	799	844	Judgments for defendants.....	\$10,502.90	\$504.30	\$11,007.20						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	7	15	22										
Judgments for defendants.....	1	8	9										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	37	776	813										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI (population, according to census of 1910, 671,092).

Cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage law.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1911.....		34		5			1						39
During fiscal year.....		15		1								1	17
During same period.....		7		5								1	13
Judgments for the U. S.....				5								1	6
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued— Appeals.....		7											
1912.....		42		1									43
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....				\$1,700.00									\$1,700.00
Realized on fines, etc.....				\$1,400.00									\$1,400.00
				\$500.00									\$500.00
Cases to which the United States was not a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking and timber trespass.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage law.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1911.....		268	38				1				1	18	326
During fiscal year.....		151	18									2	171
During same period.....		174	42				1				1	12	230
Judgments for the U. S.....		49	18									2	69
Judgments against the U. S.....		58	12				1				1	1	73
Dismissed or discontinued— Appeals.....		67	12									8	87
1912.....		33	13									1	47
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		68	15				1				1	86	267
Realized on fines, etc.....		245	14									8	267
		\$4,100.00	\$2,709.67								\$50.00	\$1,100.00	\$7,959.67
		\$56.03	\$25.00										\$81.03
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		52	52	Pending July 1, 1912.....		52	54						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		19	19	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$11,195.00	\$11,195.00						
Terminated during same period.....		17	17	Judgments for defendants.....		\$11,002.97	\$11,002.97						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		5	5										
Judgments for defendants.....		3	3										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		9	9										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI (population, according to census of 1910, 1,621,023).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	9	1	6	12	1	1	5	2		8	45
Commenced during fiscal year.....		2		4		25	1	2	24			4	62
Terminated during same period.....				1	1	1		2	23	1		3	33
Judgments for the U. S.....							1		20	1		2	26
Judgments against the U. S.....					1								1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.		1		1	2		1		2			1	6
Appealed to Supreme Court.												2	2
Trials by jury.....							1						1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....					5	36			7	1		9	74
Judgments in favor of U. S.....			9	4		\$270.36		\$546.20	\$458.32	\$46,910.83		\$47.00	\$48,352.72
Realized from such judgments.				\$120.01		\$270.36		\$71.20	\$458.32	\$46,910.83		\$47.00	\$47,877.72
Compromises, old judgments, etc.				\$356.96		\$2,664.46			\$72.53				\$3,083.95
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Penal law.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		15	4	1	3			1			2	25	50
Commenced during fiscal year.....		8	46				34	4			5	10	108
Terminated during same period.....		12	28	1	27		25	3			4	20	104
Convictions.....		6	20					1			1	7	60
Acquittals.....								2			1		4
Not pros. or discontinued.....		6	5								1		3
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.		3	19				25						51
Pleas of guilty.....		4		1				3			2	4	15
Trials by jury.....							10	2			3	6	54
Pending July 1, 1912.....		11	22				\$478.20	\$120.45			\$34.70	\$5,386.48	\$15,027.65
Fines, etc., imposed during year.		\$2,610.65	\$6,388.17				\$892.37					\$5,473.66	\$6,829.06
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$50.00	\$413.02										
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1	180	181	Pending July 1, 1912.....	2	166	168						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3	115	118	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$64,768.64	\$64,768.64						
Terminated during same period.....	2	100	102	Judgments for defendants.....		\$1,444.42	\$1,444.42						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		23	23										
Judgments for defendants.....		13	13										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	2	64	66										

DISTRICT OF MONTANA (population, according to census of 1910, 376,053).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				1	28	1	2					5	37
Commenced during fiscal year.....				2	14	3	3	4				4	29
Terminated during same period.....				2	15	4	2	4				1	28
Judgments for the U. S.				2	10	4	2	4				1	23
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.													
For other reasons.....					5								5
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....				1	2								3
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				1	27		2						38
Judgments in favor of U. S.				\$241.05	\$1,027.93	\$222.30		\$1,047.70				8	\$2,538.98
Realized from such judgments.....				\$241.05	\$308.08	\$222.30		\$1,047.70					\$2,319.13
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		5	4		5			1			1	58	74
Commenced during fiscal year.....			9	3	2			5			1	124	144
Terminated during the same period.....		3	6		1			3			1	112	126
Convictions.....			6		1			3				99	110
Acquittals.....												5	5
Not pros. or discontinued.....		3										8	11
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....			5		1			2			1	77	86
Trials by jury.....			1					1				22	24
Pending July 1, 1912.....		2	7	3	6			3			1	70	92
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....			\$5,387.61					\$351.00				\$9,940.00	\$15,678.61
Realized on fines, etc.....												\$500.00	\$500.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		149	149	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....		61	61	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		70	70	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		37	37				\$4,546,946.41						
Judgments for defendants.....		2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		40	40										

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,192,214.)

which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety and fire insurance.	Land laws and timber fees.	Land laws.	Gas and electric law.	Cancellation of naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Pending July 1, 1911. Completed during fiscal year Terminated during same period Judgments for the U. S. Judgments against the U. S. Dismissed or discontinued After payment to complainant For other persons Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court Filing by jury Judgments in favor of U. S. Judgments in favor of U. S. Realized from such judgments Complaints, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits	.....	42 8 .....	.....	1 6	24 7 14 2 0	4 1 .....	.....	.....	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 4 20 6	53 71 40 21 6
Original proceedings in which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Fishing acts.	Land laws and timber fees.	Land laws.	Percentage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	01 113 111 4 10 28 2 67 14 93		
Pending July 1, 1911. Completed during fiscal year Terminated during same period. Complaints. Acquittals. Not, fines, or discontinued Quashed or ruled out on demurrer. Fines of guilty Fines by jury Fines etc., imposed during year Fines on fines, etc.	.....	16 9 16 1 1 4 6 2 9	21 45 32 2 4 1 17 80	2	20 7 21 13 7	4 6 6 6 4 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 37 80 2 24 20 22,025.00 21,576.00	01 113 111 4 10 28 2 67 14 93
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party Continued.												918,100.01 95,000.00	
Pending July 1, 1911. Completed during fiscal year Terminated during same period Judgments for plaintiffs Judgments for defendants Dismissed or discontinued	316 170 170 40 12	Tending July 1, 1911. Judgments for plaintiffs. Judgments for defendants.												All other suits except bankruptcy cases. 910 8192,111.81 (Contd.)	918 8192,111.81 (Contd.)

DISTRICT OF NEVADA (population, according to census of 1910, 81,875.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl-ance. acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellat-ion nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immi-gration.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				1	34	1		1				2	39
Commenced during fiscal year.....				2			3	3				1	9
Terminated during same period.....					25		3					1	29
Judgments for the U. S.					25		3						28
Judgments against the U. S.												1	1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....					1								
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				3	9	1		4				2	19
Judgments in favor of U. S.					\$2,680.62								\$2,680.62
Realized from such judgments.....					\$2,680.62								\$2,680.62
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													\$1,814.80
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....					\$1,814.80								
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-claiming laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1		1		2					2		5	9
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1		1		1							97	99
Terminated during the same period.....	1		1									81	102
Convictions.....												6	83
Acquittals.....												12	13
Not pros or discontinued.....					1								
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....												58	60
Pleas of guilty.....	1		1									29	29
Trials by jury.....												3	6
Pending July 1, 1912.....					1					2			
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....												\$7,900.00	\$7,900.00
Realized on fines, etc.....												\$100.00	\$100.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.					
Pending July 1, 1911.....				89	Pending July 1, 1912.....		83	\$23,427.00					
Commenced during fiscal year.....				23	Judgments for plaintiffs.....								
Terminated during same period.....				29	Judgments for defendants.....								
Judgments for plaintiffs.....				6									
Judgments for defendants.....				23									
Dismissed or discontinued.....													

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (population, according to census of 1910, 2,537,167).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nat. service act.	Hours of food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Pending July 1, 1911.....	9	3	3	3	7	2	1	7	1	2	14	48	
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	13	1	20	48	
Terminated during same period.....	1	1	1	3	7	3	1	14	1	1	18	49	
Judgments for the U. S.				2		2					1	5	
Judgments against the U. S.								1				1	
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment of compromise.....				1								1	
For other reasons.....	1	1			7	1	1	13		1	17	42	
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....				2	1			1				5	
Appealed to Supreme Court.....								1				1	
Trials by jury.....				3	3	1		1			1	6	
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	9	3	3	3	3			6	1	1	16	47	
Judgments in favor of U. S.													
Realized from such judgments.....													
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	6	18	27	5		1	2				10	8	77
Commenced during fiscal year.....	7	27	22	2	2	1	1	1			4	4	91
Terminated during same period.....	8	24	16	1	1	1	16	1			6	5	82
Convictions.....	6	8	14	1	1	1	14	1			5	3	56
Acquittals.....	1	1	1				2				1	1	7
Not pros. or discontinued.....	1	15	1		1								19
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		1					1				4		6
Trials by jury.....	2	2	3		3		3				2	1	13
Pending July 1, 1912.....	5	21	33	6		1	5				8	7	86
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$4,925.00	\$2,200.00	\$100.00		\$100.00		\$800.00			\$100.00		\$500.00	\$8,725.00
Realized on fines, etc.	\$4,925.00	\$1,700.00	\$100.00		\$100.00		\$750.00			\$100.00		\$500.00	\$8,075.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	683	2,072	2,755	Pending July 1, 1912.....	657	2,164	2,829						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	102	175	277	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$38,957.40	\$47,949.68	\$86,907.08						
Terminated during same period.....	108	134	242	Judgments for defendants.....	\$142.30	\$2,214.20	\$2,356.50						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	88	43	131										
Judgments for defendants.....	1	42	43										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	19	49	68										

DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (population, according to census of 1910, 430,572).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1	1	1	2				1				2	6
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	1	1	2				1					5
Terminated during same period.....	1	1	1	2				1					5
Judgments for the U. S.	1	1	1	2				1					5
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued —													
After payment of compromise													
For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....			1										1
Trials by jury.....													0
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		1		2									3
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$39.14	\$1,044.03		\$300.00					\$26.81			2	\$1,409.98
Realized from such judgments.....				\$300.00					\$26.81				\$326.81
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	5	17	17	4				5				1	49
Commenced during fiscal year.....		13	20					1					36
Terminated during the same period.....		5	16					5				1	27
Convictions.....			1										1
Acquittals.....													
Not pros. or discontinued.....		2	5					3					10
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		3	10					2				1	16
Trials by jury.....													
Pending July 1, 1912.....	5	25	21	4				1				2	38
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$150.00	\$15,000.18				\$20.00						\$15,280.18
Realized on fines, etc.		\$100.00	\$915.18				\$20.00						\$1,035.18
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	3	56	59	Pending July 1, 1912.....	3	52	55						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		29	29	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		33	33	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		13	13										
Judgments for defendants.....		6	6										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		14	14										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 1,962,630).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	1	1	1		12	1	1	2			6	13
Commenced during fiscal year.....		3							5			5	27
Terminated during same period.....									6			1	7
Judgments for the U. S.....													
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.....		1											1
For other reasons.....		2											3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	2	4	1	1		12	1	1	1			10	33
Judgments in favor of U. S.....													
Realized from such judgments.....													
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....												\$40,348.95	\$40,348.95
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	11	63	24	1			4	3			1	34	140
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3	20	18	4			9	6			4	13	86
Terminated during same period.....	3	9	14	4			5	6			5	11	59
Convictions.....	1	2	7	3			5	5			3	5	33
Acquittals.....													
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....	2	7	7	1				1			2	6	26
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....	1	2	6	3			5	3			2	5	29
Trials by jury.....			1					2			1		4
Pending July 1, 1912.....	11	73	28	1			8	3				36	167
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$130.00	\$3,332.45				\$110.00	\$6,000.00		\$100.00	\$5,100.00	\$1,065.00	\$15,837.45
Realized on fines, etc.....							\$110.00			\$100.00		\$65.00	\$1,405.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	51	6,157	6,208	Pending July 1, 1912.....	49	6,158	\$134,694.78						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	2	47	49	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....	4	46	50	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		10	10										
Judgments for defendants.....													
Dismissed or discontinued.....	4	36	40										

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO (population, according to census of 1910, 327,301).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				4	38	4	2	3			1	1	43
Commenced during fiscal year.....				34	34	8		2			6		55
Terminated during same period.....				3	34	7		1			8		54
Judgments for the U. S.....				3	21	5		5			4		39
Judgments against the U. S.....					8						1		9
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals Appealed to Supreme Court.....					4	2					1		7
Trials by jury.....					1								1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				1	38	5	2				1	1	43
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1911.....					\$500.00			\$1,100.00				\$941.75	\$3,541.75
Realized from such judgments. Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....					\$300.00			\$1,100.00				\$131.25	\$1,831.25
												\$340.65	\$340.65
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	3	4	9	1	6					1		17	41
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	1	6		1			1				9	19
Terminated during the same period.....	4	5	7	3	3							16	35
Convictions.....	1	1	3		1							7	13
Acquittals.....	1				1							1	3
Not pros. or discontinued.....	2	4	4		2							8	20
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....	1	1	3		1							7	13
Trials by jury.....	1											1	2
Pending July 1, 1912.....			8									10	22
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....			\$2,552.15	1	4			1				\$200.00	\$3,290.55
Realized on fines, etc.....			\$1,445.40									\$100.00	\$1,545.40
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		7	7	Pending July 1, 1912.....		16	16						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		13	13	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00						
Terminated during same period.....		3	3	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		1	1										
Judgments for defendants.....													
Dismissed or discontinued.....		3	3										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 2,184,429).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl-ance acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancella-tion nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	31	4	1						1			3	40
Commenced during fiscal year.....	10	156					2		8		2	4	182
Terminated during same period.....	28	102							8		1	3	140
Judgments for the U. S.....	15	35							8			1	60
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment of compromise.....	2	66										1	69
For other reasons.....	9	1										1	11
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....												1	1
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	15	58	1				2		1			4	82
Judgments in favor of U. S.....	\$9,747.72	\$43,017.92							\$250.00		\$296.37		\$53,312.01
Realized from such judgments.....	\$9,017.38								\$250.00				\$9,267.38
Compromise, old judgments, etc.....	\$40.82	\$3,143.00										\$15.90	\$3,199.78
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....	\$152.95												\$152.95
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	Poonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-feeding laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	3	9	32				5				15	81	145
Commenced during fiscal year.....	5	17	14				7		1		3	40	88
Terminated during same period.....	3	16	9				3				6	28	70
Convictions.....	3	7	8				1				4	12	31
Acquittals.....			1									4	5
Nol. pros or discontinued.....		9	5				2					20	38
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....	2	6	3									2	22
Trials by jury.....	1	1	1				1					7	13
Pending July 1, 1912.....	5	10	37				9		1		2	83	157
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....	\$100.00	\$2,848.10	\$200.00				\$10.00				\$10,201.00	\$5,520.00	\$18,879.10
Realized on fines, etc.....	\$1,348.10	\$1,348.10	\$801.00				\$10.00				\$200.00	\$1,320.00	\$3,679.10
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1,618	1,617	3,235	Pending July 1, 1912.....	1,654	1,652	3,306						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	226	139	365	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$52,132.26	\$35,263.42	\$87,395.68						
Terminated during same period.....	190	124	314	Judgments for defendants.....	\$804.31	\$1,448.17	\$2,252.48						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	77	35	112										
Judgments for defendants.....	9	14	23										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	104	75	179										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (population, according to census of 1910, 1,556,329).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.	1					116	5		1		1	3	126
Commenced during fiscal year.	1			3		41		7	3			2	57
Terminated during same period.						46	5		4		1	2	59
Judgments for the U. S.	1					18	5		4		1		29
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.													
For other reasons.						28						1	1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.						2						1	2
Appealed to Supreme Court.												1	1
Trials by jury.						5						1	6
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.						110		7				8	123
Judgments in favor of U. S.	3					\$6,077.44			\$287.45				\$6,364.89
Realized from such judgments.						\$5,061.43			\$97.91			\$100.00	\$5,159.34
Compromises, old judgments, etc.						\$1,549.92						\$2,325.00	\$1,649.92
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													\$2,325.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.	5	13	15	2			3	1		14	2	41	96
Commenced during fiscal year.	3	7	15				2		1	6	6	40	79
Terminated during same period.	2	7	22				1	1		14	3	37	57
Convictions.		3	12							2	3	26	46
Acquittals.			1									8	8
No. procs. or discontinued.	2	4	9				1	1		12		7	26
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Fleas of guilty.		3	11									24	41
Trials by jury.		2	2							2	3	6	9
Pending July 1, 1912.	6	13	8	2			4		1	6	4	44	88
Fines, etc., imposed during year.		\$35.00	\$410.00							\$57,000.00	\$110.00	\$6,006.00	\$63,561.00
Realized on fines, etc.		\$35.00	\$385.00							\$55,000.00	\$100.00	\$485.00	\$56,005.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.	176	360	536	Pending July 1, 1912.	215	381	596						
Commenced during fiscal year.	82	79	161	Judgments for plaintiffs.	\$13,527.50	\$27,859.00	\$41,386.50						
Terminated during same period.	43	58	101	Judgments for defendants.									
Judgments for plaintiffs.	14	15	29										
Judgments for defendants.	3	3	6										
Dismissed or discontinued.	26	43	69										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,119,593).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation of nat- ionalization.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra- tion.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.		2	1	2		1						2	7
Commenced during fiscal year.													2
Terminated during same period.		1		1									2
Judgments for the U. S.				1									1
Judgments against the U. S.													1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.		1											1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.				1									1
Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.		1	1	1		1							7
Judgments in favor of U. S.													1
Realized from such judgments.				\$100.00									\$100.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.				\$100.00									\$100.00
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.		\$1,250.00											\$1,250.00
Oriminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White- slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter- state com- merce.	Counter- feiting laws.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.		120	10				1					22	163
Commenced during fiscal year.		223	20				2				2	37	294
Terminated during same period.		211	21				2				2	48	285
Convictions.		159	12				3				1	16	191
Acquittals.		38	4								1	30	73
Nol. pros. or discontinued.		13	5									2	20
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.		1											1
Pleas of guilty.		201	10				3				1	5	120
Trials by jury.		96	6								1		103
Pending July 1, 1912.		152	9									11	172
Fines, etc., imposed during year.		\$10,978.76	\$562.86				\$59.75				\$500.00	\$1,318.48	\$13,420.85
Realized on fines, etc.		\$3,514.08	\$200.00									\$183.44	\$3,897.52
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.	9	95	104	Pending July 1, 1912.	96	109	165						
Commenced during fiscal year.	38	58	96	Judgments for plaintiffs.	\$3,615.56	\$74,502.03	\$78,117.59						
Terminated during same period.	21	44	65	Judgments for defendants.		\$750.00	\$750.00						
Judgments for plaintiffs.	17	10	27										
Judgments for defendants.	1	1	1										
Dismissed or discontinued.	4	33	37										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,088,864).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		28		3			2					61	94
Commenced during fiscal year.....		9		2		1						57	70
Terminated during same period.....		12		1					1			68	81
Judgments for the U. S.		6		1								14	21
Judgments against the U. S.		4										1	5
Dismissed or discontinued—													
Afterpayment or compromise.....		1											1
For other reasons.....		1											1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....		7		1									9
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		25		4			2		1			50	83
Judgments in favor of U. S.				\$100.00								\$803.01	\$903.01
Realized from such judgments.....				\$100.00								\$476.50	\$576.50
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....				\$500.00								\$335.46	\$835.46
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave and traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		280	14	5							1	15	325
Commenced during fiscal year.....		188		9		9						12	218
Terminated during same period.....		239	9		1							14	263
Convictions.....		89	4									5	98
Acquittals.....		50	1									1	52
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....		100	5									8	113
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		10				1							12
Trials by jury.....		126											126
Pending July 1, 1912.....		239	14	5							1	13	280
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$5,650.00	\$339.27		\$20.00							\$70.00	\$6,079.27
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$2,060.00			\$20.00						\$20.00	\$3,070.00	\$5,090.27
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.				All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		151	151	Pending July 1, 1912.....								164	164
Commenced during fiscal year.....		58	58	Judgments for plaintiffs.....								\$144,302.81	\$144,302.81
Terminated during same period.....		45	45	Judgments for defendants.....								\$496.06	\$496.06
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		12	12										
Judgments for defendants.....		6	6										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		27	27										

DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA (population, according to census of 1910, 377,066).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. and time-pass.	Land laws and timber-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and utilization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.	1			1	27			2	1		1		31
Commenced during fiscal year.				1	5				1				9
Terminated during same period.				2	15				1				18
Judgments for the U. S.				2	8				1				11
Judgments against the U. S.					6								6
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.					1								1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.	1				17			2	1		1		22
Judgments in favor of U. S.													\$230.70
Realized from such judgments. Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													\$130.70
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber-pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.	65	15	19	2	3			1			1	27	135
Commenced during fiscal year.	3	21	19	1	1							20	73
Terminated during same period.	67	25	25	3	3			2			1	32	163
Convictions.	2	15	10	1	1			1				6	38
Aquittals.												3	7
Not pros. or discontinued.	65	10	14	2	2			1			1	23	118
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Pleas of guilty.	2	15	8	1	1							5	33
Trials by jury.			3							1		4	12
Pending July 1, 1912.	1	10	13		1			1		3		15	45
Fines, etc., imposed during year.	\$250.00	\$2,410.00	\$592.00	\$100.00						\$2,700.00		\$2,000.60	\$3,112.60
Realized on fines, etc.	\$150.00		\$42.00	\$100.00								\$160.60	\$452.60
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.		60	60	Pending July 1, 1912.		57	57						
Commenced during fiscal year.		55	55	Judgments for plaintiffs.		\$35,438.32	\$35,438.32						
Terminated during same period.		58	58	Judgments for defendants.									
Judgments for plaintiffs.		14	14										
Judgments for defendants.		8	8										
Dismissed or discontinued.		36	36										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO (population, according to census of 1910, 2,405,181).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Antitrust law.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	4	8	1	13		2	15	14	4	2	2	7	44
Commenced during fiscal year.....	2	2	1	17			2	8	2			2	60
Terminated during same period.....	3	1	1	21			2	18	2	1	2	1	51
Judgments for the U. S.	1	1	1	21		2	18		2	1	1	1	48
Judgments against the U. S.	2										1		3
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.													
Trials by jury.													
Appealed to Supreme Court.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.	3	8	1	9		\$200.00	5	14	2	1	2	8	23
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$10.00			\$4,600.00		\$200.00						\$221.96	\$5,131.96
Realised from such judgments.	\$10.90			\$4,000.00		\$200.00						\$3,000.00	\$4,210.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													\$3,000.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		11	11	1			13	3		12	4	6	62
Commenced during fiscal year.....		19	16	1			27	1	2	13	8	8	83
Terminated during the same period.....		16	22	1			13		1	15	9	7	84
Convictions.....		8	15	1			10			15	9	6	64
Acquittals.....													
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....		8	7				3		1	1	1	1	19
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Pleas of guilty.....		8	13	1			10			15	9	6	42
Trials by jury.....			1						1				2
Pending July 1, 1912.....		14	5				27	4	1		3	7	61
Fines, etc., imposed during year.	\$2,345.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00			\$326.00	\$326.00		\$186,000.00	\$660.00	\$660.00	\$26.00	\$190,225.00
Realized on fines, etc.	\$225.00	\$100.00	\$100.00			\$326.00	\$326.00		\$123,000.00	\$123,000.00	\$123,000.00	\$26.00	\$123,675.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	55	509	564	Pending July 1, 1912.....	54	467	521						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	30	245	275	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$8,530.95	\$252,708.55	\$261,239.50						
Terminated during same period.....	31	267	318	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	11	65	76										
Judgments for defendants.....	12	12	24										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	20	200	220										

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO (population, according to census of 1910, 2,361,940).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	7	25	1	3	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	4	19
Commenced during fiscal year.....	7	12	12	12	16	16	7	7	4	4	4	7	81
Terminated during same period.....	7	12	1	10	1	10	5	5	6	6	4	3	64
Judgments for the U. S.	7	12	1	10	1	6	5	5	6	6	4	3	42
Judgments against the U. S.											1	1	2
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.....		10											10
For other reasons.....		2	1		4								10
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		13		5	11	11		1	1	2	1	3	36
Judgments in favor of U. S.	\$65.00			\$2,100.00	\$4,825.28	\$700.00		\$1,425.00				\$1,064.86	\$10,680.24
Realized from such judgments.....	\$65.00			\$2,100.00	\$4,825.28	\$700.00		\$1,425.00					\$9,115.28
Compromises, old judgments, etc.		\$325.00				\$2,100.00							\$2,425.00
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													\$1,373.97
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		14	6	3			14					6	44
Commenced during fiscal year.....		6	25	1			43	4	1	8	6	8	101
Terminated during same period.....		11	25	1			33	4		8	4	9	95
Convictions.....		5	20	1			30	4		7	4	6	77
Acquittals.....													
Not pros. or discontinued.....		6	4				3					3	16
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....				1						1			2
Pleas of guilty.....		5	17	1			22	4		7	2	5	63
Trials by jury.....			3				8				2	1	14
Pending July 1, 1912.....		9	6	3			24		1	1	1	5	40
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$500.00	\$4,228.98				\$1,325.00			\$520.00	\$100.00	\$750.00	\$7,423.98
Realized on fines, etc.		\$1,930.00	\$310.00				\$1,275.00			\$520.00		\$650.80	\$4,685.80
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	14	398	412	Pending July 1, 1912.....	14	392	406						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		181	181	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$2,721,002.38	\$2,721,002.38						
Terminated during same period.....		187	187	Judgments for defendants.....		\$16,762.84	\$16,762.84						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		45	45										
Judgments for defendants.....		21	21										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		121	121										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA (population, according to census of 1910, 834,395).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. and license acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nat. utilization.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				3	454	2		2				42	503
Commenced during fiscal year.....		3			37	1		8	1			8	88
Terminated during same period.....				2	31	3		2	1			30	69
Judgments for the U. S.....				2	19	2		2	1			10	36
Judgments against the U. S.....					5	1						1	7
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise.....													
For other reasons.....					1							1	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....					6							18	24
Trials by jury.....					134	2						5	136
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....					6								3
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		3				1		2				20	462
Realized from such judgments.....				1	460	8		\$1,150.00				\$4,380.13	\$11,202.88
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....				\$200.00	\$5,272.85	\$200.00						\$500.00	\$7,298.50
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....				\$200.00	\$248.50	\$200.00		\$1,150.00				\$580.90	\$919.12
					\$28.22								
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1	42	24	42	23						3	37	172
Commenced during fiscal year.....		28	22	3						1		45	89
Terminated during the same period.....		34	27	2	20					1		20	104
Convictions.....		13	18		2					1		4	38
Acquittals.....		5	2		1								8
Not pros. or discontinued.....		16	7	1	17							2	43
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....												14	15
Pleas of guilty.....		12	16	1	2					1		3	34
Trials by jury.....		6	4		1							1	12
Pending July 1, 1912.....	1	36	19	43	3						3	62	167
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,391.00	\$300.00	\$300.00					\$50.00		\$700.00	\$3,941.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$273.80	\$655.00	\$175.00						\$50.00		\$751.00	\$1,919.80
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		13	13	Pending July 1, 1912.....		9	9						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		7	7	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		11	11	Judgments for defendants.....		\$75.54	\$75.54						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....													
Judgments for defendants.....		8	8										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		3	3										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA (population, according to census of 1910, 822,760).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours-of-service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	1	1	20							217	239
Commenced during fiscal year.....		9			4	1			1			61	78
Terminated during same period.....		1		1	3	1			1			107	114
Judgments for the U. S.....		1		1		1						67	71
Judgments against the U. S.....									1			5	5
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....					3							23	23
Trials by jury.....					1							2	15
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		9			21			2				4	203
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		\$1,251.16		\$200.00		\$100.00						\$5,509.60	\$7,060.76
Realized from such judgments. Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....				\$200.00		\$427.75						\$3,211.95	\$3,639.70
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		82	32	3	3		1				1	93	215
Commenced during fiscal year.....		53	22	6			2		1			84	168
Terminated during the same period.....		57	23	6	3		3					103	194
Convictions.....		33	10	2			3					40	88
Acquittals.....		4	4	4								5	13
Not pros. or discontinued.....		19	9	3	3							54	88
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....		1										4	5
Pleas of guilty.....		23	6				3					33	65
Trials by jury.....		14	8	2								12	36
Pending July 1, 1912.....		78	31	4					1		1	74	189
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$4,880.00	\$625.00				\$450.00					\$3,701.00	\$9,638.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$200.00	\$25.00				\$400.00					\$500.00	\$1,125.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		173	173	Pending July 1, 1912.....		130	130						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		88	88	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$127,401.91	\$127,401.91						
Terminated during same period.....		131	131	Judgments for defendants.....		\$3,068.11	\$3,068.11						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		31	31										
Judgments for defendants.....		24	24										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		76	76										

DISTRICT OF OREGON (population, according to census of 1910, 672,765).

Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. and timber treas. act.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation of naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Perfume, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1			1	90		1	3				6	108
				8							17	17
			1	26		1					6	34
				9							9	9
											2	2
			1	4		1					1	6
				4							3	14
1				70			3				2	2
											6	64
			\$478.60		\$4,883.48						\$20.74	\$5,362.82
			\$478.60		\$1,708.41						\$50.74	\$2,208.76
					\$477.02							\$607.02
					\$540.00						\$444.38	\$1,024.38
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8				19	108
\$678.00	\$100.00	\$721.75	\$516.30	\$516.30		\$119.46		\$100.00	\$100.00	\$2.00	\$8,518.24	\$10,753.75
\$575.00		\$621.75	\$516.30			\$54.54		\$100.00		\$2,281.14	\$2,281.14	\$4,119.13
Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber treas. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
24	9	18	10	10		2	1		2	1	23	55
16	1	22	22	22		6	20		2	3	111	205
15	1	14	14	8		8	22		2	3	86	152
		12		1		16	1		1	3	64	116
1			1	1		2	5		1		7	9
		2					1				14	26
15		12		1		2	11		1	2	93	94
				1		1	6			1	23	30
8		26	7	7		1	8					

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,874,310).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation naturalization.	Hours of forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Pending July 1, 1911.....		31	1	3			5	8		5		9	
Commenced during fiscal year.....		4		2			1	1		5		48	
Terminated during same period.....		4		1			2	8		5		20	
Judgments for the U. S.....		4		1			2	8		5		20	
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		27	1	4			4	1		5		5	
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		\$4,000 00		\$100 00						\$3,000 00		\$7,100 00	
Realized from such judgments.....		\$71 76		\$100 00						\$3,000 00		\$3,171 76	
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....				\$300 00								\$300 00	
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....		\$1,485 25										\$1,485 25	
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		2	18				2	2			5	1	28
Commenced during fiscal year.....		3	17				10	10		3	6	12	51
Terminated during the same period.....		3	15				12	12			6	11	47
Convictions.....		3	14				12	12			5	10	44
Acquittals.....			1									1	1
Not pros. or discontinued.....													
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		3	11				12			2	10	1	38
Trials by jury.....			4							3	5	2	32
Pending July 1, 1912.....		2	20										
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$300 00	\$1,984 69				\$827 48			\$720 00	\$1,044 73	\$4,875 90	
Realized on fines, etc.....			\$227 69				\$827 48				\$819 73	\$1,874 90	
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		140	140	Pending July 1, 1913.....		163	163						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		99	99	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$504,203 90	\$504,203 90						
Terminated during same period.....		76	76	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		12	12										
Judgments for defendants.....		22	22										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		43	43										

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (population, according to census of 1910, 2,963,910).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1	3		2		15	87		9			36	153
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1	1	4		5	9	1	7	1	1	4	34
Terminated during same period.....	1	2		5		14	27		9	1		8	68
Judgments for the U. S.		1		2		13	27		4	1		4	52
Judgments against the U. S.											1	1	2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....	1	1		3		1			5			2	6
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....												1	8
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		2	1	1		6	69	1	1			32	119
Judgments in favor of U. S.				116.11		\$10,736.25			\$14.87			\$2,049.33	\$12,919.56
Realized from such judgments.....				\$116.11		\$10,736.25			\$14.87			\$700.00	\$10,870.23
Compromises, old judgments, etc.				\$1,785.10								\$281.03	\$2,485.10
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													\$281.03
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	14	12			2	1			3	20	53
Commenced during fiscal year.....			32	1			2	1			3	16	55
Terminated during the same period.....			32	4			2	2			4	14	58
Convictions.....			28	2			1	1			2	10	43
Acquittals.....			1	1							1	2	4
Not pros. or discontinued.....			3	1				1			1	4	11
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....			21	2				1			1	9	35
Trials by jury.....			8	1							2	1	12
Pending July 1, 1912.....		1	14	9			2				2	22	50
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....			\$9,373.35				\$116.11					\$1,245.66	\$10,735.42
Realized on fines, etc.....			\$163.80				\$116.11					\$190.27	\$2,517.47
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	150	998	1,148	Pending July 1, 1912.....	146	1,038	1,184						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	8	272	280	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$5,692.03	\$827,142.35	\$832,834.38						
Terminated during same period.....	12	232	244	Judgments for defendants.....	\$150.00	\$5,710.53	\$5,860.53						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	8	100	108										
Judgments for defendants.....	39	40	79										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	1	93	96										

DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND (population, according to census of 1910, 542, 610).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appli-ance. acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		6							4			31	35
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1							8			11	25
Terminated during same period.....		1							4			20	25
Judgments for the U. S.									4			20	25
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.													
Appeals to circuit court of appeals. A appealed to Supreme Court. Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.		5							8			22	35
Judgments in favor of U. S.		\$51.68										\$26.00	\$77.68
Realized from such judgments.		\$51.68										\$26.00	\$77.68
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.	\$11,919.75			\$100.00								\$722.26	\$12,742.01
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-claiming laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		4	1				9					6	20
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1	6				1					4	15
Terminated during same period.....		3	5				10					6	27
Convictions.....			4				2					2	10
Acquittals.....			1									1	3
Nol. pros. or discontinued.....		3					8					3	14
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Pleas of guilty.....			4				2				1	2	8
Trials by jury.....			1								1	4	8
Pending July 1, 1912.		2	2										
Fines, etc., imposed during year.		\$500.00					\$40.00			\$500.00		\$100.00	\$1,740.00
Realized on fines, etc.		\$750.00					\$40.00					\$5,200.00	\$5,990.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	22	215	237	Pending July 1, 1912.....	23	117	140						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	7	34	41	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$9,943.00	\$9,943.00						
Terminated during same period.....	6	132	138	Judgments for defendants.....		\$742.18	\$742.18						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		7	7										
Judgments for defendants.....		4	4										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	6	121	127										

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,515,400).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1		1			2	2	2			6	13
Commenced during fiscal year.....		23							2			7	32
Terminated during same period.....		1		1			2	2	4			8	16
Judgments for the U. S.....				1			2		4			7	14
Judgments against the U. S.....												1	1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise..... For other reasons.....		1											
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		23											23
Judgments in favor of U. S.....				\$120.30					\$277.20			\$1,510.55	\$1,908.05
Realized from such judgments.....				\$120.69					\$277.20			\$727.17	\$1,125.06
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		41	31				1			1	4	7	81
Commenced during fiscal year.....		114	15							4	11	146	146
Terminated during same period.....		108	11							5	2	135	135
Convictions.....		60	9							3	1	80	80
Acquittals.....		39	2							1	1	43	43
Not pros. or discontinued.....		9								2		12	12
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		34	5							2	3	44	44
Trials by jury.....		74	6							3	6	91	91
Pending July 1, 1912.....		47	35				1			2	2	94	94
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$5,700.00	\$210.00						\$300.00	\$300.00		\$10.00	\$6,220.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$400.00	\$10.00						\$300.00			\$10.00	\$720.00
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	20	140	160	Pending July 1, 1912.....	15	159	174						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	11	96	107	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$1,261.34	\$154,025.89	\$155,287.23						
Terminated during same period.....	16	77	93	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	4	17	21										
Judgments for defendants.....	9	9	18										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	12	51	63										

DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA (population, according to census of 1910, 583,883).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				3	28			2	2			13	41
Commenced during fiscal year.....				3	2			1	1			8	17
Terminated during same period.....				3	7			1	1			11	23
Judgments for the U. S.....				3	3			1	1			4	12
Judgments against the U. S.....					1							1	2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise For other reasons.....					3							3	6
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....			1 1		1							3 3	3 3
Trials by jury.....												1	1
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....					23			1	1			10	35
Judgments in favor of U. S.....				\$588.12	\$150.09			\$441.60	\$87.31			\$1,752.37	\$3,019.49
Realized from such judgments.				\$496.41	\$150.09			\$446.01	\$87.31			\$586.12	\$1,735.94
Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....				\$684.07									\$684.07
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Poonaage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		4	14		7					1		55	81
Commenced during fiscal year.....		13	19		13		1			1		65	112
Terminated during same period.....		12	19		15		1			2		69	118
Convictions.....		10	15		9		1			1		44	80
Acquittals.....		2	2		1							2	5
Not pros. or discontinued.....		2	2		4					1		22	31
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....					1							1	2
Pleas of guilty.....		8	12		8		1			1		40	70
Trials by jury.....		2	5		2							6	15
Pending July 1, 1912.....		5	14		5							51	75
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$1,594.12	\$12,972.03		\$5,389.05		\$47.05		\$238.55			\$8,038.05	\$28,318.85
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$926.66	\$509.09		\$616.75		\$47.05		\$238.55			\$1,591.03	\$3,949.13
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		185	185	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....		69	69	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		44	44	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		12	12										
Judgments for defendants.....		7	7										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		25	25										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population according to census of 1910, 723,232).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl-ance acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancella-tion nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	1			2			1				3
Commenced during fiscal year.....		1		2					8				11
Terminated during same period.....		2	1	1		2			7				13
Judgments for the U. S.....		2	1	1		2			7				13
Judgments against the U. S.....													
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment of compromise. For other reasons.....													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court. Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....				1									3
Judgments in favor of U. S.....									2				
Realized from such judgments. Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-feiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		131	7				3				2	6	148
Commenced during fiscal year.....		333	14				1	4			2	4	358
Terminated during the same period.....		334	14				3				1	6	358
Convictions.....		92	6									6	108
Acquittals.....		39	2										41
Not pros. or discontinued.....		50	2										52
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Pleas of guilty.....		153	4				3				1	1	162
Trials by jury.....		92	6								1	6	104
Pending July 1, 1912.....		130	7				1	4			3	3	148
Fines, etc., imposed during year. Realized on fines, etc.....													
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.				Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.			
Pending July 1, 1911.....		104	104	Pending July 1, 1912.....						119	119		
Commenced during fiscal year.....		71	71	Judgments for plaintiffs.....									
Terminated during same period.....		56	56	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		15	15										
Judgments for defendants.....		3	3										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		38	38										

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population according to census of 1910, 804,251).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....												3	3
Commenced during fiscal year.....								3				14	17
Terminated during same period.....								3				10	13
Judgments for the U. S.								3				8	11
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....												2	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court.....													
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.													
Judgments in favor of U. S.												7	7
Realized from such judgments. Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.												\$500.00	\$500.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Penal law.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		35	3	7									45
Commenced during fiscal year.....		99	8				2					3	114
Terminated during same period.....		68	9	7			1					2	90
Convictions.....		45	8	1			1					1	58
Acquittals.....		10	1	1								2	14
Not pros. or discontinued.....		13		5									18
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		39	7				1				2	1	50
Trials by jury.....		16	2	2								2	22
Pending July 1, 1912.....		66	2										69
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$5,900.00	\$321.88				\$37.45				\$681.60	\$139.09	\$7,080.02
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$197.87	\$321.88				\$37.45				\$481.60	\$139.09	\$1,177.89
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		68	71	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3	45	48	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	3	83	86						
Terminated during same period.....		33	33	Judgments for defendants.....		\$344,218.57	\$344,218.57						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		8	8										
Judgments for defendants.....		25	25										
Dismissed or discontinued.....													

WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE (population, according to census of 1910, 657,306).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1		1				2	5			5	6
Commenced during fiscal year.....		3		3				5				6	16
Terminated during same period.....		2		2				3				6	11
Judgments for the U. S.		2		2				1				4	7
Judgments against the U. S.								2					2
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.												2	2
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.													
Appealed to Supreme Court.													
Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		1		1				2					1
Judgments in favor of U. S.		2		2					\$18.40			5	11
Realized from such judgments.		\$252.37		\$252.37					\$18.40			\$1,871.91	\$2,142.68
Compromises, old judgments, etc.		\$134.75		\$134.75								\$1,621.91	\$1,775.06
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.		\$438.79		\$438.79		\$383.46							\$822.25
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		21	25				3					6	55
Commenced during fiscal year.....		42	14				2	1				6	68
Terminated during the same period.....		42	22				2	1				7	77
Convictions.....		18	12				2	1				3	38
Acquittals.....		23	5								1	2	31
No! pros. or discontinued.		1	4									2	7
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.			1										1
Pleas of guilty.		10	12								2	3	27
Trials by jury.		20	2					1			1	5	28
Pending July 1, 1912.....		21	17				3					5	46
Fines, etc., imposed during year.		\$3,398.43	\$2,661.08				\$82.50	\$571.48			\$3,172.25	\$234.15	\$10,408.89
Realized on fines, etc.		\$280.23	\$1,461.93				\$82.50					\$176.80	\$2,001.46
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.									
Pending July 1, 1911.....	4	95	99	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.									
Commenced during fiscal year.....	22	109	131	Admiralty.									
Terminated during same period.....	15	80	95	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.	4	34	38	Judgments for plaintiffs.									
Judgments for defendants.		14	14	Judgments for defendants.									
Dismissed or discontinued.	11	32	43										
				Total.									
				Admiralty.									
				Pending July 1, 1912.....									
				Judgments for plaintiffs.									
				Judgments for defendants.									
	</												

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 1,004,663).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliances acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	24-hour law.	Cancellation nationalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1		1	1	1		11			1	20	23
Commenced during fiscal year.....				1	1			3				11	25
Terminated during same period.....		1		1				3				28	33
Judgments for the U. S.....				1								17	21
Judgments against the U. S.....												6	6
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment of compromise. For other reasons.....		1											1
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appealed to Supreme Court. Trials by jury.....								2				5	5
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....								3					3
Judgments in favor of U. S.....				1	2			8			1	3	15
Realized from such judgments.....				\$100.00				\$750.00				\$1,264.15	\$2,134.15
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....		\$550.00		\$119.50								\$322.06	\$441.55
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....				\$633.40								\$120.25	\$1,303.65
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Pemage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		63	17					2			8	49	139
Commenced during fiscal year.....		68	9					5				2	84
Terminated during the same period.....		47	11					3				2	63
Convictions.....		37	11					2				2	52
Acquittals.....		5						5					5
Not pros. or discontinued.....		5						1					6
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....													
Pleas of guilty.....		26	10									1	36
Trials by jury.....		18	1					1				1	21
Pending July 1, 1912.....		84	15					4			8	49	160
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$5,100.00	\$5.00										\$5,105.00
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$100.00	\$5.00									\$40.88	\$105.88
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	4	139	143	Pending July 1, 1912.....	3	123	126						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	5	79	84	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	\$13,319.01	\$24,050.92	\$37,369.00						
Terminated during same period.....	6	56	102	Judgments for defendants.....									
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	5	24	29										
Judgments for defendants.....	1	7	8										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		65	65										

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (population, according to census of 1910, 680,860).

[illegible]

WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA (population, according to census of 1910, 1,031,806).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl-ance. acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-feiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		8											11	19
Commenced during fiscal year.....		2						1					31	34
Terminated during same period.....		5						1					14	20
Judgments for the U. S.....		1						1					4	6
Judgments against the U. S.....		1												1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise..... For other reasons.....		1 2												1 12
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.....													10	
Appealed to Supreme Court.....														
Trials by jury.....		1												2
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		5						1					28	33
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		\$223.00						\$150.00					\$892.00	\$1,175.00
Realized from such judgments.....								\$267.80					\$200.00	\$467.80
Compromises, old judgments, etc.....														
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.....		\$2,118.93												\$2,118.93
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber tres-pass.	Penal law.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-feiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.	
Pending July 1, 1911.....		181	30	3			1			1	2	27	233	
Commenced during fiscal year.....		262	15	2			6			1		31	317	
Terminated during the same period.....		276	23	4						1		10	235	
Convictions.....		166	16	2						1		8	195	
Acquittals.....		6	1									1	8	
Not pros. or discontinued.....		103	6									19	128	
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....		1		2								1	4	
Pleas of guilty.....		159	14	1						1		10	185	
Trials by jury.....		13	3									1	18	
Pending July 1, 1912.....		167	12				7				2	27	215	
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$17,210.00	\$338.06						\$25.00			\$93.00	\$17,839.06	
Realized on fines, etc.....		\$40.20	\$80.72									\$277.00	\$397.92	
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.							
Pending July 1, 1911.....		192	192	Pending July 1, 1912.....		196	196							
Commenced during fiscal year.....		20	20	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$23,876.07	\$23,876.07							
Terminated during same period.....		26	26	Judgments for defendants.....		\$116,046.39	\$116,046.39							
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		11	11											
Judgments for defendants.....		5	5											
Dismissed or discontinued.....		10	10											

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON (population, according to census of 1910, 409,699).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl.-and time-ber tree-acts.	Land laws pass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation nat-urality-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....				42			1				1	19	63
Commenced during fiscal year.....				8				4	9		2	26	50
Terminated during same period.....				27			1	3	4		3	23	61
Judgments for the U. S.				20			1	3	4		2	15	45
Judgments against the U. S.				4								3	7
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.				3							1	2	6
Appealed to Supreme Court.....				2								3	3
Trials by jury.													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.				6				1	5			1	7
Judgments in favor of U. S.	1			23				\$4,917.88	\$131.17		\$150.00	\$3,597.50	\$18,283.26
Realized from such judgments.				\$9,486.71				\$86.47	131.17		150.00	3,521.45	8,765.97
Compromises, old judgments, etc.				4,066.88									
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.												170.00	170.00
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White-slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		1	2	1	5			1				16	26
Commenced during fiscal year.....	1	3	8				1	18			2	107	140
Terminated during the same period.....	1	1	2		2		1	17			2	114	145
Convictions.....		2	5		1		1	14			1	84	108
Acquittals.....	1							1			1	10	13
Nol. pro. or discontinued.					1			2				19	22
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.												1	2
Pleas of guilty.....		2	4		1			7			1	81	97
Trials by jury.....	1		4					7			1	13	23
Pending July 1, 1912.....		2	1	1	3			2				9	21
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$120.14	\$3,663.12		\$133.35		\$36.60	\$12,008.42			\$40.36	\$8,871.97	\$24,873.96
Realized on fines, etc.		73.10	3,412.11		133.35		36.60	6,447.63				524.10	10,626.89
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		96	96	Pending July 1, 1912.....		84	84						
Commenced during fiscal year.....		88	88	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$144,916.89	\$144,916.89						
Terminated during same period.....		100	100	Judgments for defendants.....		157,562.78	157,562.78						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		29	29										
Judgments for defendants.....		27	27										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		44	44										

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA (population, according to census of 1910, 614,224).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety- appli- ance. acts.	Land laws and tim- ber tres- pass.	28-hour law.	Cancell- ation na- turaliza- tion.	Hours-of- service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti- trust law.	Immi- gration.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		10	1	1	1							3	4
Commenced during fiscal year.....		4	1	3	3							1	15
Terminated during same period.....		2	1	1	1							4	10
Judgments for the U. S.....													1
Judgments against the U. S.....												1	1
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.....		2										3	3
Appealed to circuit court of appeals. Appeared to Supreme Court.													
Trials by jury.....			1										
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....		6		3									9
Judgments in favor of U. S.....		\$100.00	\$424.16	\$100.00								4	\$324.16
Realized from such judgments.		\$50.00		\$100.00									\$150.00
Compromises, old judgments, etc. Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim- ber tres- pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White- slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter- state com- merce.	Counter- feiting laws.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		64	15	2			5	2			4	7	97
Commenced during fiscal year.....		100	11				7	2				8	123
Terminated during same period.		98	19	1			9	2				12	145
Convictions.....		80	12				9	2			2	8	113
Acquittals.....		9		1									10
Not pro. or discontinued.....		9	6	1							2	4	22
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.													
Pleas of guilty.....		70	11				9					4	94
Trials by jury.....		21	7						2		2		27
Pending July 1, 1912.....		66		1			3					3	80
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$7,900.00	\$950.00				\$80.00	\$8,000.00			\$200.00	\$3,100.00	\$20,230.00
Realized on fines, etc.		\$156.85	\$214.10				\$198.50					\$3,126.55	\$3,695.30
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....	2	170	172	Pending July 1, 1912.....	4	166	170						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	5	62	67	Judgments for plaintiffs.....		\$43,081.42	\$43,081.42						
Terminated during same period.....	3	66	69	Judgments for defendants.....		\$6,247.48	\$6,247.48						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		20	20										
Judgments for defendants.....		17	17										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	3	29	32										

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (population according to census of 1910, 126,362)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Food and other.	Safety: Land laws.	Causality: House of Representatives.	Anti-trust legislation.	Miscellaneous people.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	1							1
Commenced during fiscal year.....								
Terminated during same period.....								
Judgments for the U. S.								
Judgments against the U. S.								
Dismissed or discontinued.....								
After payment or compromise.....								
For other reasons.....								
Appealed to Supreme Court.....								
Appealed to Circuit Court.....								
Dismissed by parties.....								
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.....	1							1
Judgments in favor of U. S.								
Realized from such judgments.....								
Compromises, old judgments, etc.								
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., 1911.....								
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Food and other.	Safety: Land laws.	Causality: House of Representatives.	Anti-trust legislation.	Miscellaneous people.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		7						7
Commenced during fiscal year.....								
Terminated during same period.....								
Judgments.....								
Dismissed or discontinued.....								
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.....								
Dismissed by jury.....								
Pending July 1, 1912.....		7						7
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....								
Realized on fines, etc.								
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	17	140	157					157
Commenced during fiscal year.....	7	42	49					49
Terminated during same period.....	6	43	49					49
Judgments for plaintiffs.....	2	16	18					18
Judgments for defendants.....		6	6					6
Dismissed or discontinued.....	3	22	25					25

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN (population, according to census of 1910, 1,089,928).

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appliance acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	28-hour law.	Cancellation and naturalization.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigration.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....			2	2	0				3			1	14
Commenced during fiscal year.....		2		4	3		1					5	15
Terminated during same period.....		3		3	2		1		1			5	12
Judgments for the U. S.				3	2		1		1			5	12
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued— After payment or compromise. For other reasons.													
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.		1											
Appealed to Supreme Court.....													1
Trials by jury.....													
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.		2	2	3	7				2			1	17
Judgments in favor of U. S.				\$433.88	\$1,751.89							\$19.92	\$2,225.69
Realized from such judgments.....				\$433.88	\$1,751.89							\$19.92	\$2,225.69
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.													
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and timber trespass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Antitrust law.	Inter-state commerce.	Counterfeiting laws.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....		15	11	2	1							212	241
Commenced during fiscal year.....		7	17		1							167	192
Terminated during the same period.....		6	12	1								217	236
Convictions.....		1	10									171	182
Acquittals.....				1								1	2
Not-pros. or discontinued.....		5	2									44	51
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.												1	1
Pleas of guilty.....		1	10									168	179
Trials by jury.....		16		1								4	5
Pending July 1, 1912.....		\$25.00	\$554.11		2							162	197
Fines, etc., imposed during year.....		\$25.00	\$550.01									\$16,846.01	\$17,425.12
Realized on fines, etc.												\$8,475.01	\$9,050.02
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		80	80	Pending July 1, 1912.....		95	95						
Commenced during fiscal year.....	3	43	46	Judgments for plaintiffs.....	2	\$12,022.11	\$12,022.11						
Terminated during same period.....	1	28	29	Judgments for defendants.....		\$1,230.71	\$1,230.71						
Judgments for plaintiffs.....		5	5										
Judgments for defendants.....		2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....	1	21	22										

DISTRICT OF WYOMING (population, according to census of 1910, 145,965.)

Civil cases to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Safety-appl. and tim-ber res-tre-ss. pass.	Land laws 28-hour law.	Cancellation nat-uraliza-tion.	Hours of service act.	Forfeiture, food and drugs act.	Anti-trust law.	Immigra-tion.	Miscella-neous.	Total.	
Pending July 1, 1911.....				32	1	1					1	34	
Commenced during fiscal year.....				21	1	1					3	32	
Terminated during same period.....				25		2					3	33	
Judgments for the U. S.				3		2					3	11	
Judgments against the U. S.													
Dismissed or discontinued—													
After payment or compromise.				21								21	
For other reasons.				1								1	
Appealed to circuit court of appeals.													
Appealed to Supreme Court.													
Trials by jury.				1								1	
Pending in U. S. courts July 1, 1912.				28	1	2					1	33	
Judgments in favor of U. S.													
Realized from such judgments.													
Compromises, old judgments, etc.													
Paid U. S. attorneys, etc., no suits.				\$21,719.00								\$21,719.00	
Criminal prosecutions to which the United States was a party.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post office.	Banking acts.	Land laws and tim-ber res-tre-ss. pass.	Peonage.	Food and drugs act.	White slave traffic act.	Anti-trust law.	Inter-state com-merce.	Counter-feiting laws.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....			1	1	4							4	9
Commenced during fiscal year.....			3	3	4			1				17	25
Terminated during same period.....			2	2	3			1				20	26
Convictions.....			2		1			1				11	15
Acquittals.....					1			2				8	9
Not pros. or discontinued.					1								
Quashed or ruled out on demurrer.					1							7	9
Pleas of guilty.			1	1								4	4
Trials by jury.			1		1			1				1	8
Pending July 1, 1912.			2		5								
Fines, etc., imposed during the year.					\$75.04							\$50.00	\$125.04
Realized on fines, etc.					\$443.04							\$216.67	\$659.71
Suits to which the United States was not a party.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.	Suits to which the United States was not a party—Continued.	Admiralty.	All other suits except bankruptcy cases.	Total.						
Pending July 1, 1911.....		38	38	Pending July 1, 1912.....									
Commenced during fiscal year.....		27	27	Judgments for plaintiffs.		27	\$8,737.22						
Terminated during same period.....		24	24	Judgments for defendants.									
Judgments for plaintiffs.		5	5										
Judgments for defendants.		2	2										
Dismissed or discontinued.....		17	17										

REQUIRED BY ACT OF

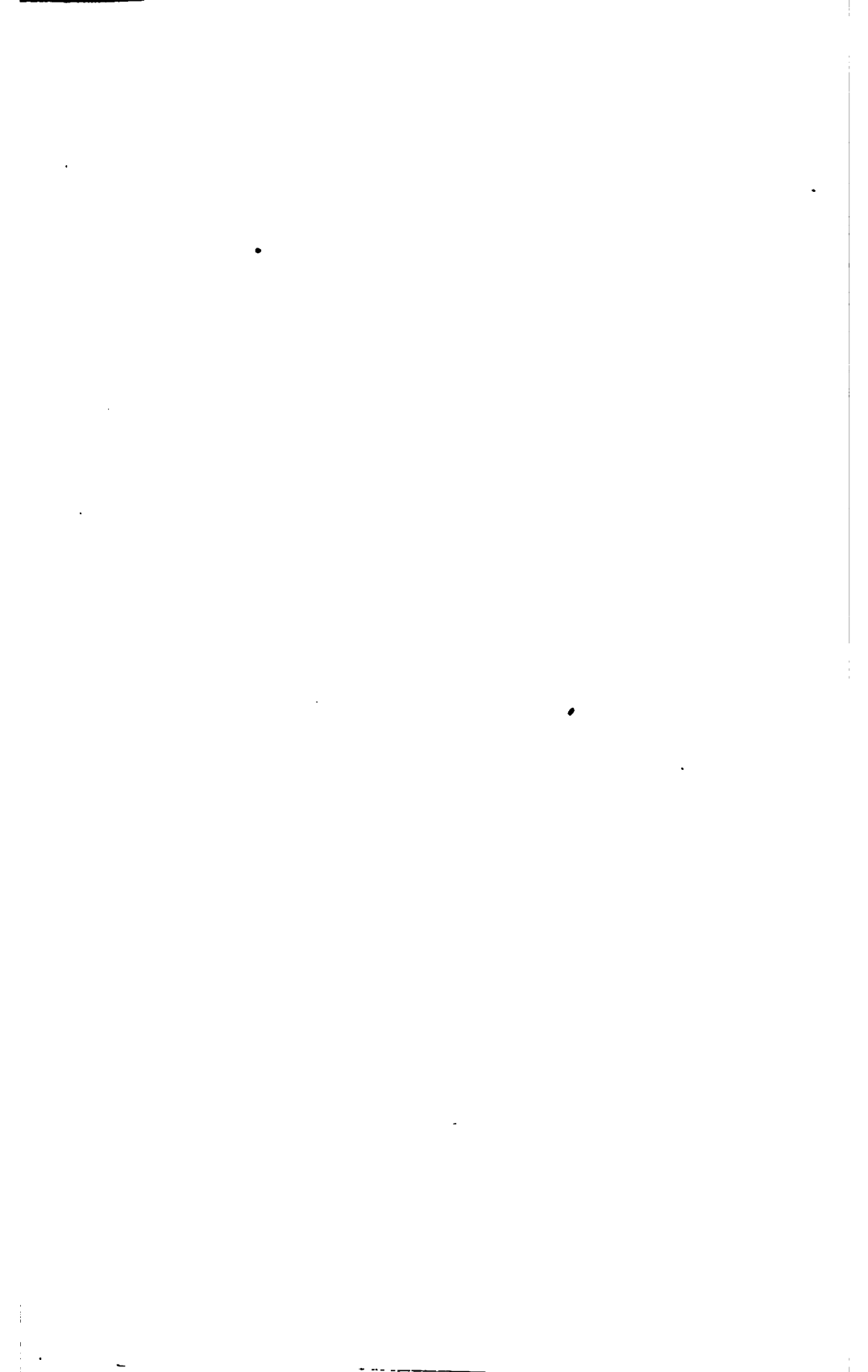
s closed during the year.

Distribution of

Part—	Value of property not administered by the bankruptcy court securing any portion of the liabilities.	Commissions and other compensation allowed referee, trustee, receiver or marshal on amount paid to holders	
T	152.94 090.79	\$3,044,964.29 3,703,212.62	\$88,811 111,320
	243.73	6,748,176.91	200,131
A	928.67 731.66	12.00 25,929.56	405 3,668
A	688.57 676.17	304.80 898.20	154 360
A	234.23 747.07	..... .....	95 1,364
A	487.92 307.90	..... 60.00	25 30
A	718.08 150.79	..... .....	86 1,034
A	478.03 628.44	..... .....	655 381
A	500.68 242.43	14,600.00 102,537.68	121 1,107
C	365.93 149.70	20,055.99 172,930.12	1,175 234
C	647.70 143.14	1,500.00	1,160 444
C	179.61 077.24	23,606.51 39,150.57	472 748
C	400.63 201.90	66,542.10	600
I	918.27 244.80	..... .....	..... 37
I	875.68 969.14	10,165.39 29,660.00	369 704
I	..........	..........	..........
I	411.46 050.74	102,937.00 19,928.96	94 297
I	101.88 193.69	3,527.40 1,000.00	729 862
I	166.12 846.88	27,167.94 17,151.46	1,644 2,056
I	414.25 12.88	..........	..........
I	216.33 76.88	1,285.00	7







uly 1, 1898)—Continued.

sed during the year.

Distribution of assets.

	Value of property not administered by the bank- ruptcy court securing any portion of the liabilities.	Commissions and other compensation allowed referee, trustee, receiver, or marshal on amounts paid to lien holders.	Amounts deposited with clerk for referee, trustee, and himself in all cases with assets.
7	\$431,822.92	\$831.00	\$5,392.00
1	249,047.33	2,609.14	7,605.00
7	56,471.93	258.66	1,622.09
8	47,124.00	175.12	750.00
15	-----	32.85	645.00
10	-----	320.45	210.00
11	4,438.00	1,723.96	1,349.10
46	35,433.49	4,081.28	1,218.60
19	36,160.76	1,783.96	1,440.00
95	8,863.72	69.88	60.00
6	9,001.18	341.91	3,510.00
1	1,781.67	359.94	750.00
19	15,118.15	237.00	2,020.00
8	11,399.83	1,057.12	1,810.00
10	-----	334.56	753.00
14	-----	208.31	190.00
17	-----	1,613.17	933.02
18	-----	1,485.78	383.50
13	10,446.49	2,606.58	1,500.00
93	35,065.00	471.17	225.00
16	-----	1,777.04	1,680.00
10	-----	2,026.73	4,510.00
15	82,442.15	837.01	4,371.00
95	17,858.50	668.57	510.00
16	192.18	931.03	896.55
18	-----	101.73	753.79
14	699,595.29	1,891.45	13,519.18
16	132,070.32	1,060.35	3,595.00
15	73,502.70	1,199.42	2,010.00
50	20,073.82	5,053.06	1,350.00
14	-----	-----	1,160.00
70	-----	-----	445.00
18	59,653.54	971.30	4,740.00
12	647,008.39	718.16	1,320.00
10	-----	625.20	30.00
10	48.33	457.61	95.00
19	43,283.85	.30	1,495.00
12	16,489.11	3.37	685.00
16	1,380.82	1,260.57	1,702.19
1	2,106.30	-----	1,890.63
16	18,082.69	1,437.18	2,640.00
12	6,000.00	2,153.16	930.00



July 1, 1898)—Continued.

during the year.

Distribution of assets.

Value of property not administered by the bankruptcy court securing any portion of the liabilities.	Commissions and other compensation allowed referee, trustee, receiver, or marshal on amounts paid to lien holders.	Amount deposit with clerk for referee trustee and him in all cases with assets
\$6,452.25	\$1,089.70	\$1,464.42
	337.10	
21,502.72	1,788.97	1,584.21
	316.97	
	102.76	271.15
	65.05	
11,016.50	46.96	98.94
16,162.05	945.75	3.68
4,060.06	7,561.61	3.59
	159.75	12.7
	76.95	
92,018.05	967.47	4.80
146,575.14	652.93	1.17
2,430.00	811.63	2.40
169,355.10	8,202.10	3.75
432,496.41	476.81	4.46
487,606.90	2,894.61	8.35
12,989.58	2,818.25	3.96
	3,563.85	1.68
	772.07	69.97
	1,220.97	
4,379.72	10,369.88	1.25
4,479.42	2,277.74	47
121,291.90	15.26	2.05
		22
70,092.91	6,216.14	9.10
20,744.96	14,780.12	4.90
33,340.63	2,243.35	2.36
766.49	1,134.59	1.01
3,357.39	96.50	1.90
800.00		1.35
9,588.20	977.48	2.04
17,194.90	1,196.19	1.58
	2,022.56	2.92
		24
67,196.20	604.77	1.58
1,030,326.68	2,129.42	2.93
57,350.42	6,685.82	2.81
	10,233.51	1.39
	1,521.93	1.96
	1,911.94	1.91
		3
		2





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

ly 1, 1898)—Continued.

d during the year.

Distribution of assets.

	Value of property not administered by the bankruptcy court securing any portion of the liabilities.	Commissions and other compensation allowed referee, trustee, receiver, or marshal on amounts paid to lien holders.	Amount deposited with clerk for referee, trustee, and his in all cases with assets.
Rd	\$19,334.80	\$2.40	\$1,200.00
1	54,486.55	676.71	600.00
Se	5,101.28	1,265.71	1,100.00
1	10,112.21	668.91	1,000.00
Se		86.74	600.00
1		1,274.64	400.00
Tb	20,304.63	374.99	1,300.00
7	4,967.16	546.64	800.00
Tb		16.53	
2			
Tb	9,360.00	137.97	2,500.00
5		13.87	400.00
Tb	38,531.44	1,480.27	2,000.00
5	14,702.90	210.35	800.00
Tb	4,300.00	1,331.38	1,000.00
3		1,064.38	300.00
Tb	710.15	1,299.91	700.00
7	1,119.00	717.54	300.00
T			
4		3.10	1,600.00
5	9,197.84	477.06	1,000.00
1	1,400.00	426.05	100.00
7	19,140.12	1,233.38	3,600.00
2	1,500.00	490.04	900.00
3	10,396.73	2,990.24	1,700.00
8	10,982.00	4,841.67	100.00
3	24,396.55	1.58	700.00
6	6,220.35		200.00
0	181.36	37.90	200.00
5		7.10	200.00
3	77,898.88	5,628.40	3,100.00
3	1,635.86	2,001.27	600.00
3		1,357.33	900.00
9	60.58	1,301.00	200.00
1	31,138.80	1,231.30	2,200.00
4	72,500.00	654.19	600.00
9		329.95	
0		580.62	
4			100.00
9	2,000.00	125.00	

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APPENDIX 4.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS AND THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

Circuits.	Pending July 1, 1911.			Docketed fiscal year 1912.			Disposed of fiscal year 1912.			Pending July 1, 1912.			Cases marked pending, argued, and awaiting decision.	Cases marked disposed of, appealed to the United States Supreme Court.	Percentage of reversals to total number cases heard and determined.
	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.			
First.....	47	3	50	46	....	46	41	3	44	52	....	52	8	....	0.16
Second.....	91	18	109	264	11	275	219	25	244	136	4	140	18	....	.41
Third.....	56	....	56	133	3	136	113	2	115	76	1	77	19	6	.21
Fourth.....	26	3	29	62	2	64	57	3	60	31	2	33	17	2	.25
Fifth.....	95	11	106	137	5	142	147	11	158	80	5	85	9	14	.23
Sixth.....	91	6	97	139	6	145	110	8	118	120	4	124	15	5	.28
Seventh.....	105	12	117	76	12	88	115	14	129	66	10	76	31	6	.38
Eighth.....	179	15	194	175	20	195	181	12	193	173	23	196	104	14	.37
Ninth.....	101	5	106	138	12	150	149	9	158	90	8	98	60	3	.15
Total....	791	73	864	1,170	71	1,241	1,132	87	1,219	824	57	881	281	65	.27

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	Appeals.			
	Patent.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.
Pending July 1, 1911.....	15	35	6	56
Docketed July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	82	102	13	197
Disposed of fiscal year 1912.....	64	101	18	183
Pending July 1, 1912.....	33	36	1	70

Cases marked "Pending," argued and awaiting decisions None.
 Cases marked "Disposed of," appealed to the United States Supreme Court..... 12
 Percentage of reversals to total number of civil and criminal cases heard and determined..... 32
 Percentage of reversals to total number of patent appeal cases heard and determined..... 17

APPENDIX 5.

REPORT SHOWING THE RECEIPT AND DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES STATUTES, AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 387, REVISED STATUTES.

United States Statutes at Large.																										Revised Statutes, 1878.	Supple- ments of Revised Statutes.
Vol. 18.	Vol. 19.	Vol. 20.	Vol. 21.	Vol. 22.	Vol. 23.	Vol. 24.	Vol. 25.	Vol. 26.	Vol. 27.	Vol. 28.	Vol. 29.	Vol. 30.	Vol. 31.	Vol. 32, pt. 1.	Vol. 32, pt. 2.	Vol. 33, pt. 1.	Vol. 33, pt. 2.	Vol. 34, pt. 1.	Vol. 34, pt. 2.	Vol. 34, pt. 3.	Vol. 35, pt. 1.	Vol. 35, pt. 2.	Vol. 36, pt. 1.	Vol. 36, pt. 2.	Vol. 1.	Vol. 2.	
On hand July 1, 1911.....	8	18	9	9	5	12	12	7	3	6	28	29	36	28	49	22	42	19	40	43	24	61	1	851	857	3	5
Received during fiscal year.....														1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	857			
Total on hand and received during fiscal year.....	8	18	9	9	5	12	12	7	3	6	28	29	36	29	50	23	43	20	41	44	35	62	851	857	3	5	
Distributions during fiscal year:																											
Supreme Court of United States.....																								16	16		
United States circuit judges.....																								29	29		
Clerks, United States circuit court of appeals.....																								9	9		
Libraries, United States circuit court of appeals.....																								10	10		
United States Court of Claims.....																								7	7		
Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.....																								3	3		
Supreme Court, District of Columbia.....																								6	7		
United States Court of Customs Ap- peals.....																								6	7		
United States Commerce Court.....																								6	7		
Police court, District of Columbia.....																								6	6		
Juvenile court, District of Columbia.....																								3	3		
Supreme Court of Hawaii.....																								1	1		
Circuit Court of Hawaii.....																								3	3		
Supreme Court of Porto Rico.....																								7	7		
Supreme Court of Philippine Islands.....																								5	5		
United States district judges.....																								109	109		
United States attorneys.....																								117	117		
United States marshals.....																								94	94		
Clerks, United States courts.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	246		
Department of Justice.....	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	61		
Special assistants to Attorney General.....																								3	3		
Miscellaneous.....											1		1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Total distribution.....	2	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	743	735		
Remaining on hand July 1, 1912.....	6	16	6	5	2	10	8	5	1	4	25	27	32	26	47	18	40	16	37	40	31	58	108	122	3	5	

APPENDIX 6.

REPORT SHOWING DOCUMENTS RECEIVED, DISTRIBUTED, AND ON HAND JUNE 30, 1912, AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF JUNE 12, 1895 (28 STATS., 623).

	On hand or received during year.	Distrib- uted.	Remain- ing June 30, 1912.
Reports of the Attorney General:			
1870.....	15	.....	15
1871.....	82	.....	82
1872.....	7	.....	7
1873.....	39	.....	39
1874.....	43	.....	43
1875.....	5	1	4
1876.....	18	.....	18
1877.....	38	1	37
1878.....	46	.....	46
1879.....	35	.....	35
1880.....	43	.....	43
1881.....	40	.....	40
1882.....	7	.....	7
1883.....	48	.....	48
1884.....	6	.....	6
1885.....	4	2	2
1886.....	13	1	12
1887.....	8	1	7
1888.....	89	2	87
1889.....	83	2	81
1890.....	122	3	119
1891.....	70	3	67
1892.....	69	3	66
1893.....	84	3	81
1894.....	80	4	76
1895.....	86	4	82
1896.....	71	3	68
1896 (appendix).....	71	2	69
1897.....	147	3	144
1898.....	167	3	164
1899.....	106	3	102
1900.....	171	3	168
1901.....	28	3	25
1902.....	248	3	245
1903.....	94	4	90
1904.....	95	5	90
1905.....	390	5	385
1906.....	168	6	162
1907 (paper).....	111	3	108
1907 (cloth).....	6	6	.....
1908.....	375	12	363
1909.....	460	26	434
1910.....	574	76	498
1911.....	1,750	1,189	561
1911 (personal).....	2,500	2,500	.....
1911: Appendix 8.—Statistics relative to United States prisoners.....	100	100	.....
1911: Appendix 14.—Report of board of trustees, reform school for girls.....	300	300	.....
1911: Appendix 24.—Report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the defense of suits against the United States in the Court of Claims and district and circuit courts.....	300	300	.....
1911: Appendix 27.—Report of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs matters.....	100	100	.....
1911: Appendix 28.—Report of cases before the Commerce Court.....	100	100	.....
1911: Appendix 13.—Report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys.....	400	400	.....

Report showing documents received, distributed

Opinions of the Attorney

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STATEMENTS SHOWING SPECIAL ASSISTANTS
1912 (AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1907)

Judicial districts.	Names.	Employed by.	Dec. 2	To be that received.
Alabama, northern.....	James Stone.....	Case of United States v. John W. Knight & Co.	Oct. 24, 1911.	To be determined by Attorney General.
Alaska, Division No. 1....	N. W. Bolster.....	In investigation of alleged combine between transportation companies, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings at Juneau, Alaska.	Nov. 11, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
California, southern.....	H. L. Dunnigan.....	Prosecution of suit brought by United States against May K. Rindge and others, etc.	Nov. 16, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Frank Stewart.....	Prosecutions under Chinese exclusion law against Woo Wal, Wong Chung, Wong Wing Sai, etc.	.....do.....	To be determined by Attorney General.
Colorado.....	H. J. Bone.....	Prosecution of case of U. S. v. C. L. Blackman et al., promoters of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Co., pending in Colorado.	Oct. 12, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Walter F. Daly.....	In investigation and prosecution of an alleged illegal combination of dealers in food products in Denver, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Oct. 13, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Clifford P. Gehman.....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	E. B. Lacy.....	To assist in Keitel and other equity cases affecting public lands.	Nov. 21, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
District of Columbia.....	Stanley C. Feele.....	Condemnation of squares 634 and 685 for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1910.	Oct. 27, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Edward H. Thomas.....	To assist in local street railway cases (in prosecutions violations of act approved May 23, 1908, and of regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission).	Feb. 6, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Chas. H. Turner.....	Cases against Eugene Davis, charged with false pretenses in connection with sale of stock in the Capuzaya Mining Co., and in case of U. S. v. Partridge.	Apr. 10, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General.
Florida, northern.....	Emmett Wilson.....	To aid in preparation and trial of case against Frank Pen-ton, charged with violating section 135 of the Federal Criminal Code.	Nov. 14, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Florida, southern.....	Lake Jones.....	To assist in trial of case of U. S. v. D. G. Zeigler, charged with violation of section 5480, Revised Statutes, by use of mails to further schemes to defraud.	July 11, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Georgia, southern.....	Sam. S. Bennet.....	Case of U. S. v. Frank Scarborough, charged with violations of section 6209, Revised Statutes.	.....do.....	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	John D. Pope.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	George H. Richter.....	Case of U. S. v. A. Gordon Cassels et al., with special authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	.....do.....	To be determined by Attorney General.
Illinois, northern.....	J. L. Bennett.....	In connection with investigation concerning lumber industry.	July 11, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.

Report showing documents received, distributed, and on hand June 30, 1912, etc.—Contd.

	On hand or received during year.	Distrib- uted.	Remain- ing June 30, 1912.
Reports of Solicitor of the Treasury—Continued.			
1903.....	13	.....	13
1904.....	117	.....	117
1905.....	19	.....	19
1906.....	20	.....	20
Digest of Opinions of Solicitor of Treasury.....	500	250	250
Catalogues of library.....	121	9	112
Bills and debates in Congress relative to trusts, 1903.....	2	.....	2
Civil and criminal cases instituted by United States under the Sherman antitrust laws, 1908.....	100	.....	100
Opinions in Panama Canal title.....	3	.....	3
Supreme Court insular cases.....	6	.....	6
Lists of United States judges, attorneys, and marshals (pamphlet).....	600	600	.....
Register of office of Attorney General (pamphlet).....	95	95	.....
Public acts, second session, Sixty-second Congress (pamphlet).....	600	600	.....
Session laws, first session, Sixty-second Congress:			
Part 1.....	850	850	.....
Part 2.....	850	850	.....
Total.....	25,239	12,114	13,125

APPENDIX 7.

STATEMENTS SHOWING SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS APPOINTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 (AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 386, REVISED STATUTES).

Judicial districts	Names	Employment	Appointed.	Compensation.
Alabama, northern.....	James Stone.....	Case of United States v. John W. Knight et al.....	July 14, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Alaska, Division No. 1.....	N. W. Bolster.....	In investigation of alleged combine between transportation companies, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings at Juneau, Alaska.	Jan. 11, 1912	\$10 per day and expenses (charges for traveling being 25 cents folio, including carfare, if done at Juneau, or 20 cents folio if done at Seattle.)
California, southern.....	H. L. Dunnigan.....	Prosecution of suit brought by United States against May K. Rindge and others, etc.	Dec. 30, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	Frank Stewart.....	Prosecutions under Chinese exclusion law against Woo Wai, Wong Chung, Wong Wing Sai, etc.	Oct. 24, 1911	Do.
Colorado.....	H. J. Bone.....	Prosecution of case of U. S. v. C. L. Blackman et al., promoters of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Co., pending in Colorado.	Nov. 11, 1911	Do.
Do.....	Walter F. Daly.....	In investigation and prosecution of an alleged illegal combination of dealers in food products in Denver, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Nov. 16, 1911	To be that received as special agent, department.
Do.....	Clifford P. Gehman.....	do.....	.....do.....	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	E. B. Lacy.....	To assist in Kattel and other equity cases affecting public lands.	Oct. 12, 1911	\$1,500 per annum (employment terminated Apr. 11, 1912).
District of Columbia.....	Stanton C. Peelle.....	Condemnation of squares 634 and 635 for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910.	Oct. 13, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	Edward H. Thomas.....	To assist in local street railway cases (in prosecutions violations of act approved May 23, 1908, and of regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission).	Nov. 22, 1911	To be that received as corporation counsel, District of Columbia. (Never qualified.)
Do.....	Chas. H. Turner.....	Cases against Eugene Davis, charged with false pretenses in connection with sale of stock in the Capuaya Mining Co., and in case of U. S. v. Partridge.	Nov. 21, 1911	Not to exceed \$2,500; to be determined by Attorney General.
Florida, northern.....	Emmett Wilson.....	To aid in preparation and trial of case against Frank Pen-ton, charged with violating section 135 of the Federal Criminal Code.	Oct. 27, 1911	Nominal; to be determined by Attorney General.
Florida, southern.....	Lake Jones.....	To assist in trial of case of U. S. v. D. G. Zeigler, charged with violation of section 5480, Revised Statutes, by use of mails to further schemes to defraud.	Feb. 6, 1912	To be \$250 for entire service.
Georgia, southern.....	Sam. S. Bennet.....	Case of U. S. v. Frank Seabrook, charged with violations of section 5209, Revised Statutes.	Apr. 10, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	John D. Pope.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	George H. Richter.....	Case of U. S. v. A. Gordon Casella et al., with special authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Nov. 14, 1911	Do.
Illinois, northern.....	J. L. Bennett.....	In connection with investigation concerning number industry.	July 11, 1911	Do.

Do.....	Robt. W. Childs.....	(To assist in antitrust work, in investigations of alleged violations of Sherman antitrust law against perjury sections 126, 126, 133, and 136 of Criminal Code by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., National Packing Co., and persons connected therewith. In investigation of alleged violations of national banking laws, section 5209 Revised Statutes, by L. N. Seaman and M. C. Jocelyn; also in investigation of Temperance Beverage Co. for violation of pure food laws. In the Economy Light & Power Company case..... Cases of United States v. Economy Light & Power Co..... To assist in prosecution of oleomargarine cases, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings. In connection with investigation concerning the lumber industry. Case of United States v. Alexander Byers for violation of section 28 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909 (copyright act).)	Oct. 28, 1911 Feb. 17, 1912	\$4,200 per annum.
Do.....	do.....		June 7, 1912	To be that received under appointment of Oct. 28, 1911.
Do.....	Barton Corneau.....		Nov. 14, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Morton S. Cressy.....		Oct. 9, 1911	\$250 per month.
Do.....	Henry W. Freeman.....		.....do.....	\$208.33 per month.
Do.....	Alonso M. Griffen.....		July 11, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	Ligon Johnson.....		Jan. 5, 1912	Nominal, and to be allowed \$6 per day in lieu of subsistence while engaged in this case away from New York City.
Do.....	Harry A. Parkin.....	(To assist in antitrust work, in investigations of alleged violations of commerce act by Big Four R. R., Michigan Central R. R., and other railroads and persons in connection therewith. Case of United States v. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. et al., proceedings to condemn land for the new post-office site at Chicago, Ill. To assist in antitrust cases..... Case against Chicago Butter and Egg Board, with special authority to conduct grand jury proceedings. do..... To assist in investigation and prosecution of so-called "dynamite outrages," with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings. To assist in trial of cases at April term of court at Covington, and authorized to conduct grand jury proceedings at said term of court. To assist in institution and prosecution of a suit against the Indiana Lumber Co. for the recovery of damages for timber unlawfully taken from the public lands in Mississippi. To assist in institution and prosecution of a suit against the Imperial Naval Stores Co. for the recovery of damages for turpentine products unlawfully taken from the public lands in Mississippi. Case of United States v. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. (suit on bond of George A. Deering). Cases of United States v. Winslow and United States v. United Shoe Machinery Co. Case of United States v. United Shoe Machinery Co., with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings. To assist in such matters as may be assigned to him from time to time.	Oct. 28, 1911 Nov. 18, 1911	\$3,500 per annum.
Do.....	Louis F. Strawn.....		May 25, 1912	\$175 per month.
Do.....	John F. Voigt.....		Oct. 26, 1911	\$250 per month (temporary).
Do.....	Albert G. Welch.....		Dec. 1, 1911	\$5,000 per annum (appointment terminated Apr. 30, 1912).
Do.....	do.....		May 1, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General.
Indiana.....	James W. Noel.....		Nov. 23, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Kentucky, eastern.....	George DuRelle.....		Mar. 28, 1912	To be that received as United States attorney, Kentucky, western, and to be allowed usual expenses.
Louisiana, eastern.....	Wm. H. Armbricht.....		Oct. 31, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	do.....		.....do.....	Do.
Maryland.....	Arthur R. Padgett.....		July 5, 1911	Nominal; to be determined by Attorney General.
Massachusetts.....	Edwin H. Abbot, Jr.....		Nov. 20, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	William S. Gregg.....		July 28, 1911	To be that received as special assistant to Attorney General.
Do.....	William C. Matthews.....		Apr. 16, 1912	\$1,600 per annum.

Appendix 7—Continued.

Judicial districts.	Names.	Employment.	Appointed.	Compensation.
Massachusetts.	James W. Mudge.....	Case of <i>United States v. United Shoe Machinery Co.</i> , with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	July 31, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General (it being understood that compensation for reporting will be 25 cents a folio for original and 5 cents a folio for each carbon).
Do.....	Daniel A. Shea.....	To assist in cases involving violations of the "motor-boat act" of June 9, 1910.	Jan. 27, 1912	To be that received as clerk to attorney.
Michigan, eastern.	Frank H. Watson.....	To assist in prosecution of case of <i>United States v. E. E. Hartwick et al.</i> , an equity suit against the so-called Lumber Trust.	Sept. 7, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	do.....	To assist in preparation and trial of cases of <i>United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.</i> , et al.	Oct. 12, 1911	Do.
Mississippi, southern.	James C. Longstreet.....	To assist in prosecution of indictments pending in that district against Masters & Sibley, charged with using the mails to defraud, and also to assist in prosecution of case in court of appeals, provided it is appealed.	Jan. 15, 1912	To be \$1,000, which is to cover fees for prosecution in both trial and appellate courts (for both Mr. Longstreet and Mr. Edward Mayes; see below).
Do.....	Edward Mayes.....	do.....	.....do.....	To be \$1,000, which is to cover fees for prosecution in both trial and appellate courts (for both Mr. Mayes and Mr. Longstreet; see above).
Do.....	James H. Neville.....	Case of <i>United States v. S. A. Venters & Ed Moore</i> , with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Oct. 16, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	R. M. Smith.....	To assist in prosecution of timber and turpentine cases pending in said district, with special authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Oct. 3, 1911	Nominal; to be determined by Attorney General.
Missouri, eastern.	Robert Walker.....	Case of <i>People v. U. S. Bank v. Robert M. Fulton</i> , James L. Stice, and the Pulitzer Publishing Co.	Jan. 6, 1912	Not to exceed \$100 for entire service.
New York, southern.	Jno. W. H. Crim.....	To assist in cases and matters arising under antitrust laws.	July 12, 1911	\$4,000 per annum.
Do.....	Felix Frankfurter.....	To argue case of <i>Drew & Wardell v. United States</i> in circuit court of appeals.	Nov. 22, 1911	To be that received as law officer, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, and expenses of trip to New York to argue said case.
Do.....	William S. Gregg.....	To assist in investigation of alleged combination of dealers in fresh meats and rendering products, under Sherman antitrust law, with authority to conduct grand jury proceedings.	Nov. 11, 1911	To be that received as special assistant to Attorney General.
Do.....	Isaac H. Levy.....	To assist in customs frauds cases and other matters.	July 12, 1911	\$3,600 per annum.
Do.....	Evan Shelby.....	To assist in <i>Kindling Wood Trust</i> matter.....	Aug. 2, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
New York, western.	do.....	Case of <i>United States v. John E. Parsons et al.</i>	Sept. 23, 1911	Do.
Do.....	J. Herbert Cole.....	In <i>Conster Brake</i> case (with specific authority to conduct grand-jury proceedings).	Dec. 14, 1911	To be that received as special agent, department.
Do.....	S. Wallace Dempsey.....	Case of <i>United States v. Standard Oil Co. of New York</i>	Mar. 15, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General.
Do.....	Leroy N. Kilman.....	In <i>Conster Brake</i> case (with specific authority to conduct grand-jury proceedings).	Dec. 14, 1911	To be that received as clerk to attorney.
North Carolina, western.	Stephen W. Williams.....	Case against <i>Huawasse Lumber Co.</i>	Nov. 7, 1911	To be that received as attorney, department, and travelling expenses.

Ohio, northern.....	George P. Kirby.....	To assist in opposing appeal taken by Chas. A. Thatcher to Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, from order of disbarment entered by Judge Killits on Nov. 11, 1911.	Apr. 18, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	Chas. A. Seiders.....	To assist in connection with an action by mandamus against Judge Killits, in Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit.	Mar. 25, 1912	Do.
Do.....	do.....	To assist in opposing appeal taken by Chas. A. Thatcher to Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, from order of disbarment entered by Judge Killits on Nov. 11, 1911.	Apr. 18, 1912	Do.
Ohio, southern.....	do.....	To assist in connection with an action by mandamus against Judge Killits, in Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit.	Mar. 25, 1912	Do.
Oklahoma, western.....	John Embry.....	To assist in prosecution of indictments against one Abner Davis, charged with using the United States mails to defraud.	Mar. 26, 1912	To be merely nominal.
Do.....	do.....	To assist in trial of case against F. A. Ward et al., charged with having used the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, in the promotion of the Jackson Loan & Trust Co.	Apr. 8, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Do.....	do.....	To assist in trial of case of Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal, plaintiffs in error, v. U. S., defendant in error, No. 3736, Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit.	Apr. 10, 1912	Do.
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	Lawrence Maxwell.....	Case of Philadelphia Extracting Co. v. McCooch, collector of internal revenue, pending in District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.	Jan. 23, 1912	To be nominal.
Pennsylvania, western.....	William A. Jordan.....	To assist in such cases and matters as may be assigned to him during absence of regular assistant United States attorney, who is engaged on special work.	Feb. 8, 1912	\$2,500 per annum (appointment terminated July 19, 1912).
Tennessee, middle.....	R. A. Haggard.....	To aid in defense, in State court, of certain internal-revenue officers charged with killing Jim Olive while making a raid upon an illicit distillery in Wayne County, Tenn.	Aug. 21, 1911	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
Washington, eastern.....	W. E. Burr.....	To assist in cases arising in connection with the Reclamation Service.	Jan. 25, 1912	To be that received as an employee of the Interior Department.
Washington, western.....	Lee Johnston.....	To aid in investigation of an alleged combination of trans-Pacific steamship lines (with specific authority to conduct grand-jury proceedings).	May 8, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General (it being understood that he will receive \$10 per day for reporting testimony, and 15 cents per folio for original and 5 cents per folio for carbon copy).
Do.....	Bernard S. Rodey.....	To assist in investigation and prosecution of charges against John H. Bullock, D. H. Jarvis, and others, in connection with frauds upon the Government growing out of the contracts for the supply of coal to Forts Davis and Liscum, Alaska, with authority to conduct grand-jury proceedings in connection with said matters.	Mar. 6, 1912	To be determined by Attorney General upon completion of service.
West Virginia, southern.....	William H. Armbricht.....	To assist in institution and prosecution of a suit or suits against the Union Naval Stores Co. for recovery of damages for turpentine products unlawfully taken from the public lands in Mississippi.	Oct. 31, 1911	Do.
All districts.....	Walter N. Brown.....	To assist in prosecutions of the violations of the "hours of service" act.	Oct. 21, 1911	To be determined and paid by Interstate Commerce Commission.

APPENDIX 8.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the fiscal year 1912.

By act of Congress approved June 26, 1912, the name of this institution was changed from the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia to the National Training School for Girls.

POPULATION.

At the beginning of the year there were 82 inmates and at the close 80. There were 51 commitments; 53 were paroled; 1 discharged; and 6 returned. The maximum in attendance at any time was 85 and the minimum 77.

Now that the Congress has authorized the erection of an additional building the overcrowded condition of the school will be relieved in the near future.

DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the inmates has been most satisfactory. Such trouble as has arisen during the year has been caused wholly by girls who had been temporarily transferred to local hospitals for treatment. Trouble from such sources has been minimized, however, by arranging to care for practically all cases within the institution. The majority of those sent to the hospitals were suffering from venereal diseases, but under a new treatment we are able to care for these cases at the school.

HEALTH.

For the most part the health of the inmates has been uniformly excellent. For a time we were threatened with diphtheria, the germ being brought to the school by a girl returned from a local hospital. One girl who was received in October was taken ill the following April and transferred to a local hospital, where she died, the disease being diagnosed as pellagra. As science is uncertain as to the origin of this disease, we sought not only the cooperation of the health officer of the District of Columbia, but also that of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who detailed Surg. B. S. Warren, of his bureau, to make an exhaustive investigation. Dr. Warren reported that the sanitary conditions of the institution were excellent; that the lighting of the building, both natural and artificial, was sufficient, as was also the ventilation; that all of the buildings were spotlessly clean and wholly free from dust and dirt; that all precautions were taken on the admission of an inmate to prevent the transfer of transmissible diseases; and that a general inspection of the inmates showed that they were all in apparently normal condition in weight in proportion to their height, and that

none showed evidences of apparent illness. He recommended a slight change in the diet, and this recommendation has been put into execution. As the food is good and wholesome, and the inmates are surrounded with the best possible conditions, including absolute cleanliness, both in person and dress, we are confident that the disease did not originate in the institution.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

In the last annual report mention was made of the necessity of acquiring additional land, and this recommendation is renewed. It is highly important that this land be secured, especially now that a large part of our farm will be required for new buildings.

The value of farm products during the last year was \$3,261.18.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A fence has been erected around the grounds, and the pipes leading to and from the supply reservoir have been encased in mineral wool, this latter being rendered necessary by the bursting of the pipes during the extraordinary severe weather of the winter.

ESTIMATES.

In the schedule of estimates we have asked for a new barn, the present structure being in a very dilapidated condition. It was erected about 20 years ago. We are also in great need of a porch extension to the administration building. We ask for a much needed parole officer. At the close of the fiscal year we had 129 girls on parole. One of the teachers is detailed to visit them, but with her multitudinous duties it is physically impossible to make visitations sufficiently frequent to be productive of best results.

Our superintendent and officers continue to labor with the utmost fidelity, and have uniformly aided in bringing about a marked improvement in the girls committed to our care. The financial affairs of the school are most faithfully cared for by the treasurer, who is of invaluable assistance to the board in the prosecution of its work. The manner in which the overseer and the other employees have discharged their duties deserves commendation.

Herewith I transmit the reports of the superintendent and the treasurer.

Very respectfully,

J. NOTA MCGILL,
President.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ESTIMATES.

Superintendent.....	\$1, 200
Treasurer.....	600
Matron.....	600
3 teachers, at \$600 each.....	1, 800
Overseer.....	720
6 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	2, 880
1 parole officer.....	600
Engineer.....	600
Assistant engineer.....	480

Night watchman.....	\$480
2 laborers, at \$300 each.....	600
Groceries, provisions, fuel, light, oil, soap, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$350 for additional labor or services; for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their recapture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls not exceeding \$150.....	13,000
For the erection of a barn and warehouse.....	800
For a covered porch extension, administration building.....	350

NOTE.—A parole officer is seriously needed to look after the large number of girls on parole, and to investigate homes and conditions before paroles are made. At present the number under supervision is 139. This duty now devolves upon one of the teachers whose limited time makes constant vigilance impossible.

The present barn is falling to pieces and must be entirely replaced. In it are stored farm implements, agricultural machinery, grain, and vegetables.

The administration building is seriously in need of a porch. In bad weather the officers and girls are compelled to exercise indoors. The porch is to extend around the south side of the main building and the west side of the ell.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

We take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of your counsel and action as our governing body, giving the trained business point of view, which has so often increased and wisely directed the efficiency of our efforts.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Each girl is required to attend school each day. We find that no girl when committed is at all advanced; so the work is elementary throughout.

The teachers necessarily present a great variety of topics because the girls have had so few opportunities to learn the multitude of things which should be known by any well-equipped woman who expects to fill even a very humble station in life. Manners and morals improve as the character of the thoughts and ideals improve.

The school teacher, more than any officer in an institution, holds in her hands the balance of power for turning the tide of these young lives into the right channel. Not the mere teaching of the book subjects, but her's is the privilege, for many quiet, uninterrupted hours, month in and month out, to direct the action of those minds, plastic to her touch for good, even as they were to the touch of those unfortunate influences which led them here. Slowly her ideals displace the unlovely mental habits they entertain and into their lives is admitted the living eternal truth which claims its own and proceeds to renew and vivify and enfold. Her reward comes daily. Her genuine love, exalted purpose, and selfless toil constantly play upon the delicate instrument of the mind, which in turn externalizes itself in good conduct. In doing this she cooperates to the greatest advantage with her fellow teachers, whose privilege it is to train, more especially, the hand and eye, and whose work is facilitated in the degree that she gives this solid mental training and impulse.

The child mind craves variety and action, and so they have songs and marches and drills, "pieces" to speak, and raffia baskets to make.

Especial emphasis is laid at all times upon the beauty and desirability of the controlled temper, gentle voice, and quiet step.

At least two hours each day are spent in outdoor recreation.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The girls receive training in each department; being advanced as rapidly as their progress warrants.

Sewing.—In this department all the making and mending for the girls and the school are done. The Hapgood method is followed in teaching the elements of sewing. Emphasis is constantly placed upon the wisdom of taking the stitch in time that saves time. These girls are not used to mending. They just wore things out. Preserving

their garments by proper care in wearing them and mending them is a valuable discipline.

Domestic science.—Work in this department has crystallized into a course of lessons which experience has proved is most suitable for us. We aim to use the products of the farm in season, and supplies that have to be purchased in market, when they are most reasonable in price. The subjects taught cover the foods and beverages used in the average home; also all details and niceties of household cleanliness. Results are gratifying.

Kitchens.—Here the girls, in turn, are given the practical work in preparing and serving food.

Laundries.—The new girl receives her first training in the laundry. All work is done by hand. We have no machinery. The aim is to make excellent laundresses. The advanced girls do very beautiful work.

TRAINING FOR RIGHT LIVING.

The school is an industrial training school; not for the mere purpose of developing manual dexterity, but primarily and always for the purpose of developing and expanding the individual through the learning and practice of the industries. The value and beauty of religion is presented to them (never forced upon them), in morning and evening prayers and in addresses on Sundays by the trustees of the school and the clergymen of the various denominations. Sunday morning each girl recites from the catechism of her own church. Each girl has her own Bible. Especial advisory and instructive talks are given in regard to the obligations of the good citizen to her home and friends, to her employer and the public; dwelling much upon the imperative necessity of girls keeping early hours and carefully choosing their companions.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS.

Each girl has a room absolutely to herself. The observation holes in the doors were sealed long ago. It is irksome enough to be under unaccustomed supervision every moment when at large, but if there is never any escape from it, a sense of irritability and opposition is engendered and fostered that delays and in many cases absolutely prevents the softening of spirit necessary for reformation. A half hour before breakfast is allowed for the morning bath. After dinner girls go to their rooms to bathe and change their work dresses for the afternoon gingham. I doubt that the morning bath is always taken; so at bed time the teachers in charge exercise a delicate but sufficiently close supervision to insure a thorough sponge bath of the entire body. At the "Good Night" said to each girl the teacher sees that the night robe only is worn, that the day garments are hung up to air, and the windows opened.

Each Wednesday and Saturday girls take tub baths and receive an entire change of clothing. This simple bathing program is looked upon at first as a great task and superfluity, to be avoided, if possible, by every and any subterfuge and device. After a little the luxury of frequent baths is regarded as a valued privilege. This new ideal of cleanliness makes each more neat about her daily work and is the thing above all else most marveled at by her family when she is paroled. It is the foundation absolutely necessary for any superstructure of improved thought, speech, and action. Each girl has three full suits of underwear, two work dresses, two afternoon dresses, and one white best dress.

DISCIPLINE.

Above everything else we teach the beauty of right doing. The silent, impressive inevitableness of the wages of sin they have all experienced, but they have not had an equal experience in the inevitable rewards and joys of right doing, and so the latter are emphasized in every way. Commendation, special privilege, and individual encouragement are freely given to support their every effort for better living. The powerful lever of "public opinion" is one of our greatest aids. The new girl invariably stands back and studies the school standards of conduct. When these are good and fixed she is given a tremendous help at the start in her efforts to be law-abiding. This is instanced in the care taken of the sewing room tables. These tables have been in use more than three years. So great has been, and continues to be, the class pride in these tables that new girls are instantly impressed by it and, whatever may be their innate tendencies to scratch and mar a beautiful surface, they refrain, because at the slightest sign of a scratch their neighbors, with one mind, rise in condemnation of the impending act and stand in protection of their prized tables—beautiful not in costly material, for they are cheap pine tables, but beautiful in their exquisite cleanliness and absolute freedom from any and all signs of ill usage.

Again, as in the previous three years, we record the fact that no girl has run away. In seven years there has been only one escape.

HEALTH.

One girl, in June, returned after special treatment at a hospital, and was, as is usual with hospital cases, allowed to enter the school life at once. As a precautionary measure a culture was taken and she was discovered to have diphtheria. An examination of the school was made and seven others were found with the same germs. The one case responded at once to treatment and the others did not pass the germ stage. One girl developed an unaccountable case of typhoid. Another a few months after her entrance to the school manifested evidences of pellagra. She was transferred to a hospital, where she died. The health authorities made a thorough examination of the school, but could find no cause for the origin in our midst. Otherwise the health of the girls has been phenomenally good. Each girl upon entrance is examined and a culture taken. She is kept isolated for two weeks.

PAROLED GIRLS.

The total number of girls on parole is 129. We have no regular parole officer. With the limited time at our disposal for investigating the homes of new girls and of girls about to be paroled we have found it absolutely impossible to keep in touch with 129 girls. After eliminating those who proved strongest and most reliable we are still unable to keep in even fairly close touch with the remainder.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Plans for the special cottage are approved. We are hoping very much from this new home. It was decided that wise administration financially would require a reorganization of the entire present régime for meals and the establishment of central dining rooms for officers and girls. In anticipation of the new order of arrangement when the new building is completed, all the officers now take their meals in the administration building, while the girls are fed in the preparatory building. This has effected a decided economy.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The sorely needed bathroom for the hospital, has been supplied. It removed a source of great anxiety.

A partition, with door, closes the stairway at the hospital door and another partition with door is in readiness to be placed at any point in the corridor in case a ward is needed.

A disused laundry chute with openings into the hospital and kitchen was fitted with a dumb-waiter.

The hospital has an open fireplace and an ample equipment of supplies.

We are very happy in the knowledge that we are able now to meet any but an extraordinary demand for hospital attention.

The filter which was installed several years ago was thoroughly overhauled, cleaned, refilled, and repainted.

The appropriation received enabled us to replace the old board line fence. New cedar posts were supplied and heavy wire stretched. Iron gates were hung at all entrances. Special wire was provided for the chicken yard. All posts were painted. The improved appearance of the place is a daily gratification.

A cement floor was laid in the chicken house and woodwork painted.

The old market wagon and dayton were replaced with new ones.

The posts in the fence around the school lot in the cemetery had rotted away. Cement posts were made and the fence put in good order and painted. Head and foot stones were placed upon the two graves.

In a year or two the present orchard trees will be worth nothing, so there were set out 18 apple trees, 8 pear trees, 4 plum trees, 24 grape vines, 500 asparagus plants, and in the circle opposite the main entrance gate 1 dozen white hydrangeas.

The buggy was repaired and painted.

NEEDS.

I would again urge the very great need of a porch for the girls in the honor division that they might have outdoor exercise in stormy weather. At present they have only the schoolroom.

The grounds for the new building, which is to be erected this year, will reduce our farm acreage. This is an additional reason for urging the purchase of a now available strip of land adjoining the south boundary of the farm, so absolutely necessary, if future buildings are to be wisely placed.

We are in very great need of an officer to give her undivided time to parole work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire hose are in excellent condition and tested at least quarterly. Weekly fire drills are held. The house can be vacated in two minutes.

At Christmas time the school was decorated with evergreens. Each family had a Christmas tree and each girl received a gift with a box of candy and a box of assorted nuts, figs, and dates. Christmas Day turkey was provided for everybody. Christmas carols were learned and sung with great zest.

Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, and Easter were observed by special indoor exercises and the Fourth of July by outdoor games.

This year the dangers of the house fly were very persistently emphasized. Much practical interest and enthusiasm were aroused, as evidenced by the untiring destruction of flies all summer.

The pipe from the ground to the high tank froze solid its entire length, notwithstanding its guaranteed frost-proof covering of asbestos. This cut off our supply of filtered water. At great expense for help of plumbers, and working night and day for several days, it was thawed out and a new pipe fitted. This was encased in a box 2 feet square and packed with mineral wool, covered with sheet tin, and painted. Experts have assured us that this will withstand a repetition of a test of 15° (or more) below zero. Pipe burst generally throughout the administration building, barn, and pump house, so that two weeks following the severe weather were required to put all in order. The employees deserve unlimited commendation for their faithfulness under exposure and long hours of toil and extra demands.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the following:

Nine dollars for prizes from a friend.

Three hundred and seventeen volumes from the public library.

Ten dollars for reading matter from a friend.

Five hundred and thirty magazines from the dead-letter office.

Eighty-six magazines and two prizes from Mr. J. Nota McGill.

Seventy-nine magazines from Mr. Morris.

Potted plants at Easter from a friend.

Ice cream July 4, 1911, and January 1, 1912, from Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore.

Ice cream February 22, and at Easter, picture cards and an ice box, from Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale.

THANKS.

We deeply appreciate—

The interest in our well being and advancement expressed in visits to the school by the honorable Senators Dillingham, Jones, and Johnson and by Congressman Burleson.

The special weekly talks to the girls by Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale.

The provision for Sabbath services made by Rev. Dr. Bratenahl, Rev. Dr. Warner, Rev. Mr. Sunwalt, and Rev. Father A. P. Doyle.

The kindness of those who remember the school by sending the following periodicals: The Dawn, Meridian, Conn.; the Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; the Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; Boy's Chronicle, Topeka, Kans.; and the Berkshire Industrial Farm Record.

The faithful work of the teaching force, whose hourly ministrations to body, soul, and mind are evidenced in the well-trained girls who go out from this school.

The help from the employees who, ably directed by the overseer, have been uniformly conscientious and unsparing in efforts.

We wish especially to record here our appreciation of the long and faithful services rendered to this school by Mr. Tobias Knott, who began duty as night watchman in 1894 and served continuously till last August, when his health failed.

THE CROPS.

Owing to the unprecedented rainless period this spring, the farm would have produced almost nothing, but that the overseer and his helpers night after night worked till late watering the growing plants. The result was that we had melons and vegetables in great abundance, especially potatoes, which yielded a large supply for winter.

We are never discouraged. The harvest follows close upon the seed sowing, as we see evidenced the instant working of that Power whose messengers and instruments we are. We never judge. Many seemingly unpromising cases unfold beautifully. When we think the soil adamant because the evidence of life is not quickly visible, we take courage and remember the black walnut trees which, in the spring, although pulsing with life, do not manifest it in leaf until they have stood long and alone in a world of green.

Movement of population.

Total number of girls received from the opening of the school on Nov. 6, 1893, up to and including June 30, 1912	486
Girls in the school June 30, 1911.....	82
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia—	
For violations of the laws of the United States.....	43
For violations of the laws of the District of Columbia	8
Paroled girls returned.....	6
	57
Total for the year.....	139
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees upon honor parole.....	53
By order of the board of trustees, full discharge.....	1
Transferred to the Board of Children's Guardians	2
Transferred to hospital.....	3
	59
Remaining in school June 30, 1912	80
Average length of time paroled girls were in school..... months..	20
Maximum number during the year.....	85
Minimum number during the year.....	77
Capacity of the school.....	79
Average age of the girls received during the year.....	14

OVERSEER'S REPORT.

The yield from the farm is as follows:

Onions.....bushels..	29	Radishes.....bunches..	660
Irish potatoes.....do....	155	Beets.....do.....	220
Sweet potatoes.....do....	91½	Salsify.....do.....	300
Turnips.....do.....	78½	Lima beans.....quarts..	22
Tomatoes.....do.....	72	Cherries.....do.....	32
Apples.....do.....	25½	Strawberries.....boxes..	8
Peas.....do.....	14	Rhubarb.....bunches..	30
Cabbage sprouts.....do....	6	Pumpkins.....	1,375
String beans.....do.....	71	Egg plants.....	319
Sweet peppers.....do....	9½	Canteloupes.....	1,072
Kale.....do.....	66	Watermelons.....	264
Sugar corn.....dozen....	481	Veal killed.....pounds..	460
Squash.....do.....	49	Pork killed.....do.....	1,012
Cucumbers.....do.....	66	Chickens killed.....do....	251
Cabbage.....heads.....	2,840	Milk.....gallons....	3,973
Lettuce.....do.....	640	Eggs.....dozen.....	230½
Carrots.....bunches....	54	Rye straw.....tons.....	3½
Parsley.....do.....	117		

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. WHITNEY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1912.*

SIRs: The following report exhibits in detail my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

Total appropriations to credit of treasurer:

For salaries.....	\$9,960.00
For maintenance.....	12,000.00
For fencing around farm and grounds.....	785.00
Total.....	\$22,745.00

Total disbursements:	
For salaries.....	\$9,890.99
For maintenance.....	11,990.15
For fencing around farm and grounds.....	760.50
Total.....	\$22,641.64
Balance unexpended.....	103.36
Unexpended balances:	
Salaries.....	69.01
Maintenance.....	9.85
Fencing around farm and grounds.....	24.50
Total.....	103.36

Statement showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, etc., separately.

Provisions:		
Meat, fish, and poultry.....	\$1,015.43	
Groceries.....	1,790.84	
Flour.....	367.44	
Butter, eggs, cheese, etc.....	353.65	
Fruit and vegetables.....	80.42	
		\$3,607.78
Clothing:		
Dry goods.....	446.83	
Shoes and repairs.....	388.25	
		835.08
Medical attendance, drugs, etc.....		459.35
House furnishings.....		197.90
Stable and garden expenses:		
Forage.....	1,207.55	
Vehicles and repairs to same.....	288.55	
Blacksmithing.....	80.25	
Farm tools and appliances.....	82.65	
Harness repairs to same.....	29.31	
Fertilizers and seeds.....	116.60	
Veterinary services.....	7.25	
		1,812.16
Fuel.....		2,594.56
School expenses.....		80.19
Lighting.....		566.64
Labor.....		143.13
Hardware.....		90.29
Printing.....		38.40
Electrical, plumbing, and rubber supplies.....		154.65
Sand, glass, oil, lime, cement, etc.....		50.62
Range and stove supplies.....		56.40
Lumber.....		47.84
Office furniture.....		30.75
Repairs.....		598.63
Telephone.....		78.00
Unclassified necessary expenses:		
Postage.....	65.46	
Car tickets.....	100.00	
Ice.....	122.08	
Cresolis.....	16.00	
Stenography and typewriting.....	49.72	
Advertising and subscription to newspapers.....	27.60	
Raffia and reeds.....	50.72	
Transportation.....	17.50	
Setting floor.....	78.00	
Miscellaneous.....	20.70	
		547.78
Total amount disbursed in maintenance.....		11,990.15

Lottie R. Richardson, Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

APPENDIX 9.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE DEFENSE OF SUITS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, October 21, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report of business within my official charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The cases pending on the dockets of the Court of Claims in which this bureau is required to prepare the Government's defense are classified as follows:

First. General jurisdiction cases, or those which are commenced in the Court of Claims direct, where the cause of action has arisen within six years prior to the filing of the petition, and in which the court is authorized to render and enter judgment under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., p. 505).

Second. General jurisdiction cases, where Congress passes special acts conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in matters between the Indians and the United States and between various citizens and the Government wherein the claimants have not the rights to bring the action under the general law of March 3, 1887.

Third. Departmental cases which are referred to the court by the heads of the various departments of the Government.

Fourth. Congressional cases, or those claims which are referred by Congress or any committee of either House thereof to the court for investigation and report of its findings.

SUBJECT MATTERS OF LITIGATION IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

General jurisdiction cases find their origin in the numerous contracts made by all departments of the Government. They arise by reason of contracts for the building of battleships, cruisers, and other vessels for the Navy Department; the erection of public buildings; dredging and improvement of rivers and harbors; the building and maintenance of dams, locks, and sea walls; and various contracts for Army supplies. A large amount of litigation has arisen between the Government and mail contractors and railroad companies for carrying the mails.

The construction of dry docks results in a number of important cases involving large amounts. Suits against the Government for the alleged use and infringement of patented devices, wherein it is contended that an implied contract exists, furnish an important and difficult line of litigation.

A large number of cases are pending at the present time arising out of the improvement of rivers and harbors, particularly the improve-

ment of the Mississippi River. These claims are founded upon the fifth amendment to the Constitution, and it is alleged that private property has been "taken for public use without just compensation."

The total number of general jurisdiction cases pending by reason of claims made on account of improvements erected by the Government in and in connection with the rivers of the United States now amount to 179 suits. Of this number there are now pending 123 so-called Mississippi River cases arising by reason of the alleged destruction and taking of property in the prosecution of the work of the Mississippi River Commission. These 123 cases involve about \$8,000,000 and a number of intricate questions are raised, as set forth in my report of 1909. Three cases now pending in the Supreme Court, Nos. 718, 719, and 720, will probably determine all, or at least all of the principal issues in about 90 cases now on the dockets of the Court of Claims.

There are a number of important cases arising from the construction of vessels under contracts with the Navy Department, some of which are pending under special acts of Congress. The total amount involved will aggregate approximately \$10,000,000. This office deeply appreciates the assistance rendered by the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the preparation of the Government's defense to the mechanical and technical questions of a scientific nature raised in this litigation. It is impossible to present a proper defense in these cases without the aid rendered by the naval officers who have been detailed to assist in this work.

In the statistical portion of this report referring to the amounts involved, the number of cases tried, and the judgments rendered, there is included a case of unusual importance. I refer to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co. case against the United States for the value of certain lands in Oklahoma, formerly known as the Indian Territory. The petition sets forth that the Government was liable for the value of these lands by reason of the terms of certain treaties and that the United States had violated the treaties by selling and allotting the lands, and, therefore, the railway company is entitled to recover the sum of \$61,287,800. The court below sustained the Government's demurrer and the case now stands on claimant's appeal to the Supreme Court.

The so-called "cotton claims," filed under section 162 of the judiciary act approved March 3, 1911, constitute an important phase of litigation in the Court of Claims. In these cases attempt has been made to reach the funds now in the United States Treasury, estimated at something over \$5,000,000, which, it is alleged, arose from captured and abandoned property, mostly cotton.

In dealing with the Indians Congress frequently enacts special legislation permitting various tribes or bands to bring suit in the Court of Claims. In most of these cases the questions of treaty relations arise and in many instances large amounts are involved.

This bureau has charge of suits against the Government in the various district and circuit courts throughout the United States. A short statistical report of this business is embodied herein.

Under the act of January 20, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 283), considerable business known as French spoliation claims is annually disposed of by this bureau.

Departmental cases involve questions referred by the heads of the various executive departments wherein they desire opinions of the court for their information and guidance.

In congressional cases Congress refers to the court claims under the so-called Bowman and Tucker Acts. In these cases the court does not render judgment, but makes findings and reports the same to Congress. In addition to the large number of so-called Civil War claims, there are many others referred for findings where the claimants can not bring action under that provision which authorizes the court to render judgment.

There is now pending a class of cases thus referred, some 67 in number, growing out of the alleged faulty construction or maintenance and drainage of the Illinois & Mississippi Canal.

It may not be inopportune to here state that since June 30 last there has been referred to the court some 2,460 claims of various natures, each of which must be docketed and treated as a separate case, notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of these are grouped in the same bill.

GENERAL JURISDICTION CASES.

There are now pending in the Court of Claims 3,844 general jurisdiction cases, exclusive of a large number of petitions, subnumbered under general docket numbers.

Since the last report petitions have been filed in 724 cases, the aggregate amount claimed being approximately \$13,958,730.

During the year the court passed upon 104 cases. In 50 of these, claiming \$64,256,004.45, judgments were in favor of the Government, dismissing the petitions. In 54 cases, claiming \$1,986,483.59, judgments were in favor of claimants for \$617,445.90.

In addition to the foregoing, the court disposed of 46 claims made by Spanish War soldiers, wherein judgments were rendered totaling \$1,316.79.

Cases disposed of during the year.....	150
Amount claimed.....	\$66, 243, 846. 38
Judgments in favor of the United States, dismissing the petitions in 50 cases, claiming.....	\$64, 256, 004. 45
Judgments in favor of the claimants in 100 cases, claiming.....	\$1, 987, 841. 93
Amount recovered in them.....	\$618, 762. 29
Cases filed during the year.....	724
Amount claimed in them (approximately).....	\$13, 958, 730. 00
Cases now pending.....	3, 884

CHINESE INDEMNITY CASES.

These are claims growing out of the so-called Boxer outbreak in China in the year 1900.

In 3 of these cases, claiming \$214,916.38, judgments were rendered in favor of claimants for \$122,153.19. These judgments are payable from the Chinese indemnity fund.

CASES GROWING OUT OF DEALINGS WITH INDIANS IN WHICH CONGRESS CONFERRED JURISDICTION BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In most instances where Congress confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims by special legislation to hear the claim of one band or of Indians against another band or against a trust fund, the acts

direct the Attorney General to appear and defend the suits. Two cases were brought by Belt & Mullen against the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, respectively, involving claims against the individual freedmen aggregating \$343,006.56. Demurrers to the claimants' petitions were sustained and the petitions dismissed. Applications were made for appeals to the Supreme Court.

In the case of Moses Whitmire, Trustee for the Cherokee Freedmen *v. The United States and the Cherokee Nation*, a supplemental petition was filed on behalf of some 1,800 Cherokee freedmen for enrollment as Cherokee citizens, the aggregate claims amounting to about \$3,000,000. A judgment was rendered in their favor by the Court of Claims, and that court was reversed by the Supreme Court during the present term.

There were also 1,214 claims disposed of upon demurrers in 9 separate suits, involving \$384,522.36, of persons claiming as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by intermarriage participation in the distribution of certain tribal funds appropriated by Congress in payment for Cherokee tribal lands under the act of March 3, 1893.

In the case of the Mille Lac Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota *v. The United States*, \$3,532,100 was claimed for lands opened up to settlement and judgment was rendered by the Court of Claims for \$827,580.72, the Chief Justice and Judge Howry dissenting. The case is now on appeal in the Supreme Court.

The case of *F. F. Green v. The Menominee Tribe of Indians and the individual members thereof* was brought by a licensed Indian trader for supplies furnished to individual Indians engaged in logging operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation. The court sustained the Government's demurrer to the petition both as to the liability of the tribe and the individual members thereof and dismissed the petition. The case is now pending in the Supreme Court and the decision will determine claims against some 800 individual Indians involved in 16 suits in the Court of Claims, aggregating \$129,266.55.

CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

Under the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, there have been transmitted to the court since the last report, according to their general docket numbers, 128 cases, the amount claimed in them aggregating, in so far as can be ascertained from the petitions, approximately \$2,243,557.64.

During the year the court disposed of 721 cases, involving a total of \$6,018,635.36, findings in which have been or will be reported to Congress.

In 168 cases, claiming \$253,105.86, findings on merits in favor of the United States were filed by the court in which there was no allowance.

Petitions in 30 cases, claiming \$4,265,296.97, were dismissed on failure to prove loyalty or for other causes and one case was discontinued on claimant's motion.

In 522 cases, claiming \$1,500,232.82, findings were made favorable to claimants for \$466,172.30.

In addition to the foregoing, findings of fact in favor of claimants were filed in 185 cases, being claims of employees of the various navy yards for "extra pay" alleged to be due them under the "eight-

hour law," for the aggregate sum of \$46,377.30, and 129 cases were dismissed on the Government's motion.

Cases disposed of during the year.....	1,035
Amount claimed (approximately).....	\$6,065,012.95
Dismissed on loyalty and other causes.....	159
Amount claimed.....	\$4,265,296.97
Favorable to defendants on merits.....	168
Amount claimed.....	\$253,105.86
Favorable to claimants on merits.....	707
Amount claimed.....	\$1,546,610.12
Amount awarded.....	\$512,549.60
Discontinued (amount not stated).....	1
Number of cases pending June 30, 1912, exclusive of subnumbered cases.....	2,583

DEPARTMENTAL CASES.

Under the act of March 3, 1883 (ch. 116, 1 Supp. Rev. Stats., 403), there have been referred by the heads of the executive departments during the year 10 claims in which the court was asked to pass upon certain disputed questions of law and fact. Seven cases, claiming \$71,785, were heard, in which findings of fact and conclusions of law were filed by the court in favor of the claimants in the sum of \$13,205, and certified to the various departments from which the claims were transmitted.

There are now pending 69 cases under this classification.

CASES IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

During the year 14 suits were filed in the district and circuit courts throughout the United States involving in the aggregate \$42,982.38. Four cases were dismissed, two stand on error to the Supreme Court and one to the circuit court of appeals. Judgments were rendered in three cases for which Congress has made appropriations.

There are now pending in the various district courts 138 cases.

FRENCH SPOILIATION ACT OF JANUARY 20, 1885.

Under this act there have been 5,569 principal petitions filed relating to 2,399 vessels. Each petition constitutes an independent case and may present the claim of a single vessel, cargo, or freight owner or an insurer thereof, or may present the claims of any number of a specific class of claimants arising out of the seizure or condemnation of a particular vessel or cargo. In a large number of cases intervening petitions have been filed, but they are not treated independently of the principal case. When prepared for trial the pleadings and evidence filed in each case relating to the seizure or condemnation of a particular vessel or cargo are collected under the caption of such vessel and the subsequent proceedings are considered as a single case relating to such seizure or condemnation, the claims set out in the several petitions being regarded as items of indemnity arising out of the one transaction. By such procedure all claims relating to a particular seizure or condemnation are adjudicated in a single trial. Therefore in this jurisdiction a statement as to a case refers to the claim or claims set out in a petition filed by one or more claimants, while a statement as to a vessel may refer to a single case or to as many cases as may have been brought arising out of the seizure or condemnation of a particular vessel or cargo.

During the fiscal year the court decided 135 cases relating to 45 vessels. In 62 cases relating to 29 vessels the court made findings favorable

to claimants, amounting to \$171,433.23, which after reduction of findings on new trial of cases heretofore reported, amounting to \$9,664.88, leaves net findings of \$161,768.35. In 73 cases relating to 24 vessels the court filed findings adverse to claimants and in favor of the Government.

Since the act was approved there have been 244 cases dismissed on motion of claimants and the court has decided 3,041, a total of 3,285 cases, leaving 2,284 cases pending in this jurisdiction.

All cases in which the United States prevailed, and wherein motions for new trial were not filed, were certified to Congress as prescribed by the jurisdictional act.

There are pending on motions for new trial 33 cases relating to 8 vessels, of which motions in 3 cases relating to 1 vessel were filed by defendants, and motions in 30 cases relating to 7 vessels were filed by claimants. At the end of the fiscal year there were ready for trial by defendants, and presumably so by claimants, 402 cases relating to 114 vessels.

The amount appropriated by Congress remains the same as last reported, to wit: \$3,950,452.26, leaving findings for \$2,482,935.04 for which no appropriation has been made. This sum is made up of cases certified to Congress since the last appropriation and of findings made in favor of insurance companies.

Summary of French spoliation cases.

Total number of vessels upon which claims have been filed.....	2,399
Total number of principal cases (intervening or subordinate claims not being treated as separate cases in this report).....	5,569
Cases dismissed by claimants.....	244
Cases dismissed by the court:	
Prior to July 1, 1911.....	1,340
From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	73
	1,413
Cases found for claimants:	
Prior to July 1, 1911.....	1,566
From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	62
	1,628
	3,285
Cases remaining to be disposed of.....	2,284
Cases found for claimants.....	1,628
Of these there have been certified to Congress.....	1,576
Leaving uncertified.....	52
Cases pending on motions for new trial.....	33
Amount found for claimants:	
Prior to July 1, 1911.....	\$6,387,128.05
From July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	171,433.23
	6,558,561.28
Less reduction of findings on new trials.....	9,664.88
	6,548,896.40
There has been certified to Congress.....	6,433,387.30
Leaving uncertified (including amounts found for claimants in cases pending on motions for new trial).....	115,509.10
Amount of claims certified to Congress.....	6,433,387.30
Amount appropriated by Congress.....	3,950,452.26
Unappropriated.....	2,482,935.04

CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

During the past year 16 cases appealed from the Court of Claims were presented in the Supreme Court. Of this number 10 were appealed on behalf of claimants, 4 by the United States, and in 2 the Government filed cross-appeal. In 9 cases the decisions of the lower tribunal were affirmed; 3 were reversed, and 2 modified.

The case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. v. The United States, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, was placed on the summary docket of the Supreme Court and heard June 7, 1912. The record showed that the amount of mail carried over plaintiff's road during the spring of 1907 indicated that the quantity of eastbound matter was less than that going west from Chicago to Kansas City. Accordingly the Post Office Department authorized three "half lines" R. P. O. cars, 50 feet in length to supersede three "half lines" of such cars 60 feet in length over the route from Chicago to Kansas City. As the distance between the two cities is about 450 miles, the change largely reduced the rate of pay for carrying the mails and the company contended that the order of the Post Office Department would require the company to furnish 60-foot cars in one direction and 50-foot cars on the return, thus involving an empty haul one way, or forcing the company to furnish 60-foot cars both ways without corresponding or adequate compensation. The court below rendered judgment dismissing the petition, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court. This case settled a number of cases pending on the dockets of the Court of Claims and a large number of claims of like character which had been filed in the Post Office Department by various railroad companies.

There are now pending in the Supreme Court 26 cases appealed from the Court of Claims. Twenty of these are appeals on behalf of the claimants in the court below, 4 on behalf of the Government, and 2 cross-appeals by the Government.

CONCLUSION.

In a report of this character it is impossible to set forth the importance and nature of the many questions arising in suits pending before the Court of Claims. From the foregoing, however, some idea can be formed of the great responsibility resting upon the court and the large amount of work performed by it during the year.

I desire to again express my earnest appreciation of the ability, fidelity, loyalty, and industry of my assistants. This applies to all employees in this bureau.

Respectfully,

JOHN Q. THOMPSON,
Assistant Attorney General.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

APPENDIX 10.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 193, R. S.).

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Fred. S. Lincoln:		
Filing cases.....		\$365.00
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.:		
40 No. 404 vertical sections.....	\$1,075.20	
1 Y. & E. adaptable reference shelf.....	1.00	
2 Y. & E. Nos. 101-102 vertical sections.....	46.00	
1 Y. & E. No. 14 top.....	4.50	
1 Y. & E. No. 253a 2-drawer cabinet.....	5.50	
1 Y. & E. No. 185 1-drawer cabinet.....	4.25	
5 Y. & E. No. 406 sections.....	150.00	
7 pairs Y. & E. ends.....	70.00	
2 Y. & E. No. 416 bases.....	4.50	
13 transfer cases.....	27.00	
1 Y. & E. No. 34 card cabinet.....	16.00	
8 drawer stops.....	2.00	
3 4-drawer letter file cases.....	84.00	
1 side for vertical file case 52½ inches high by 27 inches wide, right.....	5.00	
5 section bases, No. 1.....	13.75	
3 section bases, No. 34.....	60.00	
1 section base, No. 10.....	4.50	
1 tray letter.....	8.50	
1 base letter.....	4.00	
Globe Wernicke Manufacturing Co.:		1,585.70
Sectional bookcases.....	365.00	
Card index cabinet.....	7.00	
3 desks.....	88.50	
Flat top typewriter desk.....	27.00	
1 table.....	51.00	
Chairs.....	108.55	
Settee.....	19.25	
Leaded glass.....	2.50	
2 swinging typewriter shelves.....	7.00	
Typewriter desk chairs.....	15.80	
Costumers.....	25.50	
4-drawer U. C. cabinet, R-422.....	32.00	
R-222 V. C. unit, steel interior, 297.....	20.00	
R222 vertical stand, 297.....	6.00	
3 vertical files, No. R-322.....	84.00	
Bedell Manufacturing Co.:		859.10
61 chairs repaired.....	77.24	
1 chair and sofa upholstered.....	6.50	
1 desk covered in pantesote.....	2.75	
1 table covered in pantesote.....	3.25	
Wm. B. Moses & Sons:		89.74
1 shade.....	1.50	
112½ yards linoleum.....	85.44	
Laying of same.....	5.51	
1 chair.....	10.00	
1 arm chair.....	5.25	
Spring for Senate chair.....	.25	
6 revolving stools.....	22.00	
3 screens.....	14.25	
2 standing desks.....	39.00	
1 typewriter stand.....	10.50	
1 pair curtains.....	2.25	
1 table.....	5.00	
4 revolving typewriter chairs.....	24.00	
Wm. H. Dyer:		224.95
3 tables.....		26.50
Derby Desk Co.:		
4 typewriter desks.....	136.80	
2 tables.....	40.00	
4 desks.....	169.40	
Lansburgh Furniture Co.:		346.20
5 Senate chairs.....	54.75	
4 Continental chairs.....	15.60	
14 bentwood chairs.....	27.06	
1 oak table.....	3.00	
1 flat top desk.....	22.00	
1 table, oak, 2½ by 5 feet.....	12.00	
Repairs to Senate chair.....	3.75	

138.16

Dulin & Martin:		
11 mirrors.....	\$14.85	
2 glass shelves and brackets.....	2.50	
2 towel racks.....	3.00	
1 washstand.....	4.50	
		\$24.85
W. & J. Sloane:		
69½ yards Bigelow Wilton carpet.....	126.37	
48 yards Bigelow Wilton border.....	92.80	
Making, laying, and lining carpet.....	18.92	
78½ yards Wilton velvet carpet.....	98.12	
Making, laying, and lining carpet.....	6.46	
8 yards binding.....	1.00	
7 rugs, 9 by 12 feet, \$21.60 each.....	151.20	
2 rugs, 4 by 7 feet.....	12.60	
Making over carpet into rugs.....	14.00	
3 Dag. Wilton 6 by 3 feet.....	21.75	
1 Dag. Wilton 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet.....	6.25	
2 rugs 11 by 15 feet.....	74.70	
		614.17
Lansburgh & Bro.:		
Scotch Holland shades complete.....	25.51	
2 adjusters.....	3.00	
		28.51
Typewriter & Office Supply Co.:		
1 Ideal swing typewriter stand.....		4.50
Woodward & Lothrop:		
4 sections No. 22 Humphries cases.....		10.80
Coblens & Co.:		
1 mahogany book rack.....		3.25
		4,321.43

STATIONERY.

Fred. S. Lincoln:		
2,000 Tuffibre folders and Rittenhouse fasteners.....	\$85.00	
12 style B boxes, 9 inches high and 6 inches wide.....	7.85	
9 desk trays 3 by 5.....	6.12	
1 set Alpha guides No. 925.....	1.00	
8 sets Alpha guides No. 325.....	.96	
12 file boxes, style B.....	7.85	
500 Vetter steel pointers for index cards.....	1.70	
1 desk tray.....	.70	
500 guides, 3 by 5.....	1.00	
200 guides, 5 by 8.....	.95	
1 set guides No. 975, 9½ by 11½.....	.25	
200 guides, 4-cut, 3 by 5.....	.40	
50 folders, cap., Tuffibre cap.....	1.65	
1 set guides, State.....	.70	
1 set guides, State, blue, No. 1056.....	.70	
300 guides, blank, 4-cut.....	2.70	
1 guide, G, No. 925.....	.25	
200 guides, blank, 4-cut.....	1.80	
1 set guides, No. 1025, Alpha.....	.30	
1 ring binder, 11 and 8½, 1-inch ring.....	1.55	
300 guides, letter, 4 cuts.....	3.48	
2 sets Alpha guides, No. 1025.....	.60	
100 guide cards.....	1.35	
200 guide cards, 4 cuts, blue.....	2.32	
200 folders, cap., Fibreed.....	6.00	
1 desk tray.....	.70	
1 set monthly guides, No. 312, 3 by 5.....	.07	
1 daily guide, No. 331, 3 by 5.....	.13	
		\$138.08
Union Envelope Co.:		
275,725 envelopes.....		427.97
Chas. W. Beers:		
612 reams of paper.....	2,074.08	
1,000 envelopes.....	5.15	
		2,079.23
George F. Muth & Co.:		
15 Jupiter pencil sharpeners.....	61.50	
7 fountain pens.....	24.00	
1 fountain-pen clip clasp.....	.25	
2 fountain pens repaired.....	1.15	
2 reading glasses, 5-inch.....	2.60	
1 dozen fillers for fountain pens.....	.40	
2 dozen Jupiter pencil sharpener knives.....	11.74	
1 can Pounce.....	.15	
1 new pen point in fountain pen.....	1.05	
1 pint India ink, K. & E., No. 3031.....	2.40	
1 dozen cutting wheels for Jupiter machine.....	5.87	
		113.03
R. P. Andrews Paper Co.:		
88,500 envelopes, plain and printed.....	139.71	
3 dozen iron paper weights.....	2.52	
6 dozen inkstands, 3 inches square.....	7.02	
1 wire desk basket, 3-tier.....	.75	
150 calendar pads, "daily" 1912.....	7.50	

R. P. Andrews Paper Co.—Continued.

8 reams blotter.....	\$42.40
14 reams paper, note.....	35.00
100 computing machine paper.....	2.90
20 rolls paper for Burroughs adding machine.....	1.70
25 boxes Hotchkiss fasteners, No. 1.....	3.75
2 dozen desk pads.....	6.00
5 dozen desk baskets.....	7.60
100 mailing tubes, 22-inch.....	.88
200 strawboard paper, 8½ by 10½.....	1.22
6 scrapbooks.....	4.02
60 dozen steno books.....	32.40

\$295.37

W. L. Swayze:

1 Favorite letter file.....	.25
500 boxes Gem clips, at \$2.58 per 100.....	12.90
5 dozen paper weights, at 55 cents per dozen.....	2.75
5 dozen waste baskets, at \$2.70 per dozen.....	13.50
24 sets ink eradicator, at 7.75 cents per set.....	1.86
3 dozen pen racks, at \$1.95 per dozen.....	5.85
1 dozen Shipman's binders, No. 125, at 39 cents each.....	4.68
1 dozen Shipman's binders, No. 126, at 40 cents each.....	4.80
1 dozen Midget fastening machine.....	22.68
20 calendar pads, "Handy," at 20 cents each.....	4.00
1 dozen brushes, muckluge.....	.32
2 dozen Shipman's Common Sense binders, at 40 cents each.....	9.60
2 quires mimeograph stencil paper, No. 760, at \$1.80 per quire.....	3.60
1 Triumph punch.....	1.11
1 Standard diary, No. 247.....	1.50
3 quires mimeograph stencil paper, No. 760.....	5.40
1 Triumph punch.....	1.11
2 pieces perforating silk, at 60 cents per piece.....	1.20
6 dozen letter openers, at 64 cents per dozen.....	3.84
8 diaries.....	4.85
1 dozen ink eradicator sets.....	.93
3 pounds ink, black, No. 76, at \$1.80 per pound.....	5.40
3 quires mimeograph paper, No. 760, at \$1.80 per quire.....	3.60
1 Triumph punch.....	1.11
48 Common Sense binders, No. 126, at 37½ cents each.....	18.00
24 tablets, No. 4070, Hinsdale.....	2.94
500 boxes Gem clips, at \$2.58 per 100.....	12.90
1 dozen Hotchkiss machines, at \$7.83 per dozen.....	7.83
2 dozen memo books, record, at \$1.69 per dozen.....	3.38
2 dozen memo books, at \$1.53 per dozen.....	3.06
1 quire stencil paper.....	1.80
1 perforating silk, No. 226.....	.60
60 dozen steno books, at 53 cents per dozen.....	31.80
24 sets ink eradicator, at 7.75 cents per set.....	1.86
2 dozen hand blotters, at \$2.60 per dozen.....	5.20
1 quire stencil paper, No. 760, at \$1.80 per quire.....	1.80
3 pounds ink, No. 767, at \$1.80 per pound.....	5.40
1 dozen Shipman's binders, No. 127c, at 49 cents each.....	5.80
5 dozen Pyramid pins, No. 3, at 66.5 cents per dozen.....	3.33
5 dozen Pyramid pins, No. 4, at 61 cents per dozen.....	3.05
5 dozen Pyramid pins, No. 5, at 54.5 cents per dozen.....	2.73
4 Favorite letter and invoice files, at 25 cents each.....	1.00
1 quire stencil paper, No. 760, at \$1.80 per quire.....	1.80
1 perforating silk, No. 226.....	.60
1 Peerless envelope moistener.....	.65

232.37

Chas. G. Stott & Co.:

40 dozen Comet erasers, at 58 cents per dozen.....	23.20
1 gross Comet erasers.....	6.96
10 dozen jars Photolibrary paste, at \$1 per dozen.....	10.00
5 dozen rulers, at \$2.57 per dozen.....	12.85
5 dozen rulers, at \$3.76 per dozen.....	18.80
20 boxes Ideal clips.....	2.75
4 dozen bottles fountain-pen ink, at \$2 per dozen.....	8.00
4 dozen quarts muckluge, at \$2.85 per dozen.....	11.40
1 dozen quarts copying ink, black, at \$3.50 per dozen.....	3.50
125 dozen Mongol pencils, at 28 cents per dozen.....	35.00
2 quarts ink, black, at \$2.30 per dozen.....	.88
60 boxes Ideal clips, No. 1, at \$1.35 per dozen boxes.....	6.75
4 dozen bottles stamping ink, at 48 cents per dozen.....	1.92
1,000 loose leaves, "Twinlock," No. 516, at \$7.50 per 1,000.....	7.50
2 Twinlock binders, at 85 cents each.....	1.70
1 dozen Twinlock adjustable Alpha tabs.....	1.75
50 dozen Twinlock adjustable index tabs.....	4.00
1 dozen quarts copying ink.....	3.50
1 dozen quarts writing ink.....	1.68
1 dozen pints writing ink.....	1.45
1 dozen bottles ink.....	.39
6 dozen writing fluid, at \$2.30 per dozen.....	13.80
1 O. M. binder.....	5.25
6 dozen Library paste, at \$1 per dozen.....	6.00
1 binder, No. 0, canvas, 8½ by 14.....	2.50
500 sheets, 8½ by 14, for above.....	3.75
1 I. P. binder, No. 4009.....	2.50
1 dozen ribbons for Dalton computing machine.....	2.75

Chas. G. Stott & Co.—Continued.

500 sheets, No. 123.....	\$3.75
5 dozen pints red ink, at \$1.75 per dozen.....	8.75
50 dozen rubber erasers, circular, at \$6.96 per gross.....	20.00
10 dozen paste, Library, at \$1 per dozen.....	10.00
1 dozen ribbons for Wales adding machine.....	3.25
200 loose leaves, Twinlock No. 123, at 75 cents per 100.....	1.50
100 loose leaves, Twinlock No. 123, at 75 cents per 100.....	.75

\$257.03

Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.:

100 vertical guides, letter size.....	5.00
1 daily report box, cap size.....	.60
100 Yawmanate folders, letter size, 1 expansion.....	3.25
100 file cards.....	5.00
100 vertical folders, No. 3404 T.....	.65
100 vertical folders, No. 3406 S.....	.90
1,000 cards, No. 9.....	1.85
250,000 cards.....	146.90
500 cards and guides.....	2.10
3 desk trays, at \$1.15 each.....	3.45
1 desk tray, H. C. 804.....	1.40
1 index card cabinet, No. 253.....	5.50
1 desk tray.....	.95
1 index card cabinet, 5 by 8.....	7.25
1 desk tray, No. N. C. 953, 3 by 5.....	.95
4 sets guide cards No. 25, at \$1.20 per set.....	4.80
11 sets guide cards No. 31, daily, at 35 cents per set.....	3.85
1 set guide cards No. 12, monthly, at 14 cents.....	.14
1 desk tray.....	.95
85 sets guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 6 by 4, at 20 cents per set.....	17.00
1 set guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 8 by 5, at 25 cents per set.....	.25
2 sets guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 5 by 3, at 20 cents per set.....	.40
1 set guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 5 by 3.....	.20
2 sets guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 8 by 5, at 25 cents per set.....	.50
1 set guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 8 by 5.....	.25
1 set guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 8 by 5.....	.25
1 set guide cards No. 40, A to Z, 6 by 4.....	.30
1 set guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 5 by 3.....	.20
12 sets guide cards No. 25, A to Z, 6 by 4, at 30 cents per set.....	3.60
8 Shannon indexes, at 10 cents each.....	.80
1,000 guide cards, plain.....	4.55
12 perforators, at \$1.10 each.....	13.20
1 set pressboard vertical guides.....	1.40
1 set special guides, as per list.....	31.00

200.30

National Distributing Corporation:

1 Heiloid copyliner.....	5.00
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H. Ohashi & Co.:

200 sheets typewriter backing sheet.....	18.25
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Typewriter & Office Supply Co.:

1 addressograph, complete.....	54.00
10,000 carbon paper, blue, 3 by 5, at \$2.25.....	22.50
1 cabinet, C-6, 6 drawers.....	10.50
404 addresses, complete.....	32.19
1 cabinet, 12 drawers, at 50 cents each.....	6.00
1 cabinet, C-18 cabinet.....	9.50
171 addresses for addressograph, per list.....	9.11
20,000 sheets carbon paper, blue 3 by 5, at \$2.25.....	45.00
1 pound addressograph ink, black, at \$2.25 per pound.....	2.25
4 inking pads, at 10 cents each.....	.40
1 setting case, complete.....	5.75
65 addresses changed.....	2.92
16 addresses made.....	1.06
1 copyholder.....	3.35
60 addresses, 1 line added, at 4.5 cents.....	2.70
94 addresses.....	5.54
2 drawers, at 50 cents each.....	1.00
50 blank name cards.....	.02
302 addresses.....	14.35
6 drawers, at 50 cents each.....	3.00
220 sorts of type.....	.65
200 address cards.....	.08
160 logotypes, District, at 75 cents per 100.....	1.20
12 inches caps "S," at 1 cent per inch.....	.12
12 inches caps "C," at 1 cent per inch.....	.12

233.21

Globe-Wernicke Co.:

6 desk stationery boxes, less 10 per cent, at \$1.50 each.....	8.10
1 dozen files.....	4.08
1 dozen files.....	4.08
1 card index cabinet, No. 158; 100 pressboard guides, No. 541, 100 manila guides, No. 451.....	7.01
50 transfer cases, at 19 cents each.....	9.50
1 desk file box, 5 by 8.....	3.50
500 guides, manila, 4 tab, 10 per cent, 90 cents per 100.....	4.05
1 card index case, No. 158.....	3.50
40 files, at 34 cents each.....	13.60
2 desk stationery cabinets, at \$5.40 each.....	10.80
3 desk stationery cabinets, at \$1.35 each.....	4.05
1 set guides, No. 5523-25-AZ, at \$1.44; 100 folders, No. 622, at 70 cents.....	2.14

74.41

H. Baumgarten Co.:		
2 dozen daters, at 54 cents per dozen.....	\$1.08	
2 dozen dry stamp pads, at \$1 per dozen.....	2.00	
1 dozen ink pads, at 45 cents per dozen.....	.45	
1 dozen ink pads.....	.75	
1 dozen ink pads.....	1.20	
2 dozen ink pads, at \$3 per dozen.....	6.00	
		\$11.48
R. P. Clarke Co.:		
20 boxes Midget "A" fasteners, at 62 cents per box.....	12.40	
76 gross Esterbrook pens, at 43.5 cents per gross.....	33.06	
1 Peerless envelope fastener.....	.39	
40 boxes Midget fasteners "A", at 62 cents per box.....	24.80	
5 gross Esterbrook pens, No. 477, at 43.5 cents per gross.....	2.18	
50 rolls silk tape, red, at 15 cents per roll.....	7.50	
30 boxes paper fasteners, Denison's No. 26, at 28½ cents per box.....	8.55	
2 gross pens, No. 9, at 37.7 cents per gross.....	.75	
26 gross assorted numbers, at 43.5 cents per gross.....	11.31	
10 gross pens, No. 314, at 43.5 cents per gross.....	4.35	
		105.49
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
69 dozen assorted ribbons, at \$2.20 per dozen.....	151.80	
5 dozen bichrome ribbons, at \$2.50 per dozen.....	12.50	
		164.30
Charles F. Rockwell:		
10 gross No. 04 pens, at 20.5 cents per gross.....	2.05	
10 gross No. 37 pens, at 30 cents per gross.....	3.00	
5 dozen erasers, steel, at \$2.65 per dozen.....	13.25	
		18.30
R. C. Ballantyne:		
5 dozen sponge cups, at 39 cents per dozen.....	1.95	
5 dozen pen trays, at 80 cents per dozen.....	4.00	
1 dozen Ideal copyholders.....	14.85	
1 ream blotters, 16 by 24.....	7.00	
1 gross pens, Turner & Harrison, No. 303.....	.70	
4 dozen hand blotters, at \$1.19 per dozen.....	4.76	
6 boxes eyelets, No. JN, 5.5 cents per box.....	.33	
8 diaries, 1912.....	7.47	
1 dozen "Daily" calendars.....	1.48	
2 reams blotting paper, at \$7 per ream.....	14.00	
6 gross Gillott's pens, No. 170, at 50.25 cents per gross.....	3.02	
6 gross Gillott's pens, No. 303, at 69.5 cents per gross.....	4.17	
6 gross Gillott's pens, No. 404, at 37.5 cents per gross.....	2.25	
1 dozen hand blotters.....	1.19	
24 blank books, index, ft., at 69.5 cents each.....	16.68	
24 blank books, index, thro., at 71.5 cents each.....	17.16	
24 blank books, index, not, at 67½ cents each.....	16.16	
12 blank books, index, ft., at 54 cents each.....	6.48	
12 blank books, index, thro., at 56 cents each.....	6.72	
12 blank books, index, not, at 52 cents each.....	6.24	
		186.61
Old Dominion Paper Co.:		
84½ dozen scratch books, plain, at \$1.2147 per dozen.....	102.74	
132 dozen scratch books, plain, at \$1.4499 per dozen.....	191.39	
20 dozen scratch books, plain, at \$1.4499 per dozen.....	29.00	
100 dozen scratch books, plain, at 58.19 cents per dozen.....	58.19	
		381.32
Underwood Typewriter Co.:		
2 quires stencil paper, at \$1.36 per quire.....	2.72	
5 reams impression paper, at 80 cents per ream.....	4.00	
6 bottles ink reducer, at 20 cents per bottle.....	1.20	
2 bottles duplicator varnish, at 20 cents per bottle.....	.40	
1½ dozen typewriter ribbons, at \$4.50 per dozen.....	6.75	
		15.07
E. Morrison Paper Co.:		
75 sheets, 100-pound, super, cut to size.....	.75	
12 sheets, carbon, cut to size, at 10 cents per sheet.....	1.20	
12 reams paper, copy, 9½ by 12, at 65 cents per ream.....	7.80	
		9.75
Eagle Pencil Co.:		
10 gross Eagle pens, No. 370, at 19 cents per gross.....	1.90	
2 gross pencils, Smilax M. S., at \$2.88 per gross.....	5.76	
10 gross pencils, Smilax M. H., at \$2.88 per gross.....	28.80	
6 dozen copygraph, at 28 cents per dozen.....	1.68	
100 dozen pencils, Smilax M. H., at 24 cents per dozen.....	24.00	
2 dozen torpedo, No. 830, at \$1.47 per dozen.....	2.94	
4 dozen torpedo leads, at 29 cents per dozen.....	1.16	
1 gross penholders, No. 2.....	3.92	
43 gross pens, at 19 cents per gross.....	7.98	
20 gross pencils, at \$2.88 cents per gross.....	57.60	
10 dozen pencils, indelible, at 30 cents per dozen.....	3.00	
		138.74
Universal Trading Co.:		
5 dozen mullage cups, with brushes, at 95 cents per dozen.....		4.75
Philip Lindemeyer:		
250 pounds, 5 reams, paper, 14 by 36, at 5.75 cents per pound.....	28.75	
250 pounds, 5 reams, paper, 40 by 48, at 5.75 cents per pound.....	28.75	
100 pounds paper, impression, at 4.5 cents per pound.....	4.50	
116 pounds paper, wrapping, 24 by 36, at 5.75 cents per pound.....	6.68	
250 pounds paper, impression, at 4.5 cents per pound.....	11.70	
		80.38

Shoemaker & Busch:			
3 dozen chamois skins, at \$6.45 per dozen.....	\$19.35		
10 pounds sponges, at \$2.62 per pound.....	26.20		
			\$45.55
American Hard Rubber Co.:			
2 dozen rulers, 12-inch, at \$1.75 per dozen.....	3.50		
2 dozen rulers, 18-inch, at \$3 per dozen.....	6.00		
			9.50
Jas. S. Topham:			
1 brief case to order.....	12.50		
1 brief bag.....	8.78		
1 brief bag, No. 9.....	8.10		
1 suit case.....	7.25		
1 brief bag.....	12.50		
			49.13
Sengbusch Self-Closing Inkstand Co.:			
2 dozen Auto inkstands, at \$12 per dozen.....	24.00		
1 dozen Auto inkstands.....	9.00		
2 dozen Auto inkstands, at \$12 per dozen.....	24.00		
4 dozen Auto inkstands, at \$9 per dozen.....	36.00		
3 sets Auto inkstands, No. 151, at \$3.25 per set.....	9.75		
3 sets Auto inkstands, No. 152, at \$3.38 per set.....	10.14		
6 dozen Auto inkstands, No. 2, at \$12 per dozen.....	72.00		
			184.89
United States Envelope Co.:			
29,500 envelopes.....			171.53
Neidich Process Co.:			
100 boxes carbon paper, Flexo, 8 by 10½, light weight, at 40 cents each.....	40.00		
150 boxes carbon paper, Flexo, 8 by 10½, light weight, at 40 cents each.....	60.00		
50 boxes carbon paper, Flexo, 8 by 13, at 45 cents each.....	22.50		
			122.50
Keystone File Co.:			
6 binders, No. 13, 10 by 12½, at \$2 each.....			12.00
W. A. Copenhagen:			
1 quart Stafford's Jet black ink.....	.60		
12 diaries, 4 by 7, at 62.5 cents each.....	7.50		
12 diaries, 4 by 7, at 62.5 cents each.....	7.50		
			15.60
Lamb & Tilden:			
6 Volger's stamp pads No. 2, at 20 cents each.....	1.20		
3 Volger's stamp pads No. 2, at 20 cents each.....	.60		
6 Volger's stamp pads No. 2, at 25 cents each.....	1.50		
2 Volger's stamp pads No. 2, at 25 cents each.....	.50		
6 Volger's stamp pads No. 2, at 25 cents each.....	1.50		
			5.30
Shaw-Walker Co.:			
500 index cards, plain, at 15 cents per 100.....	.75		
1,000 index cards, 4 by 6.....	1.09		
2,000 index cards, 5 by 8.....	3.38		
1,000 index cards.....	3.30		
1 set monthly guides, 3 by 5.....	.10		
1 set daily guides.....	.20		
1,000 folders.....	4.10		
100 folders.....	.56		
1,000 index cards, 5 by 8.....	1.90		
300 index cards, 4 by 6, at 19 cents per 100.....	.57		
500 index cards, 4 by 6, at 25 cents per 100.....	1.25		
1,000 index cards.....	1.09		
1 set index guides, A-Z.....	12.40		
1 set index guides, A-Z.....	.09		
1,000 index cards, plain.....	.70		
1 set index guides, A-Z.....	.12		
1,000 index cards, 3 by 5.....	.90		
1,000 index cards, 5 by 3, plain.....	.90		
1,000 index cards.....	1.59		
1,000 index cards.....	3.30		
3 sets index cards, at 9 cents per set.....	.27		
500 folders, cap, 9½ by 15, at 42 cents per 100.....	2.10		
1,000 index cards.....	1.29		
500 folders, letter, ½ cut, at 49 cents per 100.....	2.45		
1,000 index cards.....	1.39		
1 set guide cards, ½ cut, 3 by 5.....	.09		
500 folders, cap, ½ cut, at 46 cents each.....	2.30		
2 sets guides, Alpha, A-Z, at \$2.24 per set.....	4.48		
			52.66
H. C. Davison Co.:			
110 press copy books, at \$1.33 each, less 2 per cent.....	143.38		
10 press copy books, at \$1.72 each, less 1 per cent.....	17.07		
			160.45
American Lead Pencil Co.:			
1 gross penholders.....	3.52		
6 dozen pencils, Venus, at 54 cents per dozen.....	3.24		
1 gross penholders.....	3.52		
1 gross penholders, No. 294.....	3.52		
			13.80
Becker's Leather Goods Co.:			
2 brief bags, at \$8 each.....			16.00
E. H. Pitcher:			
50 boxes carbon paper, 8 by 10½, at \$2.50 per box.....	12.50		
50 boxes carbon paper, 8 by 13, at \$3.10 per box.....	15.50		
			28.00

Asbestos Copying Bath Co.:		
10 dozen sanitary copying cloths, at 28 cents per dozen.....		\$2.80
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.:		
197 dozen pencils, Anglo-Saxon Nos. 2 and 3, at 24 cents per dozen.....	\$47.28	
20 dozen pencils, blue, at 20 cents per dozen.....	4.00	
		51.28
Brentano's (Inc.):		
1 loose leaf binder.....		2.50
J. P. Nawrath:		
200 red tape, at 15 cents each.....	30.00	
4 red tape, at 15 cents each.....	.60	
		30.60
H. C. Miller Co.:		
4 Simplex binders, at \$2.58 each.....		10.32
J. F. Siebert:		
4 Eagle Flash fountain pens.....		6.15
The Richards Tag Co.:		
1 set index tags, No. 106.....	1.50	
6 paper faced, at 7.5 cents each.....	.45	
		1.95
Library Bureau:		
10 M catalog cards, No. 33030, at \$3 per M.....	30.00	
1 Standard accession book.....	9.50	
		39.50
Easthampton Rubber Thread Co.:		
50 pounds rubber bands.....		99.00
C. H. Hunt Pen Co.:		
14 gross pens, at 26 cents per gross.....		3.64
Derby Desk Co.:		
1 set Alpha guides, letter A to Z.....		1.43
Woodruff Manufacturing Co.:		
1 desk tray.....		1.25
F. Weber Co.:		
600 tacks, thumb.....		6.50
		<u>6,348.81</u>

TRANSPORTATION.

Geo. C. Pearson, V. S.:		
Veterinary services and medicines.....		\$7.00
Dore & Fitzgerald, horseshoers:		
Horseshoeing for the year.....		187.00
The Capital Traction Co.:		
5,400 car tickets, at 44 cents each.....		225.00
Becker's Leather Goods Co.:		
2 flank nets, at \$2.25 each.....	\$4.50	
2 curb straps, at 25 cents each.....	.50	
2 pairs hand parts, at \$2.50 each.....	5.00	
1 weight strap.....	1.00	
3 horse blankets, at \$5.50 each.....	16.50	
1 pad for collar.....	1.00	
Repairs to harness.....	45.05	
1 hitching strap.....	1.00	
		74.55
R. McReynolds & Sons:		
1 new tarpaulin apron.....	6.00	
2 wagons repaired.....	15.75	
1 brougham.....	300.00	
Repairs to carriage.....	3.50	
		325.25
The Cairo Stables:		
To board and care of 5 horses for the year, at \$23.50 per month each.....		1,251.15
F. P. Clark:		
Pasturage of horses.....		24.97
F. H. Cashell:		
Pasturage of 3 horses.....	30.13	
Shoes for 3 horses.....	3.00	
		33.13
Cleaves & Collins:		
Veterinary services and medicines.....		25.50
John Simmons:		
1 bay horse (credited by exchange 1 bay mare, \$175).....		175.00
F. P. Jacobs:		
Clipping horse.....		3.00
Barker & Kelly:		
Repairs to mail wagons.....		138.50
Total.....		<u>2,470.65</u>

BOOKS FOR DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

The Banks Law Publishing Co.:		
United States Reports.....	\$105.50	
The Boston Book Co.:		
Law books and reports.....	138.75	
John Byrne & Co.:		
Law books and reports.....	2,078.00	
The Carswell Co.:		
Law books and reports.....	46.75	
Charities Publication Committee:		
"Prison Reform Volumes".....	10.00	
West Publishing Co.:		
Law books and reports.....	621.00	
		<u>\$3,000.00</u>

Session laws:

J. Harry Bongartz—	
Rhode Island Acts and Resolves.....	\$77.00
Boston Book Co.—	
Vermont session laws.....	7.50
John Byrne & Co.—	
Session laws.....	250.00
T. L. Cole—	
Session laws.....	47.05
C. S. Hook—	
Mississippi and Virginia session laws.....	60.50
George I. Jones—	
Iowa session laws.....	8.00
Southern Book Exchange—	
North Carolina session laws.....	25.00

\$475.06

BOOKS FOR SOLICITOR OF TREASURY.

Bancroft & Whitney Co.:	
California Reports.....	\$9.00
Matthew Bender & Co.:	
New York Court of Appeals Reports and Chamberlayne on Evidence.....	27.00
The Boston Book Co.:	
- Lawyer's Reference Manual.....	7.50
Cyrus B. Brown:	
Alabama Supreme Court Reports (vols. 161 to 167, inclusive).....	15.19
John Byrne & Co.:	
Law books and reports.....	112.60
Callaghan & Co.:	
Law books and reports.....	154.30
M. Curlander:	
Maryland Reports.....	2.25
L. G. Ellingham:	
Supreme Court Report.....	2.75
T. H. Flood & Co.:	
Illinois Reports.....	8.20
Earle W. Hodges:	
4 Arkansas State Reports.....	7.00
B. O. James:	
2 Virginia State Reports.....	3.40
Frank K. Kavanaugh:	
4 Kentucky Reports.....	9.00
J. L. King:	
1 Kansas Supreme Court Report.....	2.30
Law Reporter Printing Co.:	
One year's subscription to Law Reporter.....	3.00
H. C. Lindsay:	
Nebraska Reports.....	4.54
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.:	
Law books and reports.....	28.75
Stuart F. Reed, Secretary of State, Charleston, W. Va.:	
West Virginia Reports.....	5.25
Edward Thompson Co.:	
Federal Statute and Supplement.....	12.00
G. F. Warfield & Co.:	
Connecticut State Reports.....	7.00
West Publishing Co.:	
Federal Reporter.....	16.00
George W. Wing, Librarian, Montpelier, Vt.:	
Vermont Reports.....	2.99

440.02

BOOKS FOR SOLICITOR, COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The American Law Book Co.:	
Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, 2 volumes, and Annotations.....	\$21.60
John Byrne & Co.:	
Books and reports.....	264.15
West Publishing Co.:	
Federal Reporter.....	14.00

\$299.75

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hugh Reilly:	
Paint and varnish supplies.....	\$6.17
Conger Bros. (Inc.):	
Cleaning carpets, 5,162 yards, at 2 cents per yard.....	\$103.24
Laying carpets, 2,097½ yards, at 3.75 cents per yard.....	78.65
Laying 272 yards matting (old), at 6 cents per yard.....	13.60
Dullin & Martin Co.:	
4 water coolers and 2 stands.....	35.10
11 clocks, at 90 cents each.....	9.90
20 dozen tumblers.....	5.10
6 thermometers, at \$3 per dozen.....	3.00
6 floor brushes, at \$1.38 each.....	8.28
6 drip pans, at 30 cents each.....	1.80
Pitchers and trays.....	20.40
Wash basin and jar.....	1.20
Rudolph & West Co.:	
100 stove bolts, ½ by 3 inches.....	.50
50 shields.....	1.50
5 feet gas hose, at 5 cents per foot.....	.25
1 night latch.....	1.24

84.78

Rudolph & West Co.—Continued.

3 dozen hack-saw blades, at \$8 per gross, less 38 per cent.	\$1.24
4 claw hammers.	1.44
3 hinges (pairs).	1.50
6 shovels, at 25 cents each.	1.50
2 garden rakes.	.38
2 quires emery cloth.	1.14
1 set taps.	.90
1 dozen chisel handles.	.42
1 gross screws, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 10.	.40
2 revolvers.	27.94
6 8-foot gas tubes, 48 feet, at 5 cents per foot.	2.40
1 door stop.	1.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sheet brass, at 35 cents per pound.	1.58
10 pounds washers, iron, at 3.5 cents per pound.	.35
1 saw panel.	.31
30 feet copper rod, 10 pounds, at 21.5 cents per pound.	2.15
1 dozen hasp and staples, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	.28
1 chain bolt.	.50
2 pounds escutcheon pins, at 38 cents per pound.	.76

\$40.77

James B. Lambie & Co.:

5 feet white rubber tubing, at 18 cents per foot.	.90
1 pound soldering paste.	.26
1 dozen wire hooks.	.15
18 dozen files.	17.16
500 feet weather strip, at 15 cents per foot.	5.75
12 screw drivers.	1.86
1 hand drill.	.40
Hinges.	.86
Door checks and bracket.	6.55
2 springs.	.20
2 porcelain plates.	.90
3 feet garden hose.	.60
34 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sheet lead.	2.59
1 bar machine steel.	.60
2 dozen cylinders.	1.20
26 pounds Babbitt metal, at 19 cents per pound.	4.94
1 Stanley plane.	1.00
2 wire brushes.	1.02
2 gauges.	1.25
1 piece brass.	.15
118 pounds excelsior, at \$1.20 per 100.	1.42
1 monkey wrench.	1.20

50.96

J. Baumgarten Sons:

212 rubber stamps.	14.09
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John Byrne Co.:

United States Reports.	396.00
4 copies Black's Law Dictionary.	21.60
Compiled Statutes and Supplements, 1911.	74.50
Supplements 1911 and 1912, Citer Digest.	6.00
R. W. Digest.	18.00
Federal Penal Code, 1910.	3.60
1 copy Trautwine on Engineers.	5.00
2 copies Hopkins's Judicial Code.	4.50
1 copy Carter's Alaska Code.	10.00
1 copy Robinson's Elementary Law.	3.15

542.35

H. W. Stewart:

Plumbing, 1013 Fifteenth Street.	15.55
Plumbing, 6 and 8 Jackson Place.	25.30
Plumbing, 1435 K Street, install closet.	35.00
Time and material in removing waste.	8.75
Time and material repairing closet, No. 6 Jackson Place.	5.00
Time and material repairing leaking waste, 1435 K Street.	7.50
Closets and material, per estimate.	16.02
Cleaning obstructed sewer at basin.	4.50
Repair sink at 1435 K Street.	10.15

127.77

John J. Smith:

Papering and painting as per estimates.	231.55
Painting and varnishing, 1435 K Street.	42.10
Repairing paper.	1.00

274.65

Monarch Typewriter Co.:

1 Monarch typewriter, No. 2, credit by exchange.	55.00
1 Monarch typewriter, No. 1, credit by exchange.	48.00
1 Monarch typewriter, No. 1-24720, overhauled.	5.96

108.96

James S. Topham:

1 dressing case.	3.75
1 mail bag repaired.	1.75
1 money bag.	7.00
1 mail bag, 24 by 38.	18.00
6 leather seats, chair, 16-inch, at \$1.10 each.	6.60

37.10

Julius N. May & Co.:

Plastering.	22.00
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Adon W. Crosby:

14 volumes Opinions (vols. 1-14) of Attorney General, at \$2 each.	28.00
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M. G. Copeland Co.:		
3 window awnings, at \$4 each.....		\$12.00
National Electric Supply Co.:		
Telephone holders.....	\$9.00	
Tungsten fixtures.....	72.00	
Batteries.....	11.62	
Buzzers.....	17.70	
Hour attachments for holders.....	1.63	
Shades.....	9.12	
Pull socket hubs.....	3.61	
Reflectors.....	13.63	
Holders.....	1.34	
Motor brushes.....	5.70	
Annunciators, 2 at \$5 each.....	10.00	
Conductor bell cord.....	7.28	
Assorted fan brushes.....	3.00	
New commutator on 16-inch Crescent armature.....	3.50	
Bracket and shade.....	2.35	
Repairing 2 ceiling fans.....	6.00	
Push buttons.....	3.12	
Resistance coils for 1906 fans.....	5.10	
Switches.....	.90	
Madza lights.....	8.70	
1 G. E. cut-out, No. 8042.....	.22	
100 250-volt G. E. sockets.....	14.85	
100 split knobs.....	1.75	
1 No. 71 10-inch Faries goose neck.....	.14	
1 1/2-inch crowfoot.....	.05	
1 1/2-inch C. canopy.....	.15	
Repairing elevator armature.....	30.00	
100 packages sal ammoniac.....	2.25	
Renewing commutator and fan armature for desk fan.....	3.00	
1 annunciator, 6 points.....	3.50	
		251.09
Notley Anderson:		
Carpenter work.....	21.50	
Carpenter work, third floor, Vermont Avenue and K Street.....	61.75	
4 cases built, 5 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches high, 16 inches deep.....	60.00	
Cutting out brick wall and putting in bay window; also hanging sash door in hall.....	34.00	
1 oak tray, 7 compartments.....	8.00	
Building dumb-waiter lift, second to third floor.....	30.00	
Building toilet.....	33.00	
Cutting wall and putting in box frame, plastering, painting, etc.....	42.00	
Iron door in file room.....	34.00	
Building stationery case.....	40.00	
Alterations in toilet room.....	38.00	
Office rail.....	43.00	
Cutting out brick walls, etc.....	103.00	
Taking down brick wall.....	55.00	
Building window frame, making doors cover galvanized iron.....	34.00	
Furnishing and placing woodwork for 2 toilets.....	35.00	
Building paper lift for 1013 Fifteenth Street.....	54.00	
		726.25
P. F. Collier & Sons:		
3 atlases, at \$4 each.....		12.00
The Anderson Sign Co.:		
Signs painted.....	12.00	
Lettering doors.....	2.00	
		14.00
W. F. & John Barnes Co.:		
2 Westcott's chucks.....	26.50	
2 sets of dogs.....	6.16	
1 drill pod for Barnes No. 4.....	1.20	
1 screw chuck.....	1.20	
8 bars, 3 pounds 1/4-inch musher steel.....	4.80	
2 countershafts.....	23.50	
2 hangers for countershafts.....	3.80	
		67.16
Otis Elevator Co.:		
4 counterweight ropes installed on elevators.....		45.00
Ideal Desk Bracket Co.:		
2 desk brackets, complete.....		9.00
Thos. Somerville & Co.:		
Pipe.....	3.57	
Washers, 4 dozen.....	.30	
Basins.....	7.60	
Sheet rubber.....	4.15	
Radiator walls, valves, and hangers.....	15.97	
Nipples.....	.34	
Rubber elbows.....	1.10	
Douglas ball.....	.25	
Bushings and ties.....	1.36	
Gas cocks.....	1.80	
Fittings.....	.63	
Ells.....	.39	
Screws.....	.36	
Caps.....	.44	
Floor flanges.....	.33	
25 feet belting rod.....	.75	
2 pounds galvanized sockets.....	.22	
		39.56

H. C. Tasker:		
1 new valley put in at 1435 K Street.....	\$58.00	
Repairing skylight and repairing and painting roofs.....	316.20	\$374.20
E. J. Murphy Co. (Inc.):		
Varnish, 2 gallons cabinet, at \$1.55 per gallon.....	3.10	
Lights of glass.....	10.19	
Floor oil.....	.12	
Denatured alcohol, 5 gallons.....	2.75	
Floor wax.....	1.08	
5 pounds bronze, at 67 cents per pound.....	3.35	
Two 1½-inch putty knives.....	.20	
50 pounds putty, at 2.9 cents per pound.....	1.45	
1 pound burnt umber in oil.....	1.25	
1 quart oak stain.....	.75	
1 gallon 341 Patton.....	2.25	26.49
Underwood Typewriter Co.:		
8 Underwood typewriter machines.....	455.00	
17 Underwood typewriter machines repaired.....	100.75	
9 felt pads.....	4.50	
7 cylinders.....	7.50	
2 card attachments, at \$2.50 each.....	5.00	
3 feed rolls, at 20 cents each.....	.60	
1 set noiseless cushions.....	3.00	576.35
Remington Typewriter Co.:		
10 Remington typewriter machines.....	513.00	
2 Remington typewriter machines repaired.....	12.15	525.15
F. W. Kuhnert:		
Reset steps in front 1435 K Street.....	20.00	
Repairs on building, 1435 K Street.....	31.50	51.50
Commercial Camera Co.:		
72 rolls, 25,200 feet, bromide paper for photostat, at 4 cents per foot.....	1,008.00	
216 packages developing powder.....	87.48	
288 packages fixing powder.....	51.84	
Express charges.....	23.01	
Half slide for photostat.....	2.00	
Remodel photostat.....	45.00	1,217.33
O. J. De Moll & Co.:		
1 box.....		1.60
Wm. H. Dyer:		
21 screens.....	25.50	
1 set partition jambs.....	.80	
1 carpet sill.....	.15	
2 panel doors.....	4.80	
2 sashes glazed.....	4.50	
2 frames.....	11.50	
1 map rack, 3 feet 6 inches by 6 feet.....	3.50	
1 office railing.....	28.00	
100 feet crown molding.....	2.70	81.45
B. F. Goodrich Co.:		
150 feet hose, at 24.94 cents per foot.....	37.41	
Couplings.....	1.95	39.36
Independent Electric Supply Co.:		
4,000 staples.....	5.12	
50 2½-inch Hubbel shade holders.....	1.40	
12 pounds annunciator wire.....	2.53	
4 dozen push buttons.....	1.32	10.37
Western Electric Co.:		
6 double pole switches, at 36.3 cents each.....		2.18
Carroll Electric Co.:		
3 pounds tape, adhesive cloth, at 70 cents per pound.....	2.10	
12 2½-inch Faraday bells, "A," at \$2 each.....	24.00	
6 pounds tape, Grinshaw ½-inch.....	4.36	30.46
Guy, Curran & Co.:		
14 dozen combs.....	10.62	
80 yards toweling, 16-inch, at 7.375 cents.....	5.90	16.52
Kraemer & Duehring:		
2 dozen pulls, sash, bronze plated, at 80 cents per dozen.....	1.60	
2 pair gas pliers, 8-inch, at 23 cents each.....	.46	
1 gross hooks.....	.52	
2 padlocks, No. PC-653.....	1.25	
2 Sargent door pulls, at 22 cents each.....	.44	
1 Sargent rim latch, No. 4287.....	.83	5.10
The Tabulator Co.:		
1 dozen typewriter auto tabulators.....		2.40
Florence Green, washing towels:		
2,318, 4 dozen towels, at 12 cents per dozen.....		278.21
Washington Gas Light Co.:		
Gas for the year.....		82.82

Robbins & Meyers Co.:		
4 electric fans		\$33.00
Albert L. Johnson:		
Hammers	\$41.77	
Pliers	1.14	
1 garbage can .....	.80	
12 boxes metal polish	1.64	
2 scythes/tines .....	.16	
1 dozen brad awls .....	.83	
4 pieces picture cord .....	.80	
2 dozen picture hooks	1.00	
1 mallet .....	.11	
2 dozen mop handles	1.86	
1 dozen brush handles for sweeps .....	.55	
2 trowels .....	.50	
		51.16
4. D. Swisher Manufacturing Co.:		
12 casters		11.48
A. B. McClosky:		
107 telephones equipped with antiseptic mouthpieces and service during the year		187.25
John S. Schneider:		
34 dozen towels		78.73
M. M. Minnix Co.:		
1 No. 41 safe cabinet	63.90	
1 Briglow distributor	7.50	
		71.40
Adams Express Co.:		
Express charges for the year		38.11
American Ice Co.:		
55,763 pounds ice		509.06
George W. Knox Express Co.:		
Express charges		1.50
Superintendent of Documents:		
4 volumes Revised Statutes, 1878	11.60	
3 volumes Supplemental Statutes, No. 1	6.00	
3 volumes Supplemental Statutes, No. 2	8.55	
14 volumes Land Decisions, Department of Interior	35.00	
25 Acts to Regulate Commerce, with amendments	2.50	
3 Cutter's Rules for Dictionary, Catalogues .....	.60	
50 Judicial Codes	10.00	
		74.25
Shoemaker & Busch:		
100 pounds Ivory soap	11.67	
10 pounds moth balls .....	.27	
		11.94
J. T. Hunt:		
7 wall clocks	35.50	
8 clocks cleaned and repaired	16.50	
		52.00
George Burton Wilson:		
1,000 pounds soap powder		29.80
M. H. Pinkerton:		
13 Washington Directories, 1912		78.00
Louis Hartig:		
6 door springs, spiral .....	.45	
6 shoe knives .....	.39	
2 pairs nippers .....	.48	
6 pairs pliers	2.10	
2 dozen key blanks .....	.40	
8 dozen washers .....	.28	
2 dozen bumpers .....	.36	
1 dozen buckets	1.80	
1 dozen rat cages	3.50	
		9.76
P. H. Heiskell, Jr., Co.:		
6 dozen cuspidors		32.88
Johnson Bros.:		
369 tons white-ash egg coal	2,181.50	
18 tons cannel coal	144.00	
5 cords wood, sawed and split	37.50	
2 cords wood, hickory	19.00	
		2,382.00
C. Herfurth:		
1 watchman's time clock repaired		3.50
The Crane Co.:		
3-section wall radiator	8.00	
1 enameled kitchen sink	4.50	
		12.50
Chas. R. Edmundson:		
3 water coolers and stands	18.00	
1 water cooler bottle .....	.50	
		18.50
J. Maury Dove Co.:		
8 tons white ash chestnut coal, at \$6.78 per ton		54.24
Lake & Potomac Telephone Co.:		
phone service for the year		2,578.73
Tilden:		
numbering machines repaired	9.75	
humb tacks	5.40	
-wheel dater	2.25	
tags, brass	13.00	
		29.40

Western Union Telegraph Co.:		
Telegraph service for the year	\$2,567.72	
Potomac Electric Power Co.:		
Electric current for the year	\$3,601.66	
Disbursing clerk, Post Office Department:		
Post-route maps	27.20	
International Manufacturing Co.:		
24 sets pneumatic typewriter keys	58.80	
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.:		
Telegraph service for the year	2,201.28	
M. Glauber & Co.:		
6 Douglas balls, at 23 cents each	1.38	
Roger Gailther:		
Services as laborer, Aug. 16-31, at \$2 per day	\$28.00	
Services as laborer, Sept. 1-15, at \$2 per day	24.00	52.00
Thomas H. Elliott:		
41 days cutting grass, at \$1.50 per day	6.75	
Baer Bros.:		
1 gallon bronzing liquid	1.50	
E. B. Adams Co.:		
6 dozen whisk brooms, at \$1.30 per dozen	7.80	
1 washbasin	.33	
1 dozen aluminum cuspidors	11.40	
1 dozen buckets, galvanized	2.80	
1 dozen cuspidors	6.75	28.78
W. B. Holtsclaw:		
Subscriptions to New York papers, July 1-Aug. 26, 1911	11.22	
Subscriptions to New York papers, July 1-Sept. 30, 1910	6.75	
Subscriptions to New York papers, Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1910	6.75	
Subscriptions to New York papers, Dec. 12, 1911-Jan. 30, 1912	46.20	70.92
Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.:		
Moving safes in room No. 908, Southern Building	5.00	
Moving desk from No. 8 Jackson Place to No. 1435 K Street	2.00	7.00
Herman Baumgarten:		
18 pads for numbering machines	.90	
Rubber type and holders	3.88	
Rubber stamps	1.80	
Box dates for Defiance dater	.08	
Model dater	.60	
1 revolving dating stamp	.04	
1 band numberer	.08	7.36
R. P. Andrews Paper Co.:		
12,000 legal fasteners	72.00	
Reality Rubber Co.:		
2 dozen finger tips	.36	
Maggie Dyer:		
Services as additional charwoman, Aug. 25 to Sept. 30, at 80 cents per day	24.80	
Martin Morton:		
Services as laborer	11.25	
H. C. Bailey:		
2 dozen typewriter brushes (cleaners), at \$3 per dozen	6.00	
Jack Shea:		
3 bicycles repaired	10.00	
Barber & Ross:		
2 force cups, No. 1, at 15 cents each	.30	
1 dozen dustbrushes	3.85	
5 dozen feather dusters, turkey, at \$3.30 per dozen	16.50	
1 dozen brushes	3.85	24.50
George S. Fowler:		
50 pounds cotton waste, at 10.5 cents per pound	5.25	
Southern Electric Co.:		
1 Faries portable, No. 1012	1.62	
2 dozen carbon vases, at \$5.94 per dozen	11.88	
2 dozen zinc cylinders, at \$1.62 per dozen	3.24	
2 dozen snap switches	8.78	25.52
The Comptograph Adding Machine Co.:		
1 new ribbon device pat. on comptograph	10.00	
Mutual District Messenger Co.:		
Night watch service for 1435 K Street and 8 Jackson Place for the year	120.00	
John B. Espey:		
4 locks, cupboard locks, at \$2.49 per dozen	.83	
1 pair hinges	.32	
1 Blount door check No. 2 spring	.29	
1 long-handled scoop shovel	1.00	
6 pairs brackets, at 4 cents per pair	.24	
1 lock, drawer, at \$2.49 per dozen	.21	
1 dozen drawer pulls	.44	
50 bolts and nuts	.39	
12 sets casters, at 15 cents per set	1.80	
1 tack hammer	.10	5.63

W. L. Swayze:		
3 dictionary holders, as \$3.29 each.....	\$9.87	
5 directories of Washington, D. C.....	80.00	
1 Rand-McNally Indexed Atlas.....	15.00	
Edison rotary mimeograph, complete.....	45.00	
		\$99.87
G. W. Baist:		
1 Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Washington.....		35.00
J. C. De Vilbiss:		
1 proteograph cleaned.....		2.00
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.:		
1 electric adding machine, No. 11, credit by exchange.....		290.00
Henry Disston & Sons:		
1 paper cutter knife.....		6.80
J. A. Oliver Co.:		
57 tin partitions, at 5 cents each.....		2.85
Standard Oil Co.:		
5 gallons kerosene oil, at 5.25 cents per gallon.....		.26
Columbia Oil Co.		
10 gallons gasoline, at 13 cents per gallon.....		1.30
Bedell Manufacturing Co.:		
1 1/2 yards pantasote.....	2.32	
10 yards gimp.....	.20	
25 nails.....	.45	
		2.97
Philip Lindemeyer:		
1,000 rolls toilet paper, at \$5 per 100.....		50.00
A. F. Joess:		
1 metal gate, for file room.....		6.00
Southern Building Corporation:		
Ice furnished for the year.....		69.75
Columbia Photo Supply Co.:		
1 pane ground glass, 11 by 14.....		.35
M. D. Lindsay:		
1 pair rubber gloves.....		1.50
General Electric Co.:		
24 T-4 100 Watt-10 Mazda lamps, at 84.303 cents each.....		20.23
W. A. H. Church:		
2 pieces Georgia pine, 4 by 6 by 21, 84 feet, at \$3.50 per 100 feet.....	2.80	
6 pieces Georgia pine, 1 by 12 by 16, 96 feet, at \$2.25 per 100 feet.....	2.16	
		4.96
Washington Tobacco Co.:		
15 gross safety matches, at 35 cents per gross.....		5.25
American Commercial Corporation:		
12 pounds sash cord "Samson," at 59.85 cents per pound.....		6.58
Lansburgh & Bro.:		
100 pounds soap, Colgate transparent glycerin.....	24.00	
50 yards canton flannel, at 6 cents per yard.....	3.00	
100 yards toweling crash, at 10.5 cents per yard.....	10.50	
		37.50
J. E. Hurley:		
Repairs to letterpress.....		3.25
Geo. Vlehman & Son:		
Resetting tile in toilet.....		10.00
Littlefield, Alvord & Co.:		
Hauling 2 boxes working machinery.....		.25
The Evening Star Publishing Co.:		
2 copies of The American Government.....	1.00	
2 subscriptions Evening Star, daily and Sunday.....	3.57	
		4.57
E. J. Febrey & Co.:		
2 wall radiators, complete.....	85.00	
112 feet wall radiators.....	112.50	
		197.50
Welsbach Co.:		
4 No. 71 burners, at 40 cents each.....	1.60	
4 tripods for shades, at 15 cents each.....	.60	
12 chimneys, at 15 cents each.....	1.80	
12 mantles, at 20 cents each.....	2.40	
1 upright lamp, No. 71-B, complete.....	1.75	
		8.15
Fred A. Schmidt:		
3 field books, No. 403, at 47 cents each.....	1.41	
18 thermometers, 12 and 8 inch.....	4.14	
		5.55
R. P. Clarke Co.:		
60 yards toweling, at 9.4 cents per yard.....		5.64
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.:		
4 locks for section, No. 406 and putting on.....		5.70
Mackall Bros.:		
30 kilos sodium bicarbonate at 30 cents per 5 kilo.....		1.80
L. C. Smith & Bros.:		
1 Smith Bros. typewriter.....	78.00	
1 Smith Bros. card roller.....	2.10	
2 Smith Bros. typewriters repaired.....	15.55	
		95.65
A. T. Lewis, agent:		
1 Nevada Joint Passenger Tariff No. 4.....		.50

Columbia Phonograph Co.:		
1 dozen cylinders for dictaphone.....	\$3.60	
1 belt for dictaphone and cleaning.....	1.50	
1 horn and crane for dictaphone.....	2.50	
1 dictaphone, model No. 6, type A.....	90.00	
		\$97.60
J. C. De Velbiss:		
1 protectograph.....		30.00
M. C. Mitchell:		
9 sheets of iron, No. 27 gage, 96 by 36.....		4.28
O. Klinger:		
Open fire flue work.....		12.90
R. H. Hay:		
Subscriptions to Washington Herald, July 1, 1911-June 30, 1912.....		5.40
Nellie Andre:		
206 towels, hemmed, at 1½ cents each.....		3.09
Crown Oil & Wax Co.:		
10 pounds lubricating grease, 2 cans, at 25 cents each.....		.50
International Acheson Graphite Co.:		
5 pounds graphite.....		1.15
John W. Masury & Son:		
2 gallons Japan drier, at \$1.60 per gallon.....		3.20
W. T. Gallihier & Bro.:		
300 feet cypress, ¾ by 12 inches, at \$5 per 100 feet.....		15.00
National Railway Publication Co.:		
2 copies Official Railway Guide, January, 1912.....	2.00	
2 copies Official Railway Guide, July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	16.00	
		18.00
Pettes & Randall:		
1,500 station dials.....		8.00
Washington Post Co.:		
Subscriptions to Post.....		14.05
Geo. Boyd:		
Subscriptions to Evening Star, daily and Sunday, July 1, 1911-January 1, 1912.....		2.70
Wm. Hahn & Co.:		
2 pairs rubber boots, Nos. 8 and 10, at \$2.24 per pair.....		4.48
Z. D. Gilman:		
3 dozen hair brushes, at \$6.60 per dozen.....		19.80
Goodyear Rubber Co.:		
2 feet rubber hose, at 35 cents per foot.....		.70
United States Express Co.:		
Envelope, New York to Washington, D. C.....		.25
Hudson Belting Co.:		
100 feet ¼-inch belt lacing.....		.48
Pearson Printing Co.:		
450 copies Supreme Court Opinions in Employer's Liabilities.....		27.38
National Leather Belting Co.:		
23 feet 2-inch flat belting, at 48 cents per foot.....	11.04	
15 feet 1-inch flat belting, at 24 cents per foot, less 75 per cent.....	3.60	
		3.66
Washington Rubber Co.:		
1 piece rubber rd. 1-inch solid, 12 inches long.....	.45	
6 medium tank balls, at 25 cents each.....	1.50	
J. B. Lyons & Co.:		
2 copies Official Postal Guide, at \$3.50 each.....		7.00
M. Johnson:		
Services hauling ashes January to May, 1912.....		127.20
Albert Norris, laborer:		
Services cleaning off snow.....		5.63
J. H. Brown, laborer:		
Services cleaning off snow Jan. 9, 11, 12, 26, 27, 30, at \$1.50 per day.....		4.88
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.:		
1 "K" tube light for photostat.....		12.50
Brentano:		
1 Social Register of New York for official use of the Attorney General.....		3.50
Zellers & Co.:		
3 lug-connecting bars for furnace.....	3.75	
6 Cotter pins, large.....	.60	
		4.35
H. Mueller Manufacturing Co.:		
6 ¼-inch compression stops and waste cocks, at 54 cents each.....		3.24
Library Bureau:		
35 pamphlet cases, No. 1727, at 40 cents each.....	14.00	
10 pamphlet cases, No. 1722, at 35 cents each.....	3.50	
		17.50
Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
1 post-office box, 3-partition.....	.30	
1 box dates for dater.....	.08	
		.38
Globe-Wernicke Co.:		
1 D 12 ½ unit glass.....		.50
National Brass & Copper Tube Co.:		
60 feet brass rod.....	4.29	
30 feet brass rod, ¼, at 13.25 cents per pound.....	1.06	
		5.35
Miller & Graham:		
5 gallons linseed oil, raw, at 75 cents per gallon.....	3.75	
5 gallons turpentine, at 85 cents per gallon.....	4.25	
		8.00

Geo. F. Muth & Co.:		
3 dozen brushes, at 75 cents per dozen	\$2.25	
1 white brush	1.05	\$3.30
Harry B. Lyford:		
2 copy presses, at \$9.39 each		18.78
Wm. H. Horstmann Co.:		
1 flag, 4 feet by 8 feet	2.00	
1 flag, 8 feet by 15 feet	5.88	7.97
United States Express Co.:		
Express charges		5.90
Wm. Seely Hutchinson:		
Repairing fireplace, 1000 Vermont Avenue		6.10
Frank W. Bolgiano & Co.:		
5 pounds white clover seed, at 26 cents per pound	1.30	
5 pounds Kentucky blue grass seed, at 21 cents per pound	1.05	2.35
The P. M. Frank Disinfecting Co.:		
10 gallons liquid soap		8.00
J. C. Nelson:		
2 copies Washington City Suburban Directory, 1912		7.00
The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.:		
Cleaning and repairing No. K-22 Twinlock No. 348		10.00
R. C. M. Burton & Son:		
Repairs to, and new awnings		86.30
Meyers Bros. Drug Co.:		
5 pounds camphor, at 51 cents per pound		2.55
James Foley:		
Painting flag pole		5.50
James M. Bean:		
79 cubic yards, hauling ashes during June, 1912		15.39
Martin Wiegand:		
10 boxes sawdust, at 5.75 cents per box		.58
W. B. Moses & Sons:		
2 rollers, at 25 cents each		.50
W. A. H. Church:		
200 feet Virginia pine, 1 by 12 inches, at \$2.25 per hundred	4.50	
96 feet poplar, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches by 16 inches, at \$7.50 per hundred	7.20	
50 feet composition board, at 5 cents per foot	2.50	
400 feet poplar, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 12 feet by 16 inches, at \$7.50 per hundred	30.00	
32 feet composition, at 5 cents per foot	1.60	45.80
W. B. Moses & Sons:		
2 rollers, at 25 cents each		.50
Schleffelin & Co.:		
2,500 grams petrolatum		.36
National Mortar Co.:		
1 barrel cement		1.68
Guy C. Major Co.:		
5 gallons linseed oil, boiled, at 93.2 cents per gallon		4.66
The B. F. Cummins Co.:		
2 perforators, designs No. 1 and 2		38.50
Daniel Jackson, laborer:		
Services as laborer, May 7 and 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, at \$1.50 per day	2.25	
Services as laborer, June 6 and 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, at \$1.50 per day	2.25	4.50
Scofield & Co.:		
1 telephone muffler		3.50
Chas. Herforth:		
Repairing time clock		3.00
J. Gerstin:		
Paper and scrape rooms, June 18, 1912	150.00	
Extra work on order No. 2204	57.75	207.75
Biggs Heating Co.:		
Repair heating apparatus, 1435 K Street		81.00
S. S. Shedd & Bro. Co.:		
Plumbing work	93.00	
Time and material resetting tile, second floor	14.80	107.80
		23,548.19

RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous items:	
Books of reference	\$752.24
Carpenter work, plumbing, repairs to buildings, etc	2,324.27
Electrical supplies	352.62
Freight and express charges	76.02
Fuel	2,436.24
Hardware	100.73
Ice	668.81
Hauling ashes and rubbish	142.59
Light and power	3,684.28
Newspapers	97.64
Telegraph service	4,768.95
Telephone service	2,765.97
Typewriter machines	1,171.70

Miscellaneous items—Continued.

Typewriter repairs.....	\$134.41	
Washing towels, etc.....	278.21	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	3,793.51	
		\$23,548.19
Stationery:		
Carbon paper.....	152.45	
Envelopes.....	744.36	
Inks and mucilage.....	55.01	
Pencils.....	211.22	
Pens.....	72.38	
Rubber bands.....	99.00	
Typewriter ribbons.....	175.05	
Writing paper.....	2,166.58	
Other items.....	2,676.76	
		6,348.81
Furniture and repairs:		
Floor coverings.....	715.12	
Furniture.....	1,222.51	
Filing cases.....	2,232.45	
Repairs.....	93.49	
Other items.....	57.86	
		4,321.43
Books for department library:		
Law library.....	3,000.00	
Session laws.....	475.08	
		3,475.08
Books for offices of solicitors		
		739.77
Transportation:		
Horses and keep.....	1,306.25	
Repairs to vehicles.....	457.75	
Shoeing horses.....	190.60	
Other items.....	516.05	
		2,470.65
Printing and binding:		
Briefs, Supreme Court.....	5,742.17	
Briefs, Court of Claims.....	5,803.93	
Binding books for library.....	1,200.33	
Letterheads, blanks, etc., for department proper.....	3,065.00	
Miscellaneous printing for department proper.....	13,336.04	
Supplies, blanks, etc., for United States courts.....	10,895.94	
Records and briefs, "Enforcement Antitrust Laws".....	3,346.42	
Other appropriations.....	3,691.21	
		47,101.04

REPORT OF TRAVELING EXPENSES INCURRED BY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 MORE THAN SPECIAL AGENTS WHO ARE REQUIRED TO CONSTANTLY TRAVEL. LISTING THE PERSONS WHO ARE
 REQUIRED BY SECTION 4 OF ACT OF MAY 20, 1908 (34 STAT. 224)

APPROPRIATION, DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Name	Title	Nature of business	Destination	Period	Amount
J. M. Cox	Assistant attorney	Court of Claims cases	Point Comfort and return (continuation of trip reported fiscal year 1911)	July 1, 2, 1911	\$4.00
Wm. H. Lamar	do	do	Philadelphia; New York; Bridgeport, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; and return.	July 4 to 7, 1911	32.40
M. L. Blake	Attorney	do	Lamar, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Platt City, Mo.; Mexico, Mo.; Chicago, and return (continuation of trip reported fiscal year 1911).	July 1 to 15, 1911	37.53
P. M. Ashford	do	do	Philadelphia and return.	July 16 to 17, 1911	6.00
M. A. Coles	do	do	New York; Albany; Newton, N. J.; Dover, N. J.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and return.	July 11 to 24, 1911	11.30
W. W. Scott	Assistant attorney	do	Baltimore, Savannah, Ga., Beaufort, S. C., and return.	July 17 to 27, 1911	78.13
J. W. Stockett	Mechanical expert (War Department)	do	New York; Troy, N. Y., and return.	July 18 to 27, 1911	67.60
J. H. Graves	Assistant attorney	do	Charleston, W. Va.; Greenville, Miss.; Vicksburg; Batesville; Brownsville, Ky.; Memphis; Natchez, and return.	July 1 to Sept. 11, 1911	407.60
Geo. E. Boren	do	do	Bristol, Tenn.; Johnson City; Jonesboro; Chattanooga; Rome; Tullahoma; Manchester; Nashville, etc., and return.	July 10 to Sept. 6, 1911	264.77
S. S. Ashbaugh	do	do	Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Portsmouth, Me.; Fabyan, N. H.; Barre, Vt.; St. Albans, Vt.; Troy (continuation of trip reported fiscal year 1911).	July 1 to Aug. 6, 1911	219.71
W. F. Norris	Attorney	do	Warrenton, Va., and return (continuation of trip reported fiscal year 1911).	July 1, 1911	2.80
P. M. Cox	Assistant attorney	do	Baltimore; Canandaigua, N. Y.; Syracuse; Newburgh, New York, and return.	Aug. 4 to 9, 1911	36.08
Chas. F. Jones	do	do	New York; Boston; Quincy; Nantasket, Mass., and return.	July 22 to Aug. 3, 1911	68.94
Wm. W. Scott	do	do	Clarkburg; Farmont; Morgantown; Gratons; Elkins and return.	Aug. 2 to 16, 1911	108.23
P. M. Ashford	Attorney	do	Boston; Portsmouth, N. H., and return.	Aug. 10 to 18, 1911	51.34

Jno. Q. Thompson F. De C. Faust.	Assistant General. Attorney.	do. do.	Chicago, and return.	Aug. 19 to 27, 1911. Aug. 10 to Oct. 13, 1911.	76.91 284.91	17.00 186.30
F. W. Collins.	do.	do.	Philadelphia: Chicago; Denver; Williams, Ariz.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Ash Fork, Ariz.; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Portland, Oreg.; Helena, Mont.; Butte, Mont., return.	Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, 1911.	45.95	10.00
M. A. Coles.	do.	do.	New York, and return.	Sept. 10 to 13, 1911.	28.40	33.00
P. M. Cox.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Remington, Va.; Brandy, Va., and return.	Aug. 29, 30, 1911.	8.80	6.00
do.	do.	do.	Cincinnati, Ohio, and return.	Sept. 17 to 22, 1911.	27.30	2.00
F. W. Collins.	Attorney.	do.	Philadelphia, Pa., and return.	Sept. 25, 1911.	5.45	7.90
A. J. McCabe.	do.	do.	Leonardtown, Md., and return.	Sept. 25, 26, 1911.	6.30	43.50
S. S. Ashbaugh.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Baltimore, Philadelphia; New York, and return.	Sept. 5 to 9, 1911.	33.55	31.05
W. W. Scott.	do.	do.	Chicago, Ill., and return.	Sept. 4 to 10, 1911.	40.55	62.40
do.	do.	do.	Grafton; Elkins, W. Va.; Fairmont, and return.	Sept. 24 to 28, 1911.	31.05	67.00
Wm. H. Lamar.	do.	do.	Baltimore; Pittsburgh; Toledo; Cincinnati; Chattanooga; Knoxville, and return.	Sept. 18 to 30, 1911.	74.59	57.49
Chas. H. Kincheloe.	Attorney.	do.	Chicago; McAlester, Okla.; Tusahoma, Okla.; Muskogee and return.	Aug. 3, 1911.	15.35	22.58
Geo. M. Anderson.	do.	do.	Alderson, W. Va.; Cincinnati; Owenton, Ky.; Walton, Ky.; Danville, Ky.; Louisville; Marion, Ky.; Paducah; Evansville, Ind.; Sullivan, Ind.; Indianapolis; Athens, Ohio, and return.	Sept. 30 to Oct. 11, 1911.	77.47	9.50
Chas. F. Jones.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Marietta, Ohio; Parkersburg; Gallipolis; Athens.	Aug. 25 to Sept. 25, 1911.	149.22	39.00
P. M. Cox.	do.	do.	Red Bank, N. J., and return.	Oct. 11 to 14, 1911.	20.20	2.70
F. W. Collins.	Attorney.	do.	Leavenworth, Kans., and return.	Oct. 6 to 8, 1911.	16.35	4.85
P. M. Ashford.	do.	do.	Federicksburg, Va., and return.	Oct. 18 to 26, 1911.	68.35	117.28
do.	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 6 to 7, 1911.	5.05	43.15
W. W. Scott.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Sterling, Ill.; Rock Falls, Ill.; Princeton, Ill.; Chicago; Wheeling; Fairmont, and return.	Oct. 27 to 28, 1911.	4.85	43.15
M. A. Coles.	Attorney.	do.	New York, Chicago, and return.	Sept. 30 to Oct. 29, 1911.	117.28	43.15
A. J. McCabe.	do.	do.	Norfolk; Elizabeth, N. C.; Manteo, N. C.	Oct. 18 to 29, 1911.	81.90	10.00
P. M. Ashford.	do.	do.	Knoxville, Nashville, Carthage, and return.	Nov. 6 to 10, 1911.	10.25	11.70
W. H. Lamar.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Baltimore, Toledo, and return.	Nov. 4 to 13, 1911.	46.20	45.88
M. A. Coles.	Attorney.	do.	Baltimore and return.	Nov. 14 to 18, 1911.	22.35	33.30
Chas. F. Kincheloe.	do.	do.	Cleveland, Ohio, and return.	Nov. 15, 1911.	5.05	34.15
W. W. Scott.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Natchez, Jackson, Vicksburg, Greenville, Memphis, Asheville, and return.	Nov. 25 to 27, 1911.	34.15	70.35
A. J. McCabe.	Attorney.	do.	New York City and return.	Nov. 15 to 26, 1911.	59.90	10.00
P. M. Cox.	Assistant attorney.	do.	Atlantic City and return.	Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, 1911.	9.75	8.50
do.	do.	do.	Greensboro, N. C.; Elkin, N. C., and return.	Dec. 1, 2, 1911.	9.90	15.82
Geo. M. Anderson.	do.	do.	Winchester, Va., and return.	Dec. 5 to 8, 1911.	15.82	4.10
	do.	do.	Boston, Mass., and return.	Oct. 28, 1911.	1.90	16.80
	do.	do.		Dec. 14, 15, 1911.	38.30	

APPENDIX 11—Continued.

APPROPRIATION: DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expense.	Transportation request.
M. L. Blake.....	Attorney.....	Court of Claims cases.....	Goldsboro, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Rome, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Fayetteville, Birmingham, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Alexandria, El Dorado, Ark.; Little Rock; Camden, Ala.; Meridian, Miss.; Corinth, Miss.; Texarkana, Corsicana, Waco, Stamford, Rodgers, Oklahoma City, Enid, St. Louis, Fredericktown, Bismark, Mo., and return. New York City and return.	Oct. 20 to Dec. 24, 1911.	\$350.08	\$143.00
M. A. Coles.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia and return.....	Dec. 20 to 23, 1911.....	29.15	10.00
P. M. Ashford.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia and return.....	Dec. 25 to 29, 1911.....	37.00	10.00
Chas. F. Jones.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	Cincinnati, Ohio, and return.....	Dec. 28 to 29, 1911.....	14.75	33.00
P. M. Cox.....	do.....	do.....	New York and return.....	Dec. 19 to 21, 1911.....	9.65	12.00
do.....	do.....	do.....	Martinsburg, W. Va., and return.....	Jan. 11 to 13, 1912.....	8.95	4.01
P. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	do.....	Springfield, Mass., and return.....	Jan. 19 to 20, 1912.....	7.00	45.45
Wm. W. Scott.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	Clarksburg, W. Va.; Sutton, W. Va.; Fairmont, W. Va., and return.....	Jan. 3 to 7, 1912.....	45.45	48.60
do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 27 to 31, 1912.....	48.60	
J. Harwood Graves.....	do.....	do.....	Oak Ridge, Va.; Arrington, Va., and return.....	Feb. 4 to 6, 1912.....	20.25	3.70
A. J. McCabe.....	Attorney.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va.; Scottsville, Va.; Strathmore, Gordonsville, and return.....	Feb. 7 to 9, 1912.....	7.75	5.80
Chas. F. Jones.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	New York City.....	Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, 1912.....	17.25	10.00
P. M. Cox.....	do.....	do.....	Pittsburgh and return.....	Feb. 8 to 11.....	17.35	16.00
W. H. Lamar.....	do.....	do.....	Savannah, Ga., and return.....	Feb. 9 to 11, 1912.....	12.00	40.50
Wm. W. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Norfolk, Va., and return.....	Feb. 3 to 7, 1912.....	20.60	9.00
do.....	do.....	do.....	Indianapolis, Ind., and return.....	Feb. 10 to 16, 1912.....	32.20	38.30
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia, New York, and return.....	Mar. 17 to 21, 1912.....	48.20	
Wm. W. Scott.....	do.....	do.....	Springfield, Mass.; Boston; Bangor, Me.; Adams, Mass.; New York; Philadelphia, and return.....	Mar. 17 to 26, 1912.....	73.71	39.51
P. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	do.....	New York City and return.....	Mar. 27 to 30, 1912.....	26.30	10.00
M. L. Blake.....	do.....	do.....	Keyville, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Richmond, Va.....	Mar. 28 to Apr. 1, 1912.....	29.35	10.35
S. S. Ashbaugh.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	Philadelphia and return.....	Apr. 11 to 13, 1912.....	15.95	6.80
do.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia, New York, and return.....	Apr. 19 to 23, 1912.....	32.60	11.30
P. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	do.....	Front Royal, Va., and return.....	Apr. 19, 1912.....	2.90	3.35
do.....	do.....	do.....	New York City and return.....	Apr. 21 to 28, 1912.....	53.10	10.00
Chas. F. Jones.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	Norfolk and return.....	Apr. 28 to May 2, 1912.....	31.70	
Geo. M. Anderson.....	Attorney.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 27 to 30, 1912.....	24.05	
P. M. Cox.....	Assistant attorney.....	do.....	New York City and return.....	May 8 to 10, 1912.....	15.30	10.00

J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	May 2 to 4, 1912.....	21.50	5.65
Chas. F. Kincheloe.....	Attorney.....	do.....	May 8 to 11, 1912.....	17.10	10.00
J. H. Graves.....	Assistant attorney.....	Philadelphia and return.....	May 22, 23, 1912.....	7.90	6.00
J. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	New York and return.....	May 18, 22, 1912.....	38.15	10.00
M. L. Blake.....	do.....	Columbus, Miss.....	May 20 to June 23, 1912.....	141.68	70.45
J. H. Graves.....	Assistant attorney.....	Philadelphia, Pa., and return.....	May 5 to 7, 1912.....	27.95	21.53
J. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	New York City; Dover, N. H.; Boston, and return.....	June 15 to 23, 1912.....	68.50	
Walter H. Humphrey.....	Assistant attorney.....	New York City and return.....	June 25 to 28, 1912.....	30.50	
F. W. Collins.....	Attorney.....	Milwaukee, Wis., and return.....	June 20 to 26, 1912.....	56.50	23.20
A. J. McCabe.....	do.....	Charlottesville, Va., and return.....	June 26 to 28, 1912.....	10.10	5.80
F. M. Cox.....	Assistant attorney.....	Pittsburgh, Pa., and return.....	June 26 to 28, 1912.....	12.20	20.00
J. M. Ashford.....	Attorney.....	Norfolk and return.....	June 27 to 30, 1912.....	14.45	7.00
S. S. Ashbaugh.....	Assistant attorney.....	Kansas City, Mo.; Denver; Chicago; Toledo, Ohio, and return.....	June 17 to 30, 1912.....	87.05	96.15
Chas. F. Jones.....	do.....	Paintsville, Ky.; Louisville; Somerset; Paducah; Bloomington, and return.....	May 30 to June 30, 1912.....	164.30	45.06
Geo. E. Boren.....	Attorney.....	Newbern; Raleigh; Greensboro; Asheville; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah; Atlanta; Chattanooga, and return.....	June 12 to 26, 1912.....	91.92	44.97

DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

Wisley Brown.....	Special Investigator and assistant to Attorney General.	Bank and trust investigations.....	New York City and return.....	\$20.90	\$15.30
A. B. Bielaski.....	Chief of division.....	Confidential investigation.....	New York; Boston; Portland, Me., and return.....	40.40	
Wisley Brown.....	Special Investigator and assistant to Attorney General.	Bank and trust investigations.....	New York City and return.....	19.85	13.30
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 7 to 23, 1911.....	39.75	26.45
Do.....	do.....	White slave and administrative matters.....	Oct. 18 to 20, 1911.....	20.65	6.92
A. B. Bielaski.....	Chief of division.....	do.....	Nov. 22 to 26, 1911.....	33.90	13.60
Do.....	do.....	Bank and trust investigations.....	Dec. 18 to 24, 1911.....	33.30	15.90
Wisley Brown.....	Special Investigator and assistant to Attorney General.	do.....	Jan. 31 to Feb. 7, 1912.....	44.40	24.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 12 to 27, 1912.....	111.67	12.92
Do.....	do.....	General white slave investigations.....	May 23 to 26, 1912.....	27.55	11.30
Chas. Jenkins.....	Clerk.....	do.....	May 16 to June 29, 1912.....	254.67	33.00

APPENDIX 11—Continued.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIM.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expense.	Transportation request.
Geo. T. Stormont.....	Attorney.....	Indian depredation claim of Terry, No. 10468.	Wallington, N. Y.; Sodus, N. Y., and return.	Sept. 27 to 30, 1911.....	\$20.56	\$9.06

APPROPRIATION: ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS, 1912.

Clark McKercher.....	Special assistant to the Attorney General.	Prosecution of lumber combinations.	New York and return.	July 3 to 6, 1911.....	\$9.86	\$10.00
Do.....	do.....	Lumber Trust, Agricultural Implement Trust, and Iron Scrap Combinations.	Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Topeka, Abilene, Denver, and return.	July 14 to Aug. 23, 1911.	263.18	77.70
William T. Chantland.	do.....	Aluminum and Coffee Monopolies.	Chicago; Fort Dodge, Iowa, and return.	July 13 to Aug. 15, 1911.	27.80	62.60
E. P. Grosvener.....	do.....	U. S. v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.....	Wilmington, Del. and return.	July 6, 1911.....	5.96	5.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia and return.	July 7, 1911.....	5.60	6.00
William T. Chantland.	do.....	Aluminum Watch case and Coffee case.	New York City and return.	Aug. 24 to 29, 1911.....	37.43	15.70
William S. Gregg.....	do.....	do.....	New York, Boston, Nantasket, and return.	July 4 to Aug. 12, 1911.	307.76	9.50
Do.....	do.....	United Shoe Machinery Co.....	New York, Boston, and return.	Aug. 16 to Sept. 3, 1911.	127.97	15.15
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Boston and return.	Sept. 9 to 20, 1911.....	121.78	21.30
John A. Kraz, Jr.....	do.....	Electrical Trust case.	New York City and return.	July 10 to 15, 1911.....	46.33	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 18 to 21, 1911.....	40.86	
Wade H. Ellis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 7 to 14, 1911.....	94.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 18 to 21, 1911.....	53.25	
John A. Kraz, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 31 to Aug. 3, 1911.....	53.50	
Wade H. Ellis.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 1 to Aug. 31, 1911.....	32.70	
John A. Kraz, Jr.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 17 to 27, 1911.....	24.33	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 23 to 28, 1911.....	24.33	
O. E. Pagan.....	Attorney.....	Brick Trust, Lumber Trust cases.	Chicago and return.	Aug. 6 to 16, 1911.....	32.22	46.56
Wade H. Ellis.....	Special assistant to the Attorney General.	Electrical Trust case.	New York and return.	Aug. 17 to 19, 1911.....	42.50	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 23 to 25, 1911.....	42.50	
O. E. Pagan.....	Attorney.....	Shoe Machinery Trust, Sugar and Cotton cases.	Boston, Mass., and return.	Sept. 9 to 20, 1911.....	76.23	20.80
Wade H. Ellis.....	do.....	Electrical Trust case.	New York and return.	Sept. 19 to 27, 1911.....	93.25	
John A. Kraz.....	Special assistant to the Attorney General.	do.....	do.....	Sept. 21 to 28, 1911.....	54.75	
Clark McKercher.....	do.....	Lumber Trust case.	New York; Chicago; St. Louis; Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1911.....	222.43	75.40
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Norfolk and return.	Oct. 13 to 19, 1911.....	45.90	

Do.....	do.....	Lumber, Periodical, Eastman Kodak Trust cases	New York City and return.....	Oct. 20 to Nov. 3, 1911.....	87.67	11.30
Do.....	do.....	Lumber trust case	do.....	Nov. 7 to 26, 1911.....	129.35	11.30
Do.....	do.....	Kodak Trust case	Rochester, N. Y.; New York City and return.....	Nov. 27 to Dec. 12, 1911.....	83.20	24.63
Do.....	do.....	Kodak Trust case, Steel Builders' Societies, Lumber Trust	New York and return.....	Dec. 13 to 23, 1911.....	72.55	11.30
William T. Chantland.	do.....	Keystone Watch Case Trust	do.....	Sept. 19 to 24, 1911.....	36.90	13.30
Do.....	do.....	Flour and food price fixing.	Chicago; Fort Dodge, Iowa, and return.....	Sept. 27 to Oct. 12, 1911.....	107.26	72.98
J. A. Fowler.	Assistant to the Attorney General	U. S. v. Louis F. Swift et al.	Chicago and return.....	Oct. 10 to 13, 1911.....	15.15	56.00
Wade H. Ellis.	Special assistant to the Attorney General	Electrical case	Pittsburgh; Toledo, Ohio, and return.....	Oct. 11 to 13, 1911.....	64.02	.....
Henry E. Colton.	do.....	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation	Trenton, N. J., and return.....	Oct. 26, 1911.....	13.82	.....
O. E. Pagan.	do.....	U. S. v. Louis F. Swift et al.	Chicago and return.....	Oct. 10 to 12, 1911.....	13.55	59.50
S. D. Montgomery.	do.....	Investigation American-Astoria Steamship Co.	New York City and return.....	Oct. 25 to Nov. 3, 1911.....	79.06	11.00
Do.....	do.....	U. S. v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. et al.	do.....	Nov. 9 to 15, 1911.....	29.40	13.80
E. P. Grosvenor.	do.....	Tobacco case.	Baltimore and return.....	Oct. 13, 1911.....	3.35	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	New York and return.....	Oct. 15 to 17, 1911.....	8.65	10.00
O. E. Pagan.	Attorney	U. S. v. Robert B. Ways et al.	do.....	Oct. 29 to Nov. 2, 1911.....	31.05	10.00
Wm. T. Chantland.	Special assistant to the Attorney General	Flour Trust, Watch Case Trust, flour and food price fixing.	Pittsburgh, Canton, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago, Fort Dodge, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, Des Moines, Kansas City, New York City and return.....	Oct. 23, Nov. 9, 1911.....	84.88	12.55
Do.....	do.....	United Shoe Machinery Co.	do.....	Oct. 28 to Nov. 21, 1911.....	136.69	114.10
Wm. S. Gregg.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 13 to 17, 1911.....	32.40	11.30
H. E. Colton.	do.....	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation	Nashville, Tenn.; New York City and return.....	Nov. 13 to 23, 1911.....	28.09	5.65
Do.....	do.....	Electrical Trust Case.	do.....	Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, 1911.....	11.92	60.15
Do.....	do.....	U. S. v. Steers et al. and U. S. v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.	Cincinnati, Detroit, and return.....	Oct. 1 to 13, 1911.....	54.33	.....
Do.....	do.....	U. S. v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.	Richmond, Va., and return.....	Nov. 8 to 14, 1911.....	50.90	27.85
Do.....	do.....	Tobacco and Commodities Clause cases	do.....	Nov. 22, 23, 1911.....	16.15	.....
H. E. Colton.	do.....	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	New York City, and return.....	Nov. 26 to 28, 1911.....	19.00	.....
Wm. T. Chantland.	do.....	Watch Case Trust	Prairieville, Philadelphia, and return.....	Dec. 3, 1911.....	12.60	7.65
Wm. S. Gregg.	do.....	Shoe Machinery Case.	Philadelphia and return.....	Dec. 20, 1911.....	17.00	6.90
O. E. Pagan.	do.....	do.....	Boston, Mass., and return.....	Dec. 5 to 7, 1911.....	13.94	21.55
Do.....	do.....	U. S. v. Jno. E. Parsons et al. Sugar Trust case.	do.....	Dec. 11 to 14, 1911.....	35.43	10.40
Clark McKarber.	Special assistant to the Attorney General	Eastman Kodak Investigation.	New York City and return.....	Dec. 13 to 15, 1911.....	21.10	6.90
O. E. Pagan.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1911, to Jan. 10, 1912.....	73.42	11.30
W. S. Gregg.	do.....	U. S. v. Jno. E. Parsons et al. Sugar Trust case.	do.....	Dec. 27 to 29, 1911.....	17.24	12.55
Do.....	do.....	Shoe Machinery Case.	Boston, Mass.; New York City and return.....	Jan. 14 to 17, 1912.....	30.95	16.05
Henry E. Colton.	do.....	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation	Philadelphia, Pa., and return.....	Jan. 5, 1912.....	8.85	7.55
Do.....	do.....	do.....	New York City and return.....	Jan. 15, 16, 1912.....	6.00	15.30
Do.....	do.....	do.....	New York City, Harrisburg, and return.....	Jan. 25 to Feb. 2, 1912.....	66.55	18.20

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Name	Special Assistant to the Attorney General	Nature of business	Location	Date	Expense	Transportation request
Lincoln E. Clark	Special Assistant to the Attorney General	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation	New York City and return	Jan. 23 to 30, 1912	\$16.30	.....
Clark McKercher	do	U. S. v. Lumber Trust	Philadelphia and return	Jan. 19 to 21, 1912	21.55	86.00
Do	do	do	New York City and return	Jan. 25 to 31, 1912	57.15	10.00
W. S. Gregg	do	Shoe Machinery case	Boston, Mass.; New York City and return	Jan. 25 to 31, 1912	21.55	21.55
Wm. T. Chantland	do	Keystone Watch cases	Philadelphia; New York City and return	Jan. 12 to 15, 1912	30.13	30.13
H. E. Colton	do	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation	Wilmington, Del.; Trenton, N. J.; and return	Feb. 5 to 7, 1912	26.25	11.30
Do	do	do	do	Feb. 2 to 5, 1912	26.61	8.50
Clark McKercher	do	U. S. v. Lumber Trust	New York City and return	Feb. 16 to 26, 1912	65.50	11.30
Do	do	U. S. v. Lumber Trust, Kodak Trust, and Bridge Builders' Society	Chicago, New York City, and return	Feb. 9 to 12, 1912	83.80	47.15
Do	do	U. S. v. Patterson et al., and U. S. v. Swift et al.	New York City and return	Feb. 16 to Mar. 1, 1912	112.55	11.30
O. E. Pagan	do	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	Cincinnati, Chicago, and return	Jan. 31 to Apr. 3, 1912	442.75	44.50
Lincoln E. Clark	do	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	New York, Philadelphia, and return	Feb. 16 to Mar. 2, 1912	52.70	11.30
Susan E. Smith	Clerk	U. S. v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. et al.	Detroit, Mich., and return	Feb. 20 to Mar. 17, 1912	170.83	33.10
Wm. S. Gregg	Special Assistant to Attorney General	U. S. v. N. Y. N. H. & H. Robats case and U. S. v. Shoe Machinery case	New York City, Boston, and return	Mar. 15 to 20, 1912	45.75	20.80
Lincoln E. Clark	do	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	New York and return	Mar. 4 to 9, 1912	18.85	12.25
Do	do	do	do	Mar. 11 to 15, 1912	12.86	10.45
Clark McKercher	do	U. S. v. Lumber Trust, Eastman Kodak, Steel Societies	do	Mar. 24 to 26, 1912	11.15	10.00
Do	do	do	do	Mar. 4 to 21, 1912	116.00	11.30
Do	do	U. S. v. Aluminum, and Western Newspaper Union cases	New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and return	Mar. 23 to Apr. 15, 1912	174.10	51.41
Wm. T. Chantland	do	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Paul, Fort Dodge, and return	Mar. 1 to 13, 1912	88.84	80.43
Henry E. Colton	do	U. S. v. Steel Corporation	New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and return	Feb. 29 to Mar. 15, 1912	106.00	36.30
Do	do	do	New York City and return	Mar. 25 to 31, 1912	37.38	10.00
Stanley D. Montgomery	do	U. S. v. American Asiatic Steamship Co. et al.	New York and return	Mar. 26 to Apr. 5, 1912	40.81	13.95
Wm. S. Gregg	do	Shoe Machinery case	New York, Boston, and return	Apr. 1 to 9, 1912	66.41	21.55
Stanley D. Montgomery	do	Bill Foster Combinations and other matters	New York and return	Apr. 21 to 23, 1912	21.10	12.50
Wm. S. Gregg	do	Shoe Machinery case	New York, Boston, and return	Apr. 14 to 26, 1912	96.40	15.15
O. E. Pagan	do	Cash Register case	Cincinnati Ohio, and return	Apr. 4 to 7, 1912	14.80	30.00
Wm. T. Chantland	do	W. N. U. & A. P. A., Watch, Aluminum, and Coffee cases	New York City, and return	Apr. 4 to 6, 1912	18.85	11.30
Do	do	do	Philadelphia and return	Apr. 11, 1912	6.80	6.80

H. E. Colton.	do.	U. S. Steel Corporation.	New York and return.	Apr. 10 to 13, 1912.	31.00	10.00
Do.	do.	do.	Philadelphia and return.	Apr. 21 to 24, 1912.	8.77	4.00
M. A. Coles.	do.	Eastman Kodak case.	New York City, Rochester and return.	Apr. 18 to May 14, 1912.	192.10	62.02
Clark McKercher.	do.	Eastman Kodak case and Lumber case.	New York City, Boston and return.	Apr. 18 to May 6, 1912.	106.75	30.80
Wm. S. Gregg.	do.	Shoe Machinery case.	Boston, New York City to Boston and return.	May 6 to 29, 1912.	157.78	30.30
Wm. T. Chantland.	do.	Aluminum and Coffee cases.	Pittsburgh and return.	May 15 to 16, 1912.	8.35	18.00
Do.	do.	do.	New York and return.	May 17 to 20, 1912.	23.05	10.00
Do.	do.	do.	do.	May 23 to 25, 1912.	16.45	11.30
Clark McKercher.	do.	Lumber and Kodak cases.	Chicago, New York City and return.	May 10 to 27, 1912.	116.95	58.15
Do.	do.	do.	New York City and return.	May 31 to June 5, 1912.	46.35	10.00
Jesse C. Atkins.	do.	Coffee Monopoly.	do.	May 17 to 24, 1912.	45.84	
H. E. Colton.	do.	U. S. Steel Corporation.	New York City (at New York June 30, 1912).	Apr. 30 to June 30, 1912.	380.50	5.65
O. E. Pagan.	do.	Beef Trust case.	Chicago (at Chicago June 30, 1912). (Except from May 28 to June 8, 1912. See under appropriation Traveling and Miscellaneous Expenses.)	May 9 to June 30, 1912.	296.71	21.70
F. W. Lehmann.	Solicitor General.	Coffee case.	New York City and return.	May 23 to 25, 1912.	18.00	10.00
Wm. T. Chantland.	Special assistant to Attorney General.	U. S. v. Keystone Watch Case Co. and U. S. v. Aluminum Co.	Philadelphia and return.	June 2 to 5, 1912.	30.18	6.80
Do.	do.	do.	Chicago, Wilton, Iowa City, Lincoln, St. Louis, Cincinnati and return.	June 6 to 15, 1912.	64.56	67.74
Do.	do.	do.	Cincinnati, Akron, Canton, York, Pa., and return.	June 16 to 19, 1912.	21.53	35.18
M. A. Coles.	do.	Shoe Last case.	Detroit, Mich., and return.	June 14 to 25, 1912.	81.70	28.95
E. P. Grosvenor.	do.	U. S. v. L. V. R. R. Co.	Philadelphia and return.	June 9 to 10, 1912.	6.45	6.00
W. S. Gregg.	do.	Shoe Machinery case.	New York, Boston and return.	June 13 to 20, 1912.	62.74	15.15
Clark McKercher.	do.	Kodak case, Bridge Society case, Periodical Clearing House.	New York and return.	June 12 to 26, 1912.	96.70	11.30
Do.	do.	do.	New York (at New York June 30, 1912).	June 27 to 30, 1912.	21.60	5.65
Wm. T. Chantland.	do.	Keystone Watch case.	Chicago and return.	June 25 to 28, 1912.	30.37	43.00
Lincoln R. Clark.	do.	U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corporation.	New York City and return.	Apr. 30 to May 19, 1912.	104.65	11.30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	May 20 to 26, 1912.	8.80	10.00
Do.	do.	do.	do.	May 27 to June 15, 1912.	120.21	10.00
Do.	do.	do.	do.	June 16 to 22, 1912.	40.06	10.00
Do.	do.	do.	do.	June 23 to 30, 1912.	63.23	5.65

APPROPRIATION: TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

O. E. Pagan.	Attorney.	U. S. v. Edw. G. Lewis and U. S. v. Jno. F. Jolie et al.	Chicago, St. Louis, and return.	July 1 to 22, 1911.	\$160.10	\$33.60
Geo. W. Wickersham.	Attorney General.	Attending before circuit court in U. S. v. American Tobacco Co. et al.	New York and return.	Aug. 3, 1911.	13.25	
Maude H. Yates.	Clerk.	Detailed to office, White Earth Indian matters.	Minneapolis, Minn., and return.	Aug. 12 to Oct. 1, 1911.	172.98	63.50
M. C. Burch.	Attorney.	White Earth Indian matters.	Detroit, Mich.; Minneapolis and return.	Aug. 3 to Nov. 2, 1911.	494.11	78.69
C. W. Maupin.	Law clerk.	U. S. v. Dennis, Fraly et al.	Baltimore, Md., and return.	Aug. 25, 1911.	1.50	
D. P. Ault.	Clerk.	In matters in connection with Attorney General.	New York City and return.	Sept. 25 to 29, 1911.	38.87	11.30

APPENDIX 11—Continued.

APPROPRIATION: TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Continued.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expense.	Trans- poration request.
H. A. Fisher.	Clerk.	Examine records, dockets, etc., United States Marshal, Clerk United States Courts.	Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 19 to 20, 1911.	\$4.72	.....
C. W. Maupin.	do.	U. S. v. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. Assisting district attorney in receivership United Surety Co.	Raleigh, N. C., and return.	Sept. 23 to 27, 1911.	26.40	.....
Albert L. Felten.	Clerk, Treasury Department.	U. S. v. South Oregon Co.	Baltimore and return.	Oct. 23 to 31, 1911.	33.58	.....
W. C. Herron.	Attorney.	In matters in connection with Attorney General.	Boston, Mass., New Bedford, Mass., and return.	Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, 1911.	37.40	.....
Frank Cole.	Private secretary to Attorney General.	In matters Hiawasee Lumber Co.	New York and return.	Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, 1911.	38.39	\$10.00
S. W. Williams.	Attorney.	In case U. S. v. American Tobacco Co. White Earth Indian matters.	Winston-Salem, Murphy, Greensboro, Raleigh, N. C., and return.	Oct. 22 to 31, 1911.	41.40	33.70
Geo. W. Wickersham.	Attorney General.	In re countervailing duty, Sugar case.	New York and return.	Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, 1911.	67.75	.....
M. C. Burch.	Assistant Attorney General.	Conference with Attorney General with reference to estimates.	New York to Detroit, Mich., and return.	Dec. 15 to 21, 1911.	50.52	36.00
W. T. Denison.	Chief clerk.	In matters in connection with Attorney General.	New York and return.	Nov. 8 to 11, 1911.	30.05	.....
O. J. Field.	Private secretary to Attorney General.	In matters in connection with Attorney General.	do.	Sept. 28 to 30, 1911.	29.20	.....
Frank Cole.	Clerk.	do.	do.	Oct. 1 to 7, 1911.	53.35	10.00
Raymond E. Horn.	Private secretary to Attorney General.	Assisting United States district attorney in receivership proceedings of United Surety Co. of Baltimore, Md.	Kansas City, Leavenworth, and return.	Sept. 14 to 17, 1911.	24.17	11.30
Frank Cole.	Clerk, Treasury Department.	In matters Hiawasee Lumber Co.	Baltimore, Md. (various trips).	Oct. 13 to 19, 1911.	42.30	280.85
Albert L. Felten.	Attorney.	In matters Weeks forestry act.	Asheville, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., and return.	Nov. 1 to 30, 1911.	98.80	.....
S. W. Williams.	Assistant examiner of titles.	In matters concerning application for pardon W. N. Jones.	Athens, Ga. (at Atlanta June 30, 1912).	Nov. 8 to 18, 1911.	40.85	29.95
Chas. H. Jennings.	Pardon attorney.	Assisting United States District Attorney in receivership proceedings of United Surety Co. of Baltimore.	New York City and return.	Dec. 17, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	535.23	20.75
Jas. A. Finch.	Clerk, Treasury Department.	Examining applicants for positions as assistant attorney.	Baltimore, Md. (various trips).	Dec. 9 to 10, 1911.	17.15	.....
Albert L. Felten.	Assistant attorney.	Inspection of meat inspection cases.	New York City and return.	Dec. 1 to 19, 1911.	66.51	.....
L. C. Christie.	Attorney.	do.	do.	Jan. 15 to 18, 1912.	7.80	10.00
Jesse C. Adkins.	do.	do.	do.	Jan. 18, 1912.	16.00	.....

Albert L. Felten.....	Clerk, Treasury Department.	Assisting United States district attorney in receivership proceedings United Surety Co. of Baltimore.	Baltimore, Md., and return.	Jan. 26, 27, 1912.	6.55	.....
C. W. Maupin.....	Law Clerk.	Taking depositions Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. case.	Wilmington N. C. and return.	Feb. 7 to 9, 1912.	33.25	.....
M. C. Burch.....	Attorney.	White Earth Indian matters.	Detroit, Mich.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minn.; Detroit, Minn.; Chicago, and return.	Jan. 16 to Feb. 27, 1912.	268.52	79.78
Albert L. Felten.....	Clerk, Treasury Department.	Assisting United States district attorney in receivership proceedings United Surety Co. of Baltimore.	Baltimore, Md., and return.	Feb. 3, 1912.	4.00	4.00
Jesse C. Atkins.....	Attorney.	Investigation of H. I. Johnson.	Atlanta, Ga., and return.	Mar. 17 to 22, 1912.	57.73	.....
H. B. Cox.....	Decket clerk.	U. S. v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	Baltimore, Md., and return each day.	Mar. 18, 21, 22, 23, 1912.	10.75	.....
Jesse C. Atkins.....	Attorney.	H. W. A. Page case.	New York City and return.	Apr. 8 to 10, 1912.	17.92	.....
M. C. Burch.....	.....do.....	White Earth Indian cases.	Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, New York, and return.	Apr. 1 to 11, 1912.	90.51	45.80
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Chicago; Phoenix, Ariz.; Denver; Marshalltown, Iowa; Detroit; Cedar Rapids, and return.	Apr. 16 to May 10, 1912.	152.62	159.30
Do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Detroit, Mich.; Marshalltown; Minneapolis; Detroit, Minn. (at Minneapolis June 30, 1912).	May 20 to June 30, 1912.	222.65	50.13
O. E. Pagan.....	.....do.....	Grand jury cases under land laws and national bank law.	Chicago to Helena, Mont., and return to Chicago.	May 26 to June 8, 1912.	69.88	92.05
S. W. Williams.....	.....do.....	U. S. v. N. O. Pacific Ry. Co.	New Orleans, Shreveport, and return.	May 31 to June 9, 1912.	51.10	80.05
Madge L. Guard.....	Clerk.	Assisting W. N. Mills, special assistant to Attorney General.	San Francisco, Cal. (at San Francisco, June 30, 1912).	June 21 to 30, 1912.	13.90	92.50
O. J. Field.....	Chief clerk.	A Grand meeting American Association Law Libraries.	Ottawa, Canada (at Ottawa, June 30, 1912).	June 17 to 30, 1912.	29.94	31.80

ENFORCEMENT OF ACTS TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

Blackburn Esterline.....	Special assistant to the Attorney General.	Confer with Judge Archbald, cases Nos. 1 and 2.	Scranton, Philadelphia, and return.	Aug. 17 to 18, 1911.	\$21.40	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Florida East Coast Ry. v. U. S., No. 58, United States Commerce Court.	St. Augustine, Fla.; Jacksonville, Fla., and return.	Jan. 16 to 22, 1912.	77.25	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Taking testimony before Judge Hunt in Florida East Coast Ry., No. 58, Commerce Court.	.....do.....	Mar. 9 to 16, 1912.	87.35	.....

APPENDIX 11—Continued.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expense.	Transportation request.
R. V. La Dow.....	Superintendent of prisons and prisoners.	In connection with inspection of prisons and prisoners.	Newark, N. J., and return.....	July 21, 1911.....	\$4.00	\$0.75
Do.....	do.....	Parole business and in attendance in suits of criminology.	Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 14 to Sept. 4, 1911.....	86.94	19.30
Do.....	do.....	In connection with penitentiary and parole.	Atlanta, Leavenworth to Atlanta and return.	Sept. 11 to Oct. 5, 1911.....	34.91	80.67
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Kansas City, Mo., and return.....	Oct. 13 to 19, 1911.....	35.95	35.50
Do. ¹	do.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga., and return.....	Nov. 10 to 15, 1911.....	9.80	103.00
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Pittsburgh, Pa., and return.....	Nov. 16 to 17, 1911.....	8.85	18.50
Do.....	do.....	do.....	New York, Albany, Fitchburg, Boston, and return.	Jan. 3 to 6, 1912.....	23.35	31.80
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Leavenworth and return.....	Jan. 20 to 28, 1912.....	11.50	66.25
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Atlanta, Ga., and return.....	Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, 1912.....	17.90	37.50
Do.....	do.....	In connection with parole business and prisons and prisoners.	Wheeling, Mountsville, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Greenfield, Mass.....	Mar. 6 to 16, 1912.....	74.23	44.55
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Atlanta, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and return.	May 14 to June 6, 1912.....	48.49	78.30
Do. ¹	do.....	do.....	Tacoma, Wash. (at Tacoma June 30, 1912).....	June 25 to 30, 1912.....	25.63	137.70

SUITS FOR REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS, ALLOTTED LANDS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Name.	Title.	Nature of business.	Destination.	Date.	Expense.	Transportation request.
Jas. C. Crawford.....	Law Clerk.....	Investigating status of Indian litigation.	Muskogee, Joplin, Mo.; Oklahoma City; McAlester; Dallas; Houston; New Orleans, and return.	Mar. 13 to Apr. 14, 1912.....	\$107.57	\$86.44

¹ Including railroad fare for the Attorney General on transportation request. Including Pullman accommodations on transportation request.

APPENDIX 12.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS SHOWING AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED AND AMOUNTS USED FOR EXPENSES OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 384, REV. STATS.).

[Note.—In all cases where appropriations are without fiscal year or for more than one fiscal year, the amounts appropriated and expended during the fiscal year are shown. Note appropriations without year contained in the regular annual appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1913, are treated as having been made during the fiscal year 1912, although the bills did not in most cases become law until after June 30, 1912.]

Titles of appropriations.	Amount appropriated.		Amount used.	
	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
1. General salaries and contingent funds, including rent and public printing:				
Salaries.....	\$473,230.00	\$473,230.00	\$464,297.31	\$464,297.31
Contingent expenses—				
Furniture and repairs.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,489.44	4,489.44
Stationery.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,237.67	6,237.67
Books for department library.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,478.56	3,478.56
Books for offices of solicitors.....	750.00	750.00	736.27	736.27
Transportation.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,468.64	2,468.64
Miscellaneous items.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,712.99	23,712.99
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,763.57	6,763.57
Printing and binding.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	29,167.47	29,167.47
Rent of buildings.....	32,200.00	32,200.00	31,817.63	31,817.63
	593,180.00	593,180.00	573,169.57	573,169.57
2. Attorneys (in general):				
Fees of district attorneys for District of Columbia.....	28,940.00	28,940.00	28,476.24	28,476.24
Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts.....	985,000.00	985,000.00	983,086.32	983,086.32
Pay of regular assistant attorneys, United States courts.....	325,000.00	325,000.00	306,596.99	306,596.99
Pay of special assistant attorneys, United States Courts.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	249,274.51	249,274.51
	1,188,940.00	1,188,940.00	1,166,575.06	1,166,575.06
3. Witnesses (in general):				
Fees of witnesses, United States courts.....	1,090,000.00	1,090,000.00	986,386.83	986,386.83
Fees of witnesses, Supreme Court District of Columbia.....	15,000.00		13,303.10	\$13,303.10
Fees of witnesses, Board of United States General Appraisers.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	907.55	907.55
	1,110,500.00	1,095,500.00	1,000,597.48	987,294.38
		15,000.00		13,303.10

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Titles of appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—continued.

4. Special legal branches:

- (a) Claims against the United States—
 Pending suits in claims against the United States.....
 Defense in Indian deprecation claims.....

(b) Public lands—

- Suits for removal of restrictions, allotted lands, Five Civilized Tribes.....
 Suits affecting title to Seminole allotted lands in Oklahoma.....
 Investigating title of the United States in lands in District of Columbia.....
 Protecting interests of the United States in lands and waters, District of Columbia.....
 Prosecution of crimes affecting title to Kiowa lands in Oklahoma.....

(c) Commerce, antitrust, and customs matters—

- Enforcement of antitrust laws.....
 Enforcement of acts to regulate commerce.....
 Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters.....

(d) Protecting interests of the United States in suits affecting Pacific railroads.....

5. Investigation:

- Detection and prosecution of crimes.....
 Investigation and prosecution of frauds.....
 Inspection of prisons and prisoners.....

Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.	Total.	Payable wholly from revenues of the United States.	Payable one-half from District revenues.
\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00		\$14,051.71	\$14,051.71	
22,000.00	22,000.00		21,025.67	21,025.67	
42,000.00	42,000.00		35,077.38	35,077.38	
20,000.00	20,000.00		19,450.93	19,450.93	
16,000.00	15,000.00		7,710.07	7,710.07	
			4,840.86	4,840.86	
25,000.00	25,000.00		328.86	328.86	
			221.30	221.30	
60,000.00	60,000.00		32,552.02	32,552.02	
260,000.00	260,000.00		1,260,063.42	1,260,063.42	
25,000.00	25,000.00		9,034.03	9,034.03	
95,000.00	95,000.00		78,619.36	78,619.36	
380,000.00	380,000.00		347,716.81	347,716.81	
10,000.00	10,000.00		4,533.97	4,533.97	
10,000.00	10,000.00		4,533.97	4,533.97	
355,000.00	355,000.00		354,595.80	354,595.80	
25,000.00	25,000.00		8,522.59	8,522.59	
10,000.00	10,000.00		9,817.03	9,817.03	
390,000.00	390,000.00		372,935.42	372,935.42	

6. Maintenance of prisoners, etc.: Support of prisoners, United States courts. United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash. National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia. Support of convicts, District of Columbia.	510,000.00	510,000.00	501,778.15	501,778.15
	198,680.00	198,680.00	187,093.75	187,093.75
	153,071.75	153,071.75	148,735.18	148,735.18
	49,084.17	49,084.17	46,420.24	46,420.24
	44,996.00	44,996.00	44,996.00	44,996.00
	68,000.00	68,000.00	68,274.41	68,274.41
	1,033,731.92	965,731.92	929,023.32	929,023.32
				68,274.41
7. Public works (penal institutions): United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. (site) United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash. Buildings, National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C. Detention hospitals for insane, Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska.	100,000.00	100,000.00	68,885.66	68,885.66
	75,000.00	75,000.00	72,810.45	72,810.45
	15,000.00	15,000.00	5,784.67	5,784.67
			17,086.21	17,086.21
	190,000.00	190,000.00	164,525.99	164,525.99
Total				
8. Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia. Abstracts in proposed suits involving mineral lands. Opinions of Attorneys General. Payment to Frank N. Allen.	500,000.00	500,000.00	475,851.02	475,851.02
	46,349.95	46,349.95	47,079.56	47,079.56
	3,000.00	3,000.00		
	500.00	500.00		
	456.50	456.50		
	550,306.45	503,956.50	522,930.58	475,851.02
	5,548,658.37	5,419,308.42	5,217,912.01	5,069,254.94
Totals				47,079.56
UNITED STATES COURTS.				
1. Supreme Court of the United States: Salaries. Printing and binding. Salaries and expenses of reporter.	144,500.00	144,500.00	137,909.73	137,909.73
	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,780.75	14,780.75
	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
	167,000.00	167,000.00	160,190.48	160,190.48
2. United States Court of Custom Appeals: United States Court of Customs Appeals. Printing and binding.	77,840.00	77,840.00	66,305.32	66,305.32
	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,031.38	1,031.38
	79,840.00	79,840.00	67,336.70	67,336.70
	94,500.00	94,500.00	62,399.80	62,399.80
3. United States Commerce Court.				

1 Including 2 accounts of Public Printer returned unsettled by reason of insufficient funds.

2 Excluding cost maintenance of District of Columbia prisoners.

3 Including 1 transfer account returned unsettled by reason of insufficient funds.

4 Including 1 item passed and audited, but unsettled by reason of insufficient funds.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

5. District of Columbia Courts.

Source: Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
 Printing and stationery, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
 Salaries and expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
 Fees of jurors, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
 Pay of clerks, etc., Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
 Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia.
 Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia.
 Repairs to courthouse, Washington, D. C.
 Addition to courthouse, Washington, D. C.
 Furnishing addition to courthouse, Washington, D. C.
 Special repairs to courthouse, Washington, D. C.

	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
41,400.00	41	400	00	41	400	00	41	400	00	41	400	00
1,500.00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00
26,510.00	26	510	00	26	510	00	26	510	00	26	510	00
66,000.00	66	000	00	66	000	00	66	000	00	66	000	00
27,000.00	27	000	00	27	000	00	27	000	00	27	000	00
10,000.00	10	000	00	10	000	00	10	000	00	10	000	00
8,000.00	8	000	00	8	000	00	8	000	00	8	000	00
900.00	9	00	00	10	000	00	9	000	00	9	000	00
176.00	1	76	00	176	00	00	176	00	00	176	00	00
196,765.00	196	765	00	89	585	00	196	765	00	89	585	00
372,500.00	372	500	00	272	500	00	372	500	00	272	500	00
546,133.33	546	133	33	546	133	33	546	133	33	546	133	33
132,661.11	132	661	11	132	661	11	132	661	11	132	661	11
16,200.00	16	200	00	16	200	00	16	200	00	16	200	00
28,000.00	28	000	00	28	000	00	28	000	00	28	000	00
3,000.00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00
1,500.00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00
1,480,000.00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00

6. Circuit courts of appeals, circuit, district, and Territorial courts:

(a) General items for salaries, fees, and expenses—

Salaries—
 Circuit courts.
 District judges.
 Retired judges.
 District court, Territory of Hawaii.
 Circuit judges, Territory of Hawaii.
 Salary, clerk of the district court, northern district of Illinois.
 Salary, commissioner of Yellowstone National Park.
 Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts.

	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts
41,400.00	41	400	00	41	400	00	41	400	00	41	400	00
1,298.57	1	298	57	1	298	57	1	298	57	1	298	57
26,510.00	26	510	00	26	510	00	26	510	00	26	510	00
64,330.00	64	330	00	64	330	00	64	330	00	64	330	00
24,818.87	24	818	87	24	818	87	24	818	87	24	818	87
10,000.00	10	000	00	10	000	00	10	000	00	10	000	00
3,000.00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00
827.33	8	27	33	827	33	00	827	33	00	827	33	00
9,996.68	9	996	68	9	996	68	9	996	68	9	996	68
467.60	4	67	60	467	60	00	467	60	00	467	60	00
240.04	2	40	04	240	04	00	240	04	00	240	04	00
186,777.04	186	777	04	186	777	04	186	777	04	186	777	04
97,180.00	97	180	00	97	180	00	97	180	00	97	180	00
89,585.00	89	585	00	89	585	00	89	585	00	89	585	00
272,500.00	272	500	00	272	500	00	272	500	00	272	500	00
546,133.33	546	133	33	546	133	33	546	133	33	546	133	33
132,661.11	132	661	11	132	661	11	132	661	11	132	661	11
16,200.00	16	200	00	16	200	00	16	200	00	16	200	00
28,000.00	28	000	00	28	000	00	28	000	00	28	000	00
3,000.00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00	3	000	00
1,500.00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00	1	500	00
1,480,000.00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00	1,480	000	00

1,458,892.55

Fees of jurors, United States courts.....	1,125,000.00	1,125,000.00	1,023,624.29	1,023,624.29
Pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts.....	259,000.00	259,000.00	245,778.90	245,778.90
Fees of clerks, United States courts.....	325,340.83	325,340.83	296,112.12	296,112.12
Fees of commissioners, United States courts.....	115,000.00	115,000.00	113,479.68	113,479.68
Salaries—				
Governor, etc., District of Alaska (judicial only).....	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Governor, etc., Territory of Arizona (judicial only).....	15,000.00	15,000.00	9,333.35	9,333.35
Governor, etc., Territory of Hawaii (judicial only).....	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Governor, etc., Territory of New Mexico (judicial only).....	21,000.00	21,000.00	10,850.00	10,850.00
4,439,335.32	4,439,335.32	4,238,247.26	4,238,247.26	
(b) General supplies—				
Supplies for United States courts.....	35,000.00	35,000.00	32,189.61	32,189.61
Books for libraries, circuit courts of appeals.....	9,500.00	9,500.00	7,016.71	7,016.71
Library for circuit court of appeals, ninth circuit.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,279.98	14,279.98
Books for courts in Hawaii.....	64,000.00	64,000.00	152.25	152.25
Federal court reports and digests.....	2,172.00	2,172.00	62,130.14	62,130.14
Supreme Court reports.....			472.50	472.50
125,672.00	125,672.00	116,241.17	116,241.17	
(c) Repairs, care, rental and construction of buildings—				
Rent of court rooms, United States courts.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	46,499.84	46,499.84
70,000.00	70,000.00	46,499.84	46,499.84	
(d) Miscellaneous—				
Traveling expenses, District of Alaska.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,680.64	2,680.64
Incidental expenses, District of Alaska.....	7,700.00	7,700.00	6,956.99	6,956.99
13,700.00	13,700.00	9,637.63	9,637.63	
5,269,692.32	5,172,512.32	4,978,660.90	4,872,798.07	105,862.83
Total.....		97,180.00		
SUMMARY.				
The Department of Justice.....	5,548,658.37	5,419,306.42	5,217,912.01	5,069,254.94
Courts of the United States.....	5,269,692.32	5,172,512.32	4,978,660.90	4,872,798.07
Grand total.....	10,818,350.69	10,591,820.74	10,196,572.91	9,962,053.01
				234,519.90

APPENDIX 13.

MENT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNTS USED UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCURRED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1913 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 384, REV. STATS.).

Judicial districts.	Department of Justice.						Courts of the United States.							
	Grand total.	Total.	Fees of witnesses (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Support of prisoners United States courts.	Miscellaneous expenses (including courts in District of Columbia).	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys (including salaries of attorneys in Alaska).	Pay of regular assistant attorneys.	Total.	Rent of court rooms.	Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals (including salaries of marshals in Alaska).	Fees of jurors (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Pay of bailiffs, etc. (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Fees of clerks.	Fees of commissioners.
Alabama, northern.....	\$52,244.58	\$26,985.96	\$12,174.95	\$2,072.72	\$3,848.61	\$5,939.67	\$2,950.01	\$25,258.62	.....	\$18,405.79	\$1,537.20	\$2,467.60	\$576.48	\$2,271.55
Alabama, middle.....	40,212.53	15,994.47	5,239.04	671.12	2,201.45	6,062.86	1,800.00	24,218.08	.....	14,844.66	3,205.20	1,104.25	2,890.25	2,203.70
Alabama, southern.....	34,208.92	15,333.37	6,477.33	692.55	2,039.10	7,404.39	1,750.00	18,875.55	.....	8,719.24	4,717.30	2,423.75	2,717.06	2,387.25
Alaska, first division.....	103,971.33	64,262.13	15,267.63	29,963.83	5,422.48	7,651.50	5,968.67	30,679.20	.....	25,151.60	10,786.90	1,260.45	.....	3,316.05
Alaska, second division.....	123,488.38	70,773.63	6,559.26	33,906.59	17,843.11	9,065.08	4,000.00	52,824.76	\$300.00	42,803.21	7,796.00	1,319.50	.....	1,273.25
Alaska, third division.....	141,489.48	76,335.63	19,107.74	42,672.39	17,999.55	7,555.95	6,000.00	65,153.85	1,433.50	46,264.60	27,272.45	3,694.00	.....	665.10
Alaska, fourth division.....	223,816.84	123,949.97	24,867.83	65,720.27	15,767.86	10,207.22	7,986.67	99,966.97	2,333.33	68,132.33	14,572.10	3,527.39	.....	2,976.35
Arizona.....	110,713.91	58,176.11	23,724.45	20,140.40	4,357.56	7,971.46	2,522.21	51,997.90	400.00	21,917.25	13,588.45	1,258.95	.....	3,480.45
Arkansas, eastern.....	83,436.20	38,102.77	21,765.47	5,549.14	3,284.52	5,723.64	1,968.69	33,913.60	.....	16,058.54	10,320.90	1,357.26	.....	1,982.83
Arkansas, western.....	58,899.88	24,976.28	11,931.04	2,631.48	1,799.81	6,647.57	6,499.97	33,571.56	.....	19,058.56	10,704.50	8,452.87	7,320.77	963.75
California, northern.....	105,454.13	61,862.58	14,430.61	6,076.08	15,273.90	9,552.02	6,499.97	40,718.17	.....	17,810.99	14,446.40	2,144.90	7,300.60	2,730.55
California, southern.....	122,513.48	77,272.85	36,407.58	10,618.47	17,638.14	7,540.69	5,079.98	45,240.83	1,009.35	14,321.72	10,909.00	2,799.00	6,967.10	1,619.15
Colorado.....	83,292.82	46,577.65	18,469.94	2,997.95	11,542.57	7,648.02	5,889.17	36,715.17	.....	14,878.26	2,444.00	2,799.00	3,150.55	102.10
Connecticut.....	21,454.07	8,060.16	1,898.38	339.74	3,189.58	3,162.46	.....	13,733.91	.....	3,474.26	1,042.30	998.00	2,842.41	.....
Delaware.....	15,277.47	6,846.90	1,855.30	77.90	2,306.25	2,606.45	.....	8,423.57	.....	37,424.26	54,336.00	26,616.87	3,527.39	267.95
District of Columbia.....	179,338.65	60,691.80	13,393.10	108.14	47,079.56	200.00	.....	118,644.85	.....	37,424.26	3,200.50	628.85	3,527.39	841.76
Florida, northern.....	27,233.60	11,737.12	4,176.23	789.55	1,652.87	3,767.64	1,370.83	15,496.45	.....	7,207.99	9,702.10	2,973.15	4,694.88	745.00
Florida, southern.....	51,025.04	16,286.02	7,845.36	997.77	2,810.70	5,128.13	1,500.00	22,745.02	.....	14,026.12	13,654.40	2,243.15	9,890.56	7,111.80
Georgia, northern.....	110,793.57	44,336.23	22,430.64	5,965.93	3,865.77	9,037.31	3,288.81	66,457.94	.....	30,678.43	15,368.40	4,015.00	1,574.25	.....
Georgia, southern.....	59,849.64	21,633.94	7,560.08	1,266.75	3,162.40	6,657.91	3,988.80	38,215.75	.....	16,164.50	12,868.40	2,423.00	.....	876.50
Hawaii.....	53,701.37	27,559.27	4,619.95	5,765.50	6,792.90	6,390.92	2,000.00	26,142.10	4,200.00	8,767.55	12,381.38	1,877.70	4,578.00	1,006.40
Idaho.....	77,240.02	40,969.59	17,233.02	9,477.21	4,497.10	7,762.26	2,000.00	36,231.42	583.33	13,804.58	14,381.35	1,877.70	4,578.00	1,006.40
Illinois, northern.....	192,840.26	106,677.15	80,808.55	2,423.31	18,409.15	30,190.46	24,847.68	86,163.14	.....	31,083.26	40,505.30	10,900.14	1,154.99	2,499.76
Illinois, eastern.....	32,670.23	22,670.23	14,494.83	7,995.04	1,122.92	6,513.14	3,260.00	37,341.82	.....	21,493.00	10,938.10	1,100.00	8,028.87	784.15
Illinois, southern.....	47,499.31	17,696.43	5,719.02	7,995.04	1,455.57	6,326.83	3,260.00	26,809.88	.....	13,595.80	9,047.70	1,402.00	5,352.07	812.65
Indiana.....	61,914.38	27,959.57	11,627.45	1,218.65	4,512.21	8,101.26	2,500.00	33,954.81	.....	18,417.79	9,010.30	1,843.40	4,444.73	288.60

Iowa, northern.....	45,837.88	3,179.24	15,810.22	3,443.10	1,567.59	6,220.29	1,400.00	30,027.67	12,079.57	12,179.60	1,312.09	3,285.96	1,170.45
Iowa, southern.....	50,553.25	6,417.23	21,617.24	3,340.10	4,268.83	7,196.22	1,420.58	38,986.06	12,083.53	11,083.60	2,532.85	1,975.02	1,346.06
Kansas.....	135,907.32	31,047.49	64,268.97	2,730.80	4,388.41	7,770.71	3,943.34	35,900.00	12,703.80	12,703.80	1,768.35	3,586.94	907.00
Kentucky, eastern.....	45,142.93	6,036.46	24,268.97	4,088.23	2,259.48	6,313.33	2,400.00	24,177.08	35,947.03	5,110.45	1,740.43	11,072.74	10,246.85
Louisiana, eastern.....	87,013.23	2,567.40	18,900.89	1,368.80	9,986.56	4,411.74	2,326.38	38,322.84	16,608.35	6,746.70	9,284.20	2,463.60	1,127.60
Louisiana, western.....	30,774.57	4,167.37	12,874.57	231.03	1,888.06	4,267.55	1,800.00	18,400.00	16,608.35	6,746.70	9,284.20	1,776.69	457.10
Maine.....	35,068.34	3,572.40	13,681.15	1,807.35	2,913.42	5,832.69	1,474.94	21,414.21	12,079.57	5,252.40	9,693.96	1,822.05	70.05
Maryland.....	17,232.20	3,578.96	7,232.20	1,470.00	4,967.94	5,000.00	2,000.00	21,806.79	12,079.57	5,252.40	9,693.96	1,822.05	70.05
Massachusetts.....	104,188.67	12,772.23	40,094.43	2,467.03	1,820.93	9,917.04	6,253.37	57,925.94	19,162.01	21,844.70	1,321.00	2,748.28	748.90
Michigan, eastern.....	20,064.43	8,694.33	26,064.43	1,496.73	1,820.93	9,917.04	6,253.37	57,925.94	19,162.01	21,844.70	1,321.00	2,748.28	748.90
Michigan, western.....	31,264.39	2,557.63	16,947.47	884.41	6,408.11	5,166.72	2,000.00	30,619.55	16,080.73	14,288.40	2,860.00	2,433.37	1,927.05
Minnesota.....	90,660.98	1,204.48	31,264.39	1,782.98	9,408.11	6,399.98	4,991.69	22,703.51	8,583.10	8,494.80	1,999.28	3,594.98	141.35
Mississippi, northern.....	45,422.63	10,215.46	17,067.30	941.90	31.50	4,655.49	1,200.00	88,854.00	18,573.75	29,119.26	4,519.19	5,317.26	1,024.55
Mississippi, southern.....	51,015.04	20,641.87	20,641.87	1,745.50	9,968.87	7,116.97	4,250.00	30,373.21	14,071.41	12,047.70	949.66	4,439.44	1,943.45
Missouri, eastern.....	86,082.12	46,966.81	36,128.66	3,478.85	3,970.83	8,254.63	4,250.00	46,744.50	13,983.87	16,657.75	3,384.18	4,087.71	1,233.50
Missouri, western.....	91,822.24	55,983.05	36,128.66	11,836.90	2,684.00	6,338.51	4,000.00	36,429.00	20,522.12	7,600.40	3,415.20	2,956.14	1,310.35
Montana.....	74,788.31	20,297.00	22,173.69	2,980.21	3,784.77	7,181.71	2,000.00	45,894.62	16,828.75	20,565.20	3,878.35	6,881.46	730.85
Nevada.....	18,923.98	7,220.45	27,183.01	12,065.15	1,594.50	5,783.91	.....	21,780.97	11,411.66	5,074.38	6,635.50	5,871.28	778.15
New Hampshire.....	45,777.53	1,011.23	22,517.63	1,042.87	1,594.50	5,783.91	.....	12,794.47	4,929.09	4,072.60	1,090.67	2,114.96	1,051.70
New Jersey.....	53,744.33	3,797.98	20,159.96	4,938.85	3,770.69	7,222.99	3,916.67	21,288.14	11,764.19	7,786.15	939.50	3,834.06	526.88
New Mexico.....	47,401.17	21,814.69	22,517.63	8,788.12	945.28	5,274.04	3,194.43	30,854.37	16,468.81	7,080.40	1,455.21	1,119.49	896.40
New York, northern.....	53,329.87	24,555.14	24,555.14	5,884.76	2,241.21	6,226.96	2,633.34	25,586.48	14,482.46	7,080.40	1,455.21	1,119.49	896.40
New York, eastern.....	265,976.60	54,861.74	192,009.41	7,764.95	3,518.61	7,565.05	6,333.33	28,474.73	14,337.78	10,806.10	1,046.00	1,589.45	621.55
New York, southern.....	50,912.37	22,662.17	22,662.17	862.21	47,455.23	44,138.19	41,389.30	103,367.19	40,847.67	49,050.00	11,221.55	1,308.12	1,428.40
North Carolina, eastern.....	59,382.68	10,282.67	23,872.66	4,750.90	1,265.40	6,746.44	5,000.00	28,280.20	15,696.15	8,994.20	823.33	5,671.27	4,063.80
North Carolina, western.....	84,220.67	27,019.26	27,019.26	1,602.55	5,118.13	7,780.68	2,000.00	57,201.41	24,583.33	14,886.00	5,196.48	9,942.06	2,640.75
North Dakota.....	60,311.29	8,164.92	21,113.37	2,470.55	3,081.33	5,646.47	1,800.00	39,197.62	15,057.94	10,960.30	2,641.05	7,150.43	388.20
Ohio, northern.....	99,321.92	7,349.86	27,619.51	1,568.97	6,688.69	7,541.99	5,500.00	41,702.41	17,284.42	19,652.80	3,231.13	863.46	670.00
Ohio, southern.....	77,577.04	3,964.00	26,211.80	2,746.00	9,235.14	7,166.65	5,100.00	49,365.29	20,606.96	17,946.00	7,530.58	2,900.65	592.10
Oklahoma, eastern.....	105,262.59	8,624.43	53,356.01	2,873.88	3,009.94	7,267.76	6,500.00	54,423.56	20,640.78	12,149.40	3,125.10	4,439.78	2,906.00
Oklahoma, western.....	128,675.78	32,000.17	63,356.01	7,881.30	2,645.00	8,765.40	4,700.00	52,908.65	22,679.80	20,268.40	3,905.02	3,355.58	927.85
Oregon.....	73,147.77	42,178.65	72,306.90	3,660.70	13,566.49	8,431.00	4,763.33	56,075.62	13,009.88	20,268.40	3,121.90	8,245.01	1,183.20
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	37,841.60	14,158.21	32,386.90	6,534.00	6,773.30	10,347.13	8,000.00	37,760.87	13,009.88	13,125.65	8,751.34	1,670.55	1,347.15
Pennsylvania, middle.....	64,424.41	3,528.55	28,430.59	3,378.84	7,152.86	7,523.15	4,072.21	35,683.52	12,960.92	20,567.30	2,440.51	246.00	347.15
Pennsylvania, western.....	18,168.57	7,398.30	28,430.59	3,378.84	7,152.86	7,523.15	4,072.21	35,683.52	12,960.92	20,567.30	2,440.51	246.00	347.15
Rhode Island.....	74,207.04	36,032.44	52,965.44	4,492.60	1,828.15	3,345.37	1,500.00	34,318.06	15,451.73	9,590.25	2,905.91	3,088.70	153.40
South Carolina.....	52,965.44	36,032.44	52,965.44	4,492.60	1,828.15	3,345.37	1,500.00	34,318.06	15,451.73	9,590.25	2,905.91	3,088.70	153.40
Tennessee, eastern.....	39,053.60	15,791.72	40,163.60	7,891.35	2,310.53	6,611.30	1,956.66	43,290.87	17,783.39	24,890.25	3,877.71	3,690.82	638.40
Tennessee, middle.....	64,860.50	15,791.72	40,163.60	7,891.35	2,310.53	6,611.30	1,956.66	43,290.87	17,783.39	24,890.25	3,877.71	3,690.82	638.40
Tennessee, western.....	41,366.09	15,791.72	40,163.60	7,891.35	2,310.53	6,611.30	1,956.66	43,290.87	17,783.39	24,890.25	3,877.71	3,690.82	638.40
Texas, eastern.....	60,064.39	15,791.72	40,163.60	7,891.35	2,310.53	6,611.30	1,956.66	43,290.87	17,783.39	24,890.25	3,877.71	3,690.82	638.40
Texas, southern.....	72,015.50	20,847.21	20,847.21	3,117.87	3,286.79	7,345.44	2,000.00	42,170.79	22,557.86	19,427.40	1,941.00	4,733.65	343.30
Texas, western.....	20,847.21	10,407.26	20,847.21	3,117.87	3,286.79	7,345.44	2,000.00	42,170.79	22,557.86	19,427.40	1,941.00	4,733.65	343.30
Utah.....	20,847.21	10,407.26	20,847.21	3,117.87	3,286.79	7,345.44	2,000.00	42,170.79	22,557.86	19,427.40	1,941.00	4,733.65	343.30
Vermont.....	20,847.21	10,407.26	20,847.21	3,117.87	3,286.79	7,345.44	2,000.00	42,170.79	22,557.86	19,427.40	1,941.00	4,733.65	343.30
Virginia, eastern.....	49,265.24	2,948.77	15,178.29	1,362.43	3,968.81	5,508.28	1,500.00	34,087.00	10,574.51	10,368.60	8,418.47	4,267.62	517.80

APPENDIX 13.

**STATEMENT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, THE AMOUNTS USED UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED APPROPRIATIONS
FOR EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCURRED DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 (AS REQUIRED BY SEC. 384, REV. STATS.).**

Judicial districts.	Department of Justice.					Courts of the United States.								
	Grand total.	Total.	Fees of witnesses (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Support of prisoners United States courts.	Miscellaneous expenses (including District of Columbia).	Salaries and expenses of district attorneys (including salaries of attorneys in Alaska).	Pay of regular assistant attorneys.	Total.	Rent of court rooms.	Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals (including salaries of marshals in Alaska).	Fees of jurors (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Pay of bailiffs, etc. (including supreme court, District of Columbia).	Fees of clerks.	Fees of commissioners.
Alabama, northern.....	\$52,244.58	\$26,985.96	\$12,174.95	\$2,072.72	\$3,848.61	\$5,039.67	\$2,950.01	\$25,358.62	.....	\$18,405.79	\$1,537.20	\$2,467.60	\$576.48	\$2,271.55
Alabama, middle.....	40,212.53	15,994.47	5,239.04	671.12	2,201.45	6,082.86	1,800.00	24,218.06	.....	14,844.66	3,205.20	1,104.25	2,890.25	2,203.70
Alabama, southern.....	34,206.92	15,333.37	6,477.33	662.53	2,039.10	4,404.39	1,750.00	18,575.35	.....	8,719.24	4,717.30	2,423.75	2,717.06	2,988.20
Alaska, first division.....	103,971.33	64,292.13	15,257.65	29,993.83	5,422.48	7,651.50	5,966.67	38,679.20	\$300.00	25,151.60	10,879.90	1,290.45	.....	2,387.25
Alaska, second division.....	123,498.39	70,973.63	6,559.26	33,506.18	17,843.11	9,065.08	4,000.00	52,824.76	.....	42,803.21	7,786.00	1,319.50	.....	316.05
Alaska, third division.....	141,489.48	76,335.63	19,107.74	42,672.39	19,994.55	7,555.95	6,000.00	65,153.85	1,433.50	46,294.60	14,572.65	1,066.85	.....	1,273.25
Alaska, fourth division.....	223,816.84	123,849.87	24,487.83	65,720.27	15,767.88	10,207.22	7,666.67	99,960.97	2,333.33	66,132.09	27,272.45	3,564.00	.....	665.10
Arizona.....	110,713.91	58,716.11	23,724.48	20,140.40	4,357.56	7,971.46	2,822.21	51,997.80	4,000.00	21,017.25	10,858.40	3,818.00	9,240.30	2,976.35
Arkansas, eastern.....	83,436.20	38,102.77	11,931.04	2,631.48	3,294.52	6,747.57	1,800.00	45,333.43	4,000.00	21,917.75	13,588.45	1,726.85	4,219.93	3,480.45
Arkansas, western.....	58,889.88	24,976.28	11,931.04	2,631.48	3,294.52	6,747.57	1,800.00	45,333.43	4,000.00	21,917.75	13,588.45	1,726.85	4,219.93	3,480.45
California, northern.....	105,434.13	51,862.58	14,430.61	6,076.08	15,273.90	9,582.02	6,499.97	53,571.55	87.77	25,190.56	10,704.50	8,402.87	7,320.77	1,952.85
California, southern.....	122,513.48	77,272.83	36,407.58	10,618.47	17,626.14	7,540.98	5,079.98	45,240.63	57.77	17,810.09	14,445.40	2,944.90	7,309.69	2,730.55
Colorado.....	83,292.82	46,577.65	18,499.94	10,618.47	11,542.57	7,648.02	5,889.17	36,715.17	1,006.35	14,321.72	10,906.00	2,158.85	6,097.10	1,619.15
Connecticut.....	21,434.07	8,060.16	1,368.38	339.74	1,189.58	3,162.46	2,889.17	13,373.91	.....	4,878.29	2,444.00	2,798.00	3,150.50	1,021.10
Delaware.....	15,277.47	6,848.90	1,855.30	77.90	2,006.25	2,609.45	.....	8,428.57	.....	3,474.26	1,042.30	960.00	2,842.41	70.60
District of Columbia.....	179,336.65	60,691.80	13,303.10	109.14	47,079.56	200.00	.....	118,644.88	.....	37,421.03	54,339.00	26,616.87	3,527.39	267.95
Florida, northern.....	27,233.60	11,737.12	4,176.23	769.55	1,632.87	3,767.64	1,370.83	15,496.48	.....	7,207.96	3,290.50	628.85	841.75	841.75
Florida, southern.....	51,025.04	18,280.02	7,845.36	997.77	2,810.76	5,126.13	1,500.00	32,745.02	.....	14,626.12	9,702.10	2,973.92	4,094.88	748.00
Georgia, northern.....	110,793.57	44,336.23	22,430.64	5,695.76	3,865.77	9,057.31	3,286.81	66,457.34	.....	30,678.43	13,554.40	5,243.15	9,869.56	7,111.80
Georgia, southern.....	59,849.69	21,633.94	7,500.08	1,286.75	3,162.40	5,657.91	3,986.80	38,215.75	.....	15,164.50	16,386.40	4,015.00	1,574.25	1,075.00
Hawaii.....	53,701.37	27,559.27	4,619.95	5,755.50	8,792.90	6,390.92	2,000.00	26,142.10	4,200.00	13,807.55	12,096.05	242.00	.....	876.50
Idaho.....	17,201.02	40,969.59	17,233.02	2,423.31	4,497.10	7,762.26	2,000.00	36,231.42	.....	13,804.58	14,381.35	1,877.70	4,578.06	1,006.40
Illinois, northern.....	192,840.29	106,677.15	30,806.55	6,513.13	18,400.15	30,190.46	24,847.68	86,163.14	583.33	31,093.26	40,505.30	10,900.14	1,154.69	2,489.75
Illinois, eastern.....	70,012.05	32,670.23	14,484.83	7,290.34	1,122.92	6,513.13	3,250.00	37,341.82	.....	21,493.00	10,938.10	1,100.00	3,025.87	784.55
Illinois, southern.....	47,406.31	17,689.43	5,719.02	985.01	1,455.57	6,529.83	3,200.00	29,890.88	.....	13,586.80	8,647.75	1,402.05	5,352.07	812.15
Indiana.....	61,914.38	27,959.57	11,627.45	1,218.65	4,512.21	8,101.26	2,500.00	35,954.81	.....	18,417.79	9,010.30	1,843.40	4,444.72	238.00

APPENDIX 14.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, THEIR REGULAR ASSISTANTS, AND CLERKS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1913; ALSO BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS THE AMOUNTS EXPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES, EXPENSES OF TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE, AND OFFICE EXPENSES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 (IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACT OF MAY 28, 1896, 2 SUP. REV. STAT., 476).

Districts, titles, and names.	Expenditures by districts, fiscal year 1912.						Other data.
	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Office expenses.		Total.
Alabama, northern— United States attorney— Oliver D. Street.....	\$4,000.00	\$258.90		\$5,200.00	\$539.59	\$200.08	\$8,889.68
Assistant United States attorneys— Nenian L. Steele.....	1,800.00	134.94					
Charles B. Kennamer.....	1,300.00	145.75					
Clerk— Annie Boggan.....	1,200.00						
Alabama, middle— United States attorney— Warren S. Reese.....	4,000.00	384.25		1,800.00	5,475.00	487.57	7,852.86
Assistant United States attorney— Frank L. Vance.....	1,800.00	103.32					
Clerk— Eunice Semmes.....	1,500.00						
Alabama, southern— United States attorney— William H. Armbricht.....	3,000.00	92.43		1,750.00	4,000.00	151.12	6,154.39
Assistant United States attorney— Alex. T. Howard.....	1,800.00	58.69				253.27	
Clerks— Harriette Yates Black.....	1,000.00						
La Vergne Gray Whitfield.....	520.00						

Increased from \$1,200 Aug. 1, 1911.

From July 24, 1911.

January 10, 1911

	1 000 00	6 500 00	1 055 95	17 873 99
Alaska, first division— United States attorney— John Ruskard.....	5,000.00			
Assistant United States attorney— Hiram H. Johnson.....	4,000.00			
Roy A. Nyce.....	1,800.00			
George Lindley.....				
Clerk— In: Leitchard.....				
Alaska, second division— United States attorney— Bernard S. Roddy.....				
Assistant United States attorney— Neville Hart Castle.....				
Clerk— Mrs. Selma Reed.....				
Alaska, third division— United States attorney— George R. Walker.....				
Assistant attorneys— Guy B. Brubaker.....				
J. Lindley Green.....				
Clerks— Donald A. Stewart.....				
Frank J. Hayes.....				
Alaska, fourth division— United States attorney— James J. Crossley.....				

[illegible]

ment showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1917, etc. (continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Expenditures by districts, fiscal year 1912.						
	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Office expenses.	Total.
Illinois, eastern.							
United States attorney— William E. Trueman.	\$5,000.00	\$131.05	\$3,350.00	\$5,900.00	\$398.39	\$214.75	\$9,703.14
Assistant United States attorneys— Samuel M. Clark	1,800.00	190.34					
John E. Hamlin.	1,500.00	68.00					
Clerk—							
Johnson E. Fleming.	900.00						
Indiana.							
United States attorney— Charles W. Miller.	5,000.00	208.90	2,500.00	6,000.00	310.05	1,791.31	10,901.26
Assistant United States attorney— Clarence W. Nichols.	2,500.00	100.15					
Clerk—							
Minnie C. Morgan.	1,000.00						
Iowa, northern.							
United States attorney— Frederick F. Paville.	4,500.00	281.67	1,400.00	5,500.00	504.11	316.18	7,020.99
Assistant United States attorney— John A. Rogers.	1,400.00	252.44					
Clerk—							
Albert E. Foster.	1,000.00						
Iowa, southern.							
United States attorney— Marcellus L. Temple.	4,500.00	162.76	1,420.83	5,700.00	305.07	104.85	7,090.76
Assistant United States attorneys— George B. Stewart.	1,500.00	132.95					
Fred S. Holsteen.		99.36					
Kansas.							
United States attorney— Harry J. Bone.	4,500.00	459.93	3,043.34	6,000.00	884.05	202.12	11,720.11

Salary increased from \$1,200, Sept. 1, 1911.

Reimburse.
from Feb. 20, 1912.

Assistant United States attorney— J. Edward Bland.....	2,250.00	173.69							
Clerk— Guy M. Eggleston.....	1,000.00								
Michigan, western.....									
United States attorney— Fred C. Weimore.....	3,500.00	153.25			2,000.00	4,500.00	388.44	278.28	7,166.72
Assistant United States attorney— Edward J. Bowman.....	2,000.00	235.19							
Clerk— Ella Backus.....	1,000.00								
Minnesota.....					4,991.69	5,200.00	846.68	313.30	11,351.67
United States attorney— Charles C. Houpt.....	4,000.00	411.98							
Assistant United States attorneys— Joel M. Dickey.....	2,500.00	291.56							
Egbert S. Oakley.....	2,000.00	143.14							
George M. Leuthge.....	1,200.00								
Clerk— Emma G. Tyrell.....	1,200.00								
Mississippi, northern.....					1,200.00	4,500.00	97.32	58.17	5,855.49
United States attorney— William D. Frazee.....	3,500.00	26.35							
Assistant United States attorney— William Evans Stone.....	1,200.00	70.97							
Clerk— Emma G. Sykes.....	1,000.00								
Mississippi, southern.....					2,450.00	4,066.67	992.32	312.11	7,821.10
United States attorney— Robert C. Lee.....	3,500.00	729.73							
Assistant attorneys— W. Bruce Banks.....	1,800.00	207.11							
R. C. Lee, Jr.....	1,500.00	55.48							
Clerk— R. C. Lee, Jr.....									
Missouri, eastern.....					4,750.00	6,600.00	261.41	255.46	11,866.87
United States attorney— Chas. A. Hoult.....	4,500.00	137.72							
Assistant attorneys— Charles H. Dames.....	2,500.00	80.89							
Homer Hall.....	2,250.00	42.80							
Clerks— Louise B. Cullen.....	1,200.00								
Frieda E. Scherpe.....	900.00								

Temporary from Nov. 11, 1911.

From Jan. 26, 1912.
Resigned.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their clerks and assistants, from June 30, 1912, etc. (continued).

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries paid June 30, 1912.	Expenses (by districts, fiscal year 1913)				Other data
		Salaries of clerks and their regular assistants.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Other expenses.	
Missouri, western.			\$4,250.00	\$9,000.00	\$900.00	\$13,350.00
United States attorney— Leslie J. Lyons.	\$4,500.00	\$318.67				
Assistant attorneys— Hugh C. Smith.	2,250.00	207.51				
Thaddeus B. Landon.	2,000.00	218.85				
Clerks— Earl Zimmerman.	1,200.00					
Bertha B. Morse.	1,200.00					
Montana.			4,000.00	6,200.00	115.00	10,305.00
United States attorney— James W. Freeman.	4,000.00	155.73				
First assistant attorney— S. C. Ford.	2,000.00	379.40				
Assistant attorney— Edward A. Le Bossiere.	1,800.00	487.70				
Clerk— Lieberg Engelhart.	1,200.00					
Nebraska.			2,000.00	6,400.00	300.00	8,700.00
United States attorney— Francis S. Howell.	4,000.00	149.86				
Assistant attorney— A. W. Lane.	2,000.00	250.03				
Clerks— David W. Dickinson.	1,500.00					
Helen Handsaker.	900.00					
Nevada.				6,000.00	11.11	6,011.11
United States attorney— Samuel Platt.	4,000.00	259.35				

Salaries increased from \$1,000 July 1, 1911, to July 1, 1913.

		12.45							No compensation other than as clerk to United States attorney.
Assistant United States attorney— Victor E. Innes.....	1,500.00								
Clerk— Victor E. Innes.....									
New Hampshire.....									
United States attorney— Charles W. Holt.....	2,000.00	6.51		2,500.00	6.51			2,506.51	
Clerk— Adella M. Murphy.....	500.00								
New Jersey.....									
United States attorney— John B. Vreeland.....	5,000.00	145.23		3,916.67	283.61	109.38		11,149.66	
Assistant United States attorneys— Walter H. Bacon.....	2,200.00	92.44							
Harrison P. Lindabury.....	1,800.00	45.94							
Clerks— Olivia M. Hill.....	1,000.00								
Reta C. Dickie.....	840.00								
New Mexico.....									
United States attorneys— David J. Leahy.....	4,000.00	282.25		3,194.43	894.50	65.64		8,468.47	
Stephen B. Davis, Jr.....		128.45							
Assistant United States attorneys— Stephen B. Davis, Jr.....	2,000.00	97.60							
Leroy O. Moore.....	2,000.00	85.85							
Herbert W. Clark.....		300.35							
Clerk— Katharine G. Sullivan.....	900.00								
New York, northern.....									
United States attorney— George B. Curtiss.....	4,500.00	49.64		2,933.34	969.54	41.42		9,160.30	
Assistant United States attorneys— Thomas H. Dowd.....	2,000.00	482.39							
Henry E. Owen.....	1,200.00	437.51							
Clerks— Leon L. Wheeler.....	720.00								
E. Lee Lockwood.....									
New York, eastern.....									
United States attorney— William J. Youngs.....	4,500.00			6,333.33	7,300.00	265.05		13,898.38	
Assistant United States attorneys— William Austin Moore.....									
William P. Allen.....	2,500.00								
Louis R. Bick.....	2,400.00								
Reuben Wilson.....	1,500.00								

Resigned.
From Feb. 23, 1912.

From Apr. 1, 1912.

Resigned.
From Apr. 1, 1912.Resigned Dec. 31, 1912. Increased
from \$1,900 to \$2,200 July 1, 1911.
Increased from \$2,200 Jan. 1, 1912.
Increased from \$2,000 Jan. 1, 1912.
From Jan. 17, 1912.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1912, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenses by districts, fiscal year 1912.				Total.	Other data.
		Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.		
New York, eastern—Continued.							
Clerks—							
Maurice C. Kestenbaum.....	\$1,200.00						
Alfred W. Murdock.....	900.00						
Messenger—							
Andrew J. Carr.....	700.00						
New York, southern.....							
United States attorney—							
Henry A. Wise.....	10,000.00	\$86.80	\$41,389.30	\$38,383.58	\$1,101.32	\$4,020.29	\$60,327.40
Assistant United States attorneys—							
Goldthwaite H. Dorr.....	5,000.00	37.70					Increased from \$4,000 July 10, 1911.
Addison S. Pratt.....	5,000.00	879.40					Increased from \$4,000 Apr. 18, 1912.
Abel I. Smith, jr.....	4,500.00	20.80					Redeigned July 31, 1911.
William L. Wemple.....		31.65					Increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 July 10, 1911.
Felix Frankfurter.....							Redeigned July 26, 1911.
Carl E. Whitney.....	3,600.00						Increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 July 10, 1911.
John W. H. Crim.....	3,000.00						Increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 July 10, 1911.
Walcott H. Pitkin.....							Redeigned Apr. 17, 1912.
Daniel Day Walton, jr.....	3,000.00						Increased from \$1,000 July 10, 1911.
Robert P. Stephenson.....	3,000.00	14.70					Do.
Henry N. Arnold.....	3,000.00						Increased from \$1,000 July 10, 1911.
Claude A. Thompson.....	2,500.00	29.11					From Aug. 12, 1911.
Henry A. Guller.....	2,500.00						From Sept. 22, 1911.
John E. Walker.....	2,500.00	45.55					From Sept. 25, 1911.
John N. Boyle.....	2,000.00						Increased from \$1,000 Apr. 18, 1912.
Charles H. Griffiths.....	1,800.00						From Apr. 10, 1912.
Herbert B. Gruber.....	1,500.00						Increased from \$1,000 May 1, 1912.
Frank M. Roosa.....	1,500.00						From Sept. 18, 1911.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1912, etc.—Continued.

Districts, titles, and names.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenditures by districts, fiscal year 1912.				Total.	Other data.
		Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys and their assistants.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.		
New York, western.							
United States attorney—							
John Lord O'Brian.....	\$4,500.00	\$200.51			\$461.12	\$396.99	\$11,746.44
Assistant United States attorneys—							
William Palmer.....	2,500.00	142.82					
Donald Bain.....	2,500.00	117.79					
Clerks—							
Leroy N. Kilman.....	1,200.00						
Loretta M. Lynch.....	600.00						
North Carolina, eastern.							
United States attorney—							
Herbert F. Seawell.....	4,000.00	191.06				177.61	7,573.69
Assistant United States attorney—							
Isaac D. Meekins.....	2,000.00	38.35					
Clerk—							
Alpheus Wray White.....	1,200.00						
North Carolina, western.							
United States attorney—							
Alfred E. Holton.....	4,500.00	353.58				236.88	9,780.68
Assistant United States attorney—							
Albert L. Coble.....	2,000.00	380.22					
Clerks—							
John E. Buxton.....	1,300.00						
Robert E. Grunert.....	1,000.00						
North Dakota.							
United States attorney—							
Edward Engerud.....	4,000.00	146.50				139.79	7,446.47
Assistant United States attorneys—							
William H. Barnett.....	1,800.00	252.93					
T. H. McEnroe.....	1,020.00	87.25					
Clerk—							
Elizabeth M. Fields.....	1,020.00						

Resigned.
Vice Barnett from May 1, 1912.

From Feb. 8, 1912.

Increased from \$1,800 Sept. 1, 1911.

	5,500.00	5,600.00	1,441.77	500.22	13,041.99	
Ohio, northern.						
United States attorney—						
Ulysses G. Denman.....	4,500.00	1,095.99				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
Joseph G. Fogg.....	2,400.00	72.73				
Cary R. Alburn.....	1,600.00	21.66				
John S. Pratt.....	1,500.00	245.39				
Clerks—						
Flora B. Miller (Mrs.).....	1,100.00					
Charles M. Stelling.....						
Ohio, southern.						
United States attorney—						
Sherman T. McPherson.....	4,500.00	304.80				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
Edward F. Moulmier.....	2,000.00					
Thomas E. Darby.....	1,600.00	115.35				
Harley E. Burns.....	1,500.00	58.30				
Clerk—						
William M. Coffin.....	1,200.00					
Messenger—						
Thos. D. E. J. Sheehan, Jr.....	600.00					
Oklahoma, eastern.						
United States attorney—						
William J. Gregg.....	4,000.00	426.05				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
John B. Meerve.....	2,250.00	184.51				
J. C. Patton.....	2,250.00	120.20				
Frank Lee.....	2,250.00	208.83				
Timothy L. Bouscaren.....	2,000.00	28.22				
Clerks—						
Myra Young.....	1,200.00					
Beatrice E. Freeman.....	900.00					
Oklahoma, western.						
United States attorneys—						
John E. Barry.....	4,000.00	222.79				
Isaac D. Taylor.....		205.19				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
Isaac D. Taylor.....		306.51				
Geo. F. Zimmerman.....	1,500.00					
W. B. Herod.....	1,500.00	709.85				
Clerk—						
Clara C. Finken.....	1,200.00	378.73				
Messengers—						
Thos. P. Hewitt.....						
John Hewitt.....	490.00					
Russell W. Ballard.....						
Temporary room Aug. 1, 1911, for 3 weeks at rate of \$1,200 per annum.						

	\$4	70	86	90	94	98	Total
Robert F. Maguire.....	1,800.00	61.20					
F Everett A. Johnson Clerks— Frank L. Buck.....	1,200.00	132.10					
Elizabeth McBride (Miss) Messenger — Thomas F. Ross	1,000.00 600.00						
Pennsylvania, eastern United States attorney— J. Whitaker Thompson Assistant United States attorneys— John C. Swartley..... Walter G. Douglas, Jr. Joseph Y. Britton, Clerk— Mary K. Mason..... Ida O. Schuyler..... Margaret M. Siggard.. Messenger..... John M. McTarnney	0,000.00 3,250.00 2,500.00 2,250.00 1,400.00 1,200.00 900.00 500.00	4.40 48.20 6.88 	8,000.00	9,500.00	59.54	787.59	18,347.13

Pennsylvania, middle. United States attorney— Andrew B. Dunmore. Assistant United States attorney— Andrew Hourigan. Clerk— George H. Willis.	\$4,500.00 2,000.00 900.00	\$203.83 89.46	\$2,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$293.29	\$46.45	\$7,739.74	
Pennsylvania, western. United States attorney— John H. Jordan. Assistant United States attorneys— Robert M. Gibson. Harry S. Lydick. Clerks— C. W. Tuttle. Mary T. Welch. Nelle Coursey (Miss).	4,500.00 2,500.00 2,100.00 1,400.00 900.00	166.37 118.28 83.22	4,072.21	6,800.00	367.87	355.28	11,595.36	{Temporarily, during absence on ac- count of illness of Mary T. Welch, May 2, 1912, to May 27, 1912.
Rhode Island. United States attorneys— Charles A. Wilson. Walter R. Stiness. Assistant United States attorney— George H. Huddy, Jr. Clerks— W. G. Dunne. Amy B. Sutcliffe.	2,500.00 1,500.00 750.00	42.30 4.70	1,500.00	3,250.00	47.00	67.28	4,864.28	Resigned. From Sept. 1, 1911.
South Carolina. United States attorney— Ernest F. Cochran. Assistant United States attorneys— Abial Lathrop. Arthur R. Young. Drayton, F. Hastie. Clerk— John L. Iffeldman.	4,500.00 1,600.00 1,300.00 1,200.00	192.11 231.96 176.09 76.44	2,866.68	5,700.00	676.60	241.40	9,484.68	Salary increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600 Sept. 1, 1911. From Sept. 1, 1911. At rate of \$1,200 per annum. Services terminated Aug. 31, 1911.
South Dakota. United States attorney— Edward E. Wagner. Assistant United States attorneys— Charles J. Morris. Walter E. Van Demark. Clerk— Anna Jost (Miss).	4,000.00 2,000.00 1,500.00 600.00	589.68 529.33 114.73	2,186.83	4,900.00	1,233.64	517.72	8,847.19	From Mar. 14, 1912.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, as of June 30, 1912, etc.—(continued.)

Districts, titles, and names.	Expenditures by districts, fiscal year 1912.						Other data.	
	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenses of travel and sub- sistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistant United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and sub- sistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Office expenses.		Total.
Tennessee, eastern. United States attorney— James B. Cox..... Assistant United States attorney— William I. Davis..... Clerk— Charles R. Cox.....	\$4,500.00 1,800.00 1,200.00	\$112.35 43.02		\$5,700.00	\$155.37	\$144.00	\$7,766.03	Salary increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800 Sept. 1, 1911. From July 25, 1911.
Tennessee, middle. United States attorney— Abram M. Tillman..... Assistant United States attorney— James C. R. McCall..... Clerk— Edward Trabue.....	4,500.00 1,800.00 1,200.00	70.95 11.33		5,700.00	82.28	219.17	7,801.45	
Tennessee, western. United States attorney— Casey Todd..... Assistant United States attorney— Yandell Haun..... Clerk— Katherine Metcalfe.....	4,500.00 1,800.00 1,080.00	107.28 38.37		5,580.00	145.65	130.91	7,623.22	Salary increased from \$1,600 to \$1,800 Sept. 1, 1911.
Texas, northern. United States attorney— William H. Atwell..... Clerk— W. Rufus Bryant.....	4,000.00 1,200.00	370.75		5,200.00	370.75	152.24	5,722.99	

		2,000.00	5,200.00	889.20	177.24	8,266.44
Texas, eastern.						
United States attorney—						
James W. Owens	4,000.00	446.50				
Assistant United States attorney—						
John B. Dalley	2,000.00	442.70				
Clerk—						
Nellie G. Osborne (Mrs.)	1,200.00					
Texas, southern.						
United States attorney—						
Lock McDaniel	4,000.00	385.75				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
Nolan Allen	1,500.00	287.50				
Oliver S. York	1,200.00	122.30				
Clerk—						
Georgie Smith (Miss)	1,200.00					
Texas, western.						
United States attorney—						
Charles A. Boynton	4,000.00	475.00				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
Sigmund Engelking	2,500.00	52.60				
Charles C. Cresson	1,500.00	164.65				
Clerks—						
Edward E. Roberts	1,200.00					
Bernice Spohn	900.00					
Ruth West (Mrs.)						
Utah.						
United States attorney—						
Hiram E. Booth	4,000.00	92.90				
Assistant United States attorney—						
William M. McCrea	1,800.00	113.05				
Clerk—						
Leonora D. Trent	900.00					
Vermont.						
United States attorney—						
Alexander Dunnitt	3,000.00	362.76				
Clerks—						
Mabel L. Spencer	1,000.00					
Ruth M. Sulloway						

Salary increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 Sept. 1, 1911.

On leave without pay for one year from May 1, 1912.

From June 3, 1912.

From Jan. 22, 1912.

At rate of \$860 per annum. Resigned Jan. 20, 1912.

Assistant United States attorneys— Charles T. Hutson.....	2,500.00	108.70							Resigned. From Feb. 1, 1912. Became United States attorney May 4, 1912.
W. G. McLaren.....		108.93							From May 7, 1912.
Charles F. Riddell.....		3.50							Salary increased to \$2,600 Feb. 1, 1912.
W. G. McLaren.....	1,500.00	(1)							From Feb. 1, 1912.
Louis E. Shels.....		171.03							
Clerks— Clarence W. McKertcher.....	1,500.00								
Cordelia M. Thiel.....	1,080.00								
West Virginia, northern.....			2,983.33	4,900.00	565.00	120.71	8,549.04		
United States attorney— H. Roy Waugh.....	4,500.00	281.50							
H. Roy Waugh.....	2,000.00	92.30							Salary increased from \$1,600 Aug. 4, 1911.
Assistant United States attorneys— John Marshall.....	1,500.00	191.20							From Nov. 1, 1911.
Howard J. Wilcox.....									Salary at rate of \$1,200 per annum to Nov. 1, 1911. Appointed Assistant United States attorney.
Clerk— Howard J. Wilcox.....									
West Virginia, southern.....									
United States attorney— Harold A. Ritz.....	4,500.00	313.50	2,000.00	5,700.00	382.50	122.39	8,204.89		
Assistant United States attorney— H. Delbert Rummel.....	2,000.00	69.00							
Clerk— Austin M. Sikes.....	1,200.00								
Wisconsin, eastern.....									
United States attorney— Guy D. Goff.....	4,000.00	13.90	1,874.45	4,600.00	72.45	108.27	6,715.17		Salary increased from \$1,800 Feb. 8, 1912. Resigned Feb. 29, 1912.
Assistant United States attorneys— Stephen J. McMahon.....									From Mar. 1, 1912.
John W. McMillan.....	2,000.00	19.94							At rate of \$1,800 per annum to termina- tion of service Sept. 30, 1911.
Henry E. Bradley.....		21.84							From Oct. 2, 1911, at rate of \$1,800 per annum. Promoted to \$2,000 Feb. 8, 1912.
Stephen J. McMahon.....		16.77							
Clerk— Louise Zautcke.....	600.00								

1 For figures see second line above.

Statement showing the salaries of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants, and clerks, for the year 1912.

Districts, titles and names.	Expenses by districts, fiscal year 1912.					
	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Salaries of regular assistants United States attorneys.	Salaries of United States attorneys and their clerical assistants.	Expenses of travel and subsistence of United States attorneys and their regular assistants.	Office expenses.
Wisconsin, western.						
United States attorney—						
George H. Gordon.....	\$4,000.00	\$111.54	\$1,750.00	\$5,200.00	\$348.17	\$455.22
Assistant United States attorney—						
Henry M. Morgan.....	1,800.00	136.03				
Clerk—						
Sabina A. Warner.....	1,200.00					
Wyoming.						
United States attorneys—						
Timothy F. Burke.....	4,000.00	91.05	1,070.00	5,150.00	353.95	134.99
Hillard S. Ridgely.....		77.70				
Assistant United States attorneys—						
W. E. Mullen.....	2,000.00	157.05				
William A. Riner.....		28.16				
Clerks—						
Beale M. Bailey.....	1,200.00					
Elizabeth Stuart.....						
District of Columbia, statutory salary of United States attorney.				200.00		200.00
Total.....	\$61,225.00	\$7,207.42	\$60,996.99	\$291,316.50	\$7,207.42	\$909,053.31

Salary increased from \$1,500 Sept. 1, 1911.

Service terminated Jan. 15, 1912.
From Jan. 16, 1912.From Mar. 4, 1912,
From July 2, 1911, at rate of \$1,200 per annum. Resigned Jan. 16, 1912.Reassigned,
From Feb. 1, 1912.

District of Columbia:									
United States attorney—									
Clarence R. Wilson.....	6,000.00								Increased from \$2,300 to \$2,500 Sept. 20, 1911.
Assistant United States attorneys—									Resigned. Salary \$2,600.
James M. Proctor.....	2,500.00								From Sept. 12, 1911.
Charles H. Turner.....	2,000.00								Increased from \$2,300 to \$2,400 Sept. 20, 1911.
Samuel McC. Hawken.....	2,400.00								Resigned. Salary \$1,600.
Ralph Given.....								28,618.76	From Sept. 21, 1911.
Reginald S. Huidekoper.....	1,800.00								From July 1, 1911, to Mar. 25, 1912.
Stanton C. Peelle.....	1,800.00								Salary \$1,400. Increased to \$1,500 Sept. 20, 1911.
John Lewis Smith.....									Increased from \$2,100 Sept. 20, 1911.
Sydney E. Mudd, Jr.....		40.00	12,000.00	14,740.00	40.00	1,838.76			Reduced from \$2,000 Sept. 20, 1911.
Clerk, chief—									Salary increased from \$1,200 to \$1,300 Sept. 20, 1911. Salary increased from \$1,300 to \$1,400 Oct. 1, 1911.
Harvey Given.....	2,420.00								Increased from \$1,200 Sept. 20, 1911.
Clerks law—									Resigned. Salary \$1,200.
John R. Weyrich.....	1,700.00								From Oct. 4, 1911.
William Gilchrist.....	1,400.00								
Mabel E. Ashley.....	1,400.00								
S. Kemp Edmonston.....									
Bolting J. Laws.....	1,300.00								
Messenger—									
Charles E. Allen.....	720.00								
Total.....	25,440.00	40.00	12,000.00	14,740.00	40.00	1,838.76		28,618.76	

APPENDIX 15.

NT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS, THEIR DEPUTES AND CLERKS; THEIR EXPENSES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; THE FEES EARNED BY FIELD DEPUTES AND THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE BY REASON OF SAID EARNINGS; THE COMPARATIVE EARNINGS OF MARSHALS AND ALL DEPUTIES; AND THE EARNINGS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS, WITH THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT THEREOF TO CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DEPOSIT (AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF MAY 28, 1896, 2 SUP. REV. STAT., 475).

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.			Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.				
Alabama, northern: United States marshal— Pope M. Long..... Office deputies, competitive— Thos. W. Powell..... W. B. Ford..... G. C. Willis..... Office deputies, excepted— W. B. Ford..... Thomas J. Kanneker..... J. M. Coker..... Oscar Fulham..... V. S. Root..... R. A. Smith..... Total (paid on account of salaries, \$13,549.99).	Fiscal year.....	\$4,000.00			\$144.71	\$190.20	\$18.66	
	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1911.....	1,800.00			33.74		53.09	
	Dec. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,800.00			519.18		306.65	
	Fiscal year.....	1,600.00			266.13		139.71	
	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1911.....	1,200.00						
	do.....	1,200.00			569.66		1,303.61	
	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00			602.00		1,284.06	
	do.....	1,200.00						
	July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.....	1,200.00			1,086.77		1,771.80	
	Oct. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,200.00						
	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00			605.08		1,233.64	
	do.....	1,200.00			808.33		1,523.61	
		14,600.00			4,935.00	100.20	7,634.83	\$1,591.05
Alabama, middle: United States marshal— Benjamin E. Walker..... Office deputy, competitive— Charles W. Haden..... Office deputies, excepted— A. J. Collier..... Hiram Gibson.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00			45.95	84.92		
	July 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.....	1,800.00						
	Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,800.00			84.60		5.60	
	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00			911.27		1,045.44	
	do.....	1,200.00			873.01	2.60	1,203.95	

Alex. Kelly.....	do.	1,200.00	.....	567.10	.....	852.65
Fred M. Sheehan ¹	{ July 1, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1912.	1,200.00	.....	840.99	.25	1,506.52
B. W. Walker.....	{ Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	1,200.00	.....	121.92	.....	128.03
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$11,308.33).	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	11,800.00	.....	3,444.84	91.49	5,372.12
Alabama, southern:						
United States marshal—						
Gilbert B. Deans.....	Fiscal year.....	3,000.00	.....	299.36	70.82	379.97
Office deputy, competitive—						
Charles D. Henderson.....	do.....	1,800.00	.....	24.20	.....	.....
Office deputies, excepted—						
W. W. Wake ¹	{ July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.	1,200.00	{	263.18	.....	379.17
D. D. Horton.....	{ Jan. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	1,000.00	{	357.63	13.10	419.05
J. H. Gates.....	Fiscal year.....	7,000.00	.....	690.96	.....	1,080.30
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,000).				1,635.32	83.92	2,208.49
Alaska, first division:						
United States marshal—						
H. L. Faulkner.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	.....	1,349.05	.50	1,190.15
Office deputy, competitive—						
John P. Mullin.....	do.....	2,200.00	.....	928.18	.....	348.84
Office deputies, excepted—						
Hector McLean.....	do.....	1,800.00	.....	1,084.80	.....	723.51
I. H. Davies.....	do.....	1,800.00	.....	1,398.12	.....	1,349.82
Wm. Foss.....	do.....	1,500.00	.....	1,847.46	.....	977.67
Fred Forno.....	do.....	1,500.00	.....	88.00	.....	376.12
W. D. MacMillan.....	do.....	1,500.00	.....	254.00	.....	419.11
John Goodell.....	do.....	1,200.00	.....	72.50	.....	743.25
C. C. Haven.....	July 1, 1911, to May 31, 1912.	1,200.00	.....	615.30	.....	743.40
Wm. F. Schinabel.....	Aug. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1,200.00	.....	542.45	.....	1,233.41
Special deputies—						
Geo. F. Skelton.....	Temporary.....		27.50	27.50	.....	27.50
Sam Johnson.....	do.....		49.70	49.70	.....	49.70
Wm. Howard.....	do.....		8.25	8.25	.....	8.25
H. M. Stackpole.....	do.....		267.25	267.25	30.00	277.00
Jesse Jensen.....	do.....		23.00	23.00	.....	23.00
Hans Wick.....	do.....		18.25	18.25	.....	18.25
J. A. Hart.....	do.....		8.00	8.00	.....	8.00
W. S. Harding.....	do.....		24.25	24.25	.....	24.25
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$17,325).		17,700.00	428.20	7,399.90	.50	8,222.23

1,756.46

376.22

5,372.12

1,506.52

128.03

379.97

379.17

419.05

1,080.30

2,208.49

1,190.15

348.84

723.51

1,349.82

977.67

376.12

419.11

743.25

743.40

1,233.41

27.50

49.70

8.25

267.25

23.00

18.25

8.00

24.25

7,399.90

8,222.23

¹ Increased from \$1,500 Feb. 1, 1912.
² Increased from \$1,200 June 1, 1912.

¹ Increased from \$1,500 Dec. 1, 1911.
² Increased from \$1,300 Dec. 1, 1911.

¹ Increased from \$1,500 Dec. 1, 1911.
² Increased from \$1,300 Dec. 1, 1911.

¹ Resigned.
² Increased from \$1,200 June 1, 1912.

APPENDIX 15.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1912 THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS, THEIR DEPUTIES AND CLERKS; THEIR EXPENSES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES; THE FEES EARNED BY FIELD DEPUTIES AND THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE BY REASON OF SAID EARNINGS; THE COMPARATIVE EARNINGS OF MARSHALS AND ALL DEPUTIES; AND THE EARNINGS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS, WITH THE AMOUNTS PAID ON ACCOUNT THEREOF TO CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS FOR DEPOSIT (AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF MAY 28, 1896, 2 SUP. REV. STAT., 476).

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.			Total earnings.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Alabama, northern:									
United States marshal— Pope M. Long.....	Fiscal year.....	\$4,000.00			\$144.71	\$160.20	\$18.66		
Office deputies, competitive— Thos. W. Powell.....	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1911.....	1,800.00			33.74		53.09		
W. B. Ford.....	Dec. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,600.00			519.18		306.65		
G. C. Willis.....	Fiscal year.....				266.13		139.71		
Office deputies, excepted— W. B. Ford.....	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1911.....	1,200.00			569.66		1,303.61		
Thomas J. Kanner.....	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00			602.00		1,264.06		
J. M. Coker.....	do.....	1,200.00			1,086.77		1,771.80		
Oscar Fulgham.....	(July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.....	1,200.00			665.08		1,233.64		
V. S. Root.....	(Oct. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,200.00			808.33		1,523.61		
R. A. Smith.....	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00							
do.....	do.....								
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$13,549.99).		14,600.00			4,665.60	160.20	7,634.83	\$963.80	
Alabama, middle:									
United States marshal— Benjamin E. Walker.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00			45.95	84.92			
Office deputy, competitive— Charles W. Haden.....	(July 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912.....	1,800.00			84.60		5.50		
Office deputies, excepted— A. J. Collier.....	(Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,200.00			911.27	2.50	1,645.44		
Hiram Gibson.....	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00			873.01	3.82	1,234.98		
do.....	do.....								

Office deputies, excepted—	Total (paid on account of salaries, \$27,816.67).	2,535.67	2,535.67
A. F. Sullivan.	2,000.00	2,551.03	995.30
Geo. R. OGDAN.	2,000.00	4,003.70	554.68
S. T. Brightwell.	1,800.00	530.75	1,630.98
Jos. L. Brown.	1,800.00	490.15	737.00
H. C. De Lue.	1,800.00	1,446.25	378.98
J. B. Dyer.	1,800.00	835.30	647.15
July 1, 1911, to Nov. 24, 1911.	1,800.00	501.35	463.60
Nov. 25, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1,500.00	112.05	315.55
Fiscal year	1,500.00	1,094.75	873.25
do.	1,500.00	467.50	303.18
{ July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.	1,500.00	79.00	280.00
{ Mar. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	1,500.00	1,271.70	500.70
Fiscal year	1,500.00	1,507.15	928.90
do.	1,500.00	132.50	329.00
Norman Merchant.	1,500.00	452.00	
May 15, 1912, to June 30, 1912.			
Special deputies—			
H. P. Wybrant.	9.50		9.50
W. N. Dawson.	139.50		139.50
Frank Doherty.	16.00		92.00
M. H. Healy.	12.40	76.00	12.00
A. G. Morey.	3.00		3.00
A. A. Cobb.	26.00		26.00
L. A. Peel.	10.50		10.50
C. Parker Smith.	8.40	4.00	12.40
Camille McGown.	23.00		23.00
J. B. Ferrell.	10.50		10.50
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$27,816.67).	29,900.00	16,732.73	9,300.27
United States marshal—			
H. K. Love.	4,000.00	2,081.60	311.38
Office deputy, competitive—			
P. G. Charles.	3,200.00	2,102.35	
Office deputies, excepted—			
J. B. Matthews.	2,500.00	85.20	359.29
T. W. Howell.	2,400.00	.84	162.66
July 1, 1911, to Feb. 26, 1912.	2,400.00	4,524.91	364.50
Apr. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	2,400.00	1,068.50	1,368.84
Fiscal year	2,400.00	304.00	496.50
H. P. Sheppard.	2,400.00	1,172.15	
C. O. McGillicuddy.	2,400.00		
Aug. 4, 1911, to June 30, 1912.			
C. L. Vawter.			
July 1, 1911, to Aug. 21, 1911.			
Chas. Ehrlich.			

¹ Increased from \$2,200 June 1, 1912.

2 Increased from \$2,200 3

Teacher in United States public school.

• Teacher in United States public school.
• \$2,037.61. disbursements September quarter. 1912. unclassified when exhibit was trans-

• Reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,100 Oct. 1, 1911; increased from \$2,100 to \$2,400 Jan. 1, 1912.

• Reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,100 Oct. 1, 1911; increased from \$2,100 to \$2,400 Jan. 1, 1912.

• Increased from \$2,000 to \$2,400 Oct. 1, 1911; reduced from \$2,400 to \$2,100 Jan. 1, 1912. Increased from \$2,100 to \$2,400 Apr. 1, 1912.

R. V. Flynn.....	do	17.00	17.00	10.00	.....	27.00
M. Meisinger.....	do	31.45	31.45	4.00	.....	35.45
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$41,911.96).		702.15	* 428.83	* 23,363.01	* 290.82	18,858.97
Arizona:						7,143.80
United States marshal—						
Charles A. Overlock.....	Fiscal year.	4,000.00	.....	3,588.99	400.11	770.28
Office deputies, competitive—	do	1,800.00	.....	1,298.15	.....	1,770.02
D. N. Willis.....	do	1,200.00	.....	299.10	.....	57.49
Roy C. Herald.....	do	1,200.00	.....	2,408.55	.....	1,863.30
Office deputies, excepted—	do	900.00	.....	189.45	.....	310.56
Bernhard Anderson.....	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 3, 1911.	.....	.....	164.25	.....	338.08
Emil R. Lenz.....	Nov. 6, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.00
Alton V. Overlock.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 16, 1911.	.....	.....	.....	.....	321.93
Henry V. Anaya.....	Oct. 2, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	.....	.....	121.95	.....	183.82
Fred G. Hudson.....	Apr. 5, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	.....	.....	.....	.....	173.97
Field deputies—	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 14, 1912.	317.54	158.77	22.70	.....	686.31
W. J. White ¹	Fiscal year.	1,048.83	524.31	256.00	.....	84.00
R. H. Harpham.....	do	119.20	39.00	.....	.....	291.08
J. A. Forterie.....	do	582.16	289.62	2.50	.....	286.12
Henry Levy.....	do	519.66	126.00	41.00	.....	128.00
G. A. Franz ²	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 14, 1912.	232.00	43.00	.....	.....	43.00
F. F. Byrne.....	do	86.00	12.00	2.75	.....	12.00
C. L. Fowler.....	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 20, 1911.	24.00	86.54	.....	.....	56.54
Henry Stewart ³	Dec. 26, 1911, to Feb. 14, 1912.	171.08	2.00	13.10	.....	2.00
Frank J. Taylor.....	Apr. 12, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fred E. Hawkins ⁴	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 14, 1912.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. N. Sayre (special) ⁵	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,129.18).		11,500.00	3,124.26	8,926.04	400.11	7,418.19
Arkansas, eastern:						343.81
United States marshal—						
H. L. Remmel.....	Fiscal year.	4,000.00	.....	15.15	167.15	.....
Office deputy, competitive—	do	1,700.00	.....	83.53	.....	86.79
W. G. Akers.....	do	1,200.00	.....	1,234.82	.....	2,369.74
Office deputies, excepted—	do	1,200.00	.....	1,260.72	.....	2,322.51
J. T. Burris.....	do	1,200.00	.....	1,438.79	.....	244.55
Sannie A. Carrington.....	do	1,000.00	.....	1,099.86	.....	446.26
Geo. L. Mallory.....	do	960.00	.....	1,102.28	.....	1,362.89
J. A. Sherrill.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. A. Morton.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Place abolished.

² Increased from \$2,100 Oct. 3, 1911.

³ Increased from \$2,000 June 1, 1912.

⁴ Increased from \$2,000 Oct. 3, 1911.

⁵ Reduced from \$2,100 Oct. 1, 1911.

⁶ Reduced from \$2,100 Oct. 3, 1911.

⁷ \$107.50 should be added to these totals to effect a check with the general report by districts, being amount of deductions in March quarterly account.

⁸ Out of office at statehood.

⁹ No compensation other than actual expenses.

Districts and titles.	Periods.
Arkansas, eastern—Continued. Field deputies— Sullivan D. Bennett..... W. F. Clements..... A. N. Hilger..... W. F. Freeman..... A. A. Webber..... Special deputy— John Yeaman.....	Apr. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year..... July 1, 1911, to Jan. 12, 1912. Jan. 30, 1912, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year..... July 1, 1911, to May 10, 1912.
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$11,250).	\$11,250.00
Arkansas, western: United States marshal— John F. Mays..... Office deputies, competitive— Geo. H. Johnson..... do..... Victor Anderson..... Office deputies, excepted— W. P. Bean..... J. O. Johnson..... Nov. 16, 1911, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year..... J. L. Holt..... G. J. Parker..... H. Butterfield..... W. L. Bryant.....	Fiscal year..... do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Nov. 14, 1911. Nov. 16, 1911, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year..... do..... do..... do.....
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$12,450).	\$12,450.00
California, northern: United States marshal— Charles T. Elliott..... Office deputy, competitive— George H. Burnham.....	Fiscal year..... do.....

Office deputies, excepted— Paul J. Arnerich..... T. F. Kiernan..... Maurice J. Fitzgerald..... Elmo Warner..... Benjamin F. Towle..... Isaac W. Grover..... G. A. Waldner..... Philetus Bell..... Special deputy— Clayton Herrington.....	do..... do..... do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Nov. 18, 1911..... Nov. 20, 1911, to June 30, 1912..... July 1, 1911, to June 15, 1912..... June 16, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,500.00 1,400.00 1,400.00 1,400.00 1,200.00 1,200.00 300.00	1,167.05 3,162.40 915.15 1,827.15 535.55 632.45 301.25	1,686.82 3,803.88 1,539.17 2,304.95 1,220.88 1,798.03 376.03			1,650.35
Total (amount paid as salaries, \$15,029.96).		13,700.00	\$ 9,268.32	891.90	13,653.94		1,653.05
California, southern: United States marshal— Leo V. Youngworth..... Office deputies, competitive— Albert C. Sittel..... Geo. O. White..... Office deputies, excepted— Jackson F. Durlin..... Ervin Dingle..... Joseph P. Coyle..... Field deputy— Harry J. Piazza.....	Fiscal year..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	4,000.00 2,000.00 1,100.00 1,300.00 1,200.00 900.00	426.25 61.90 557.20 1,547.20 2,192.65 1,097.48 246.95	334.34 217.43 1,474.08 70 4,259.20 1,716.96 1,423.33	1,177.92 217.43 1,474.08 70 4,259.20 1,716.96 1,423.33		1,620.01
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,310).		10,500.00	6,129.63	335.04	13,041.49		1,620.01
Colorado: United States marshal— Devey C. Bailey..... Office deputies, competitive— Edward F. Highland..... Wm. H. Robinson, Jr..... Wm. H. Robinson, Jr..... Carl E. Perry..... Tom M. Anderson..... Office deputy, excepted— Edmund B. Chadwick..... Field deputies— Thomas Clarke..... Edward G. Jefferts.....	Fiscal year..... July 1, 1911, to Aug. 15, 1911..... Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912..... July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911..... Sept. 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912..... Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912..... Fiscal year..... do..... do.....	4,000.00 1,800.00 1,020.00 900.00	219.90 235.70 38.40 634.40 729.40 349.80 2,227.80	326.06 27.55 4.90 .55 4.00 4.20 367.26	362.56 4.50 403.55 17.70 83.37 1,678.03 3,531.28 2,682.92 8,773.91		1,742.82
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,526.66).		7,520.00	4,465.07	4,400.00	2,227.80		1,742.82

* Increased from \$600 Feb. 1, 1912.

* Resigned competitive position at \$2,000.
 * Increased from \$1,020 to \$1,500 Sept. 1, 1911; increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600 Nov. 1, 1911.

* No earnings reported.
 * 35 cents disallowance June quarter, excluded from this total, but included in general report by districts.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

	Fiscal year	\$2,500.00	\$28.10	\$487.99	\$679.39
United States marshals— Salmon I. H. v. v.					
Office deputy, temporary— C. Brannan Smith.....	do.	1,000.00	51.26	115.26	
Field deputies— William C. Parmelee.....	do.				
Seladi G. Blakeman.....	May 20, 1912, to June 30, 1912..			.60	1,082.49
Special deputies— Timothy E. Hawley.....			.40		38.74
William L. Earl.....					311.23
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$3,136.62).		3,500.00	1,219.99	164.19	1,586.63
Delaware:					
United States marshals— Ralph I. Flinn.....	July 1, 1911, to Apr. 30, 1912..	2,000.00	167.37	83.50	231.45
Geo. L. Townsend.....	May 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912..	{ }	2.10	13.04	9.98
Office deputy, competitive — Ralph I. Flinn.....	May 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912..	1,000.00			
Office deputy, excepted— John W. Mitchell.....	{ July 1, 1911, to July 14, 1911. { Aug. 14, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	1,000.00	404.91		650.54
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$2,933.34).		4,000.00	574.38	96.54	200.96
District of Columbia:					
United States marshal— Amlick Palmer.....	Fiscal year	5,500.00		4,396.33	5.60
Office deputies, competitive— W. B. Robinson.....	do.	3,000.00	365.80		691.70
C. R. Sherwood.....	do.	2,000.00			242.33
J. A. Hartsock.....	do.	1,800.00			16.00
T. F. Cook.....	do.	1,400.00			
Mrs. Agnes Marlowe.....	do.	1,200.00			

W. C. K.
B. B. Linn.
B. W. Woody
D. M. Grizzle
G. W. Grizzle
A. M. Burrell
T. P. Trammell
J. L. Johnson
J. B. Johnson
C. V. Phillips
J. D. Cowart
F. D. Taylor
M. W. Scott
E. A. Whatley

Jan.
July 1,
Oct. 28, 1911,
July 1, 1911, to
Oct. 30, 1911,
July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31,
Jan. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.

Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,000).

Georgia, southern:
United States marshal—
George F. White

Office deputies, competitive—
H. G. Tucker
J. C. Heckle

Office deputies, exempted—
F. L. Riley
J. F. Doyle

D. H. Riley
Z. E. Norton
M. E. Crow
F. H. Calhoun

A. W. Williamson
J. P. Murray
J. P. Murray
J. M. Sutton

R. D. Myddleton

Total (paid on account of salaries, \$11,238.49).

¹ Vice Hickman.

² Temporary appointment at \$240 per annum pending establishment of civil-service register.

³ Vice Briggs. Salary increased from \$240, Nov. 1, 1911.

Fiscal year.

do.	3,500.00
do.	1,600.00
do.	1,000.00
do.	1,000.00
do.	900.00
do.	1,000.00
do.	1,000.00
do.	900.00
do.	800.00
do.	800.00
do.	720.00
do.	11,420.00

do.	162.04	
do.	590.69	
do.	122.46	243.55
do.	343.80	656.31
do.	9.66	24.66
do.	344.40	825.31
do.	415.38	448.47
do.	3,652.73	5,589.75
do.	273.28	1,489.93
do.		1,338.49

⁴ Vice Large.

⁵ Nothing reported.

⁶ Died July 10, 1911.

⁷ Increased from \$600, Oct. 1, 1911.

Fees and expenses all shown on next line below.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc. (Continued).

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As furnished by department.			Total earnings.	Excesses from Indian lands and other sources, by judicial districts.
			From field deputies.	Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other as income paid by United States.		
			Married.	Paid by United States.			
Hawaii:							
United States marshal—							
E. R. Hendry.....	Fiscal year.....	\$3,000.00		\$1,047.00	\$200.75	\$9,447.75	
Office deputy, competitive—							
Harry H. Holt.....	do.....	1,000.00		100.00		\$400.00	
Office deputy, excepted—							
D. K. Sherwood.....	do.....	1,000.00		900.00		1,800.00	
		0,200.00		9,300.00	\$200.75	4,371.41	\$100.75
Total (paid on account of salaries \$6,150).							
Idaho:							
United States marshal—							
Shadrach L. Hodgins.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00		404.00	\$200.00	4,604.00	
Office deputies, competitive—							
John Jackson.....	do.....	1,000.00		300.00		1,300.00	
Miss L. H. Kimball.....							
Office deputies, excepted—							
Wm. Schuldt.....	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00		1,101.00		1,000.00	
E. W. Beemer.....	July 1, 1911, to Apr. 4, 1912.....	1,200.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	
E. Martens.....	May 2, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....			332.70		332.70	
H. G. Dietrich.....				(100.00)		(100.00)	
		8,400.00		4,801.70	\$200.00	8,400.00	710.07
Total (paid on account of salaries \$8,650).							
Illinois, northern:							
United States marshal—							
Luman T. Hay.....	Fiscal year.....	5,000.00		4.00	400.07	5,804.07	
Office deputies, competitive—							
John P. Wolf.....	July 10, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	2,500.00		900.70		900.70	
O. E. Bergeson.....	Fiscal year.....	1,000.00		100.00		100.00	
Geo. Q. Allen.....	do.....	1,200.00		100.07		100.07	
C. F. Gunther.....	do.....	1,800.00		25.00		25.00	
W. H. Wilnot.....	July 1, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1912.....	1,000.00					
Sam Howard.....	Mar. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....						
E. C. Cook.....	Fiscal year.....	1,400.00		10.08		10.08	

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.		
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.	
			Earned.	Paid by United States.						
Illinois, southern—Continued. Office deputies, excepted— Jas. H. Barkley..... L. L. Shepherd..... Do..... Robt. L. Jones..... Chas. F. Black..... Elmer Grady..... Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,340).	July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.....	\$1,000.00			\$224.60		\$707.88			
	Jan. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....				618.12		1,386.15			
	July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.....	720.00			283.82		698.36			
	Jan. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,500.00			787.00		1,634.97			
	Fiscal year.....	720.00			500.83		1,002.49			
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Office deputies, competitive— Theophile F. Laiche. T. I. Galbreath.	do. do.	1,500.00 1,200.00	68.99 24.96		131.84 582.96
Office deputies, excepted— R. M. Kiefer. H. A. Peot. F. Patton.	do. do. do.	1,000.00 800.00 780.00	351.56 306.10 209.61		1,092.03 321.25 633.84
Special deputy— Frank E. Posey.	do.		4.80		
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$9,410).		8,320.00	1,635.57	5,622.78	1,880.24
Louisiana, western: United States marshal— B. Ingold.					
Office deputies, competitive— J. B. Grimmer. J. E. Lee.	do. do.	2,500.00 1,500.00 900.00	740.64 164.63	218.86	542.35 270.04
Office deputies, excepted— Yancy Collins. J. J. Ballou. J. A. Monkhouse.	do. do. do.	1,000.00 600.00	501.71 422.75		866.00 757.18
Special deputy— J. A. Monkhouse.	do.		110.03		70.56
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$6,630).		6,500.00	1,939.79	218.86	2,506.13
Maine: United States marshal— Henry W. Mayo.	do.	3,000.00	119.05	420.87	338.87
Office deputies, competitive— Burton Smith. Winfield Hasty.	do. do.	2,000.00 1,200.00	1,115.48 883.56		1,904.16 1,801.68
Office deputy, excepted— Ferd. E. Stevens.	do.	1,200.00	2,247.24		4,436.46
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,283.34).		7,400.00	4,375.35	420.87	836.35
Maryland: United States marshal— Geo. W. Pudeett.	do.	3,500.00	17.85	153.65	3.00
Office deputies, competitive— Adolph P. Schuch. J. W. Gilroy.	do. do.	2,000.00 1,000.00	290.60 63.95		555.09 662.10
Office deputies, excepted— P. W. Seery. Geo. W. Collier. Wm. Zimmerman. Jacob D. George.	do. do. do. do.	1,000.00 1,000.00 1,300.00	48.77 718.28 8.35	15.50	300.31 304.26 844.34 70.23
July 1, 1911, to Feb. 29, 1912. Mar. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year.					
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$9,410).					

* Increased from \$20 Mar. 1, 1912.

* Increased from \$1,800 Oct. 1, 1911.

* Increased from \$1,800 Feb. 1, 1912.

* Increased from \$600 Aug. 1, 1911.

Increased from \$820 Mar. 1, 1912.

^a Increased from \$1,800 Oct. 1, 1911.

Increased from \$1,800 Feb. 1, 1912.

Increased from \$600 Aug. 1, 1911.

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		
			Earned.	Paid by United States.				
Maryland—Continued.								
<i>Field deputies—</i>								
Lewis F. Carter.....	Fiscal year.....		\$25.94	\$25.94	\$8.16		\$34.10	
Wm. Crissinger.....	do.....		57.84	57.84	1.30		59.14	
Geo. W. Letourneau.....	do.....		52.50	52.50	4.25		56.75	
N. T. Stirling.....	do.....		342.10	342.10	61.79		403.89	
Andrew M. Warner.....	July 1, 1911, to Jan. 12, 1912.....							
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$8,630).		\$8,800.00	478.38	478.38	1,543.33	\$169.15	3,333.23	\$1,302.22
Massachusetts.								
<i>United States marshal—</i>								
Guy Murchie.....	Fiscal year.....	5,000.00			51.25	1,205.94	216.79	
Office deputies, competitive—		2,000.00			623.50		1,551.40	
Charles F. Morse.....	do.....							
Fritz H. Reddick.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1911.....							
George T. Marvin.....	Dec. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,000.00						
Office deputies, excepted—								
James H. Walden.....	July 1, 1911, to Jan. 22, 1912.....	1,000.00			228.54		766.21	
Donald C. Carson.....	Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,400.00			61.21	3.35	334.94	
Charles A. Bancroft.....	Fiscal year.....	1,400.00			221.45	70	1,197.50	
James C. Ruhl.....	do.....	1,200.00			277.11	3.49	1,046.12	
George S. Glover.....	do.....	1,200.00			1.54		3.62	
George A. Crookwell.....	July 10, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,200.00			40	17.10	45.64	
James A. Tighe.....	Fiscal year.....	1,000.00			506.87		1,464.88	
Edward J. Leyden.....	do.....	800.00			344.35		791.88	
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$15,000).		15,700.00			2,314.23	1,247.78	8,030.98	2,201.91
Michigan, eastern.								
<i>United States marshal—</i>								
Milo D. Campbell.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00			436.33	202.54	453.53	
Office deputies, competitive—								
D. D. Lyon.....	July 1, 1911, to July 14, 1911.....							
H. D. Turner.....	July 15, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,800.00			625.03		1,310.87	
J. W. Smith.....	July 1, 1911, to July 7, 1911.....				101.93		174.95	
D. D. Lyon.....	July 15, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,400.00			1.10		16.02	
							Fees and expenses shown on third line above.	

Office deputies, excepted— L. W. Tobias..... C. P. Taylor ¹ J. V. Trollope.....	Fiscal year. July 1, 1911, to Sept. 3, 1911. Sept. 12, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	720.00 { 1,000.00 {			324.15 141.39 1,029.93	202.54	3,381.87	1,176.61
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$5,848.20). Michigan, western: United States marshal— Nicholas J. Whelan..... Office deputies, competitive— E. O'Donnell..... T. A. McCarthy..... .....do..... Office deputies, excepted— Joseph Willis ² E. J. Robinson..... Field deputy— B. J. Meyer.....	Fiscal year. .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911. Jan. 13, 1912, to June 30, 1912. June 29, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	3,000.00 1,600.00 1,200.00 680.00 { 44.32		44.32	640.53 376.43 120.64 478.36 429.27 44.32	67.20	407.15 880.44 35.98 707.74 277.76 44.32	1,176.61
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$6,428.35). Minnesota: United States marshal— Wm. H. Grimeshaw..... Office deputies, competitive— S. J. Picha..... Leone Rich ³ Chell M. Smith..... .....do..... Office deputies, excepted— Geo. J. Mallory..... Geo. W. Wells..... Chas. Kittelson..... Frank W. Tufts..... C. B. Buckman.....	Fiscal year. .....do..... July 1, 1911, to Nov. 13, 1911. Apr. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912. .....do..... Fiscal year. .....do..... .....do..... .....do..... .....do.....	4,000.00 2,100.00 { 1,200.00 { 1,400.00 1,200.00 1,200.00 1,200.00 1,200.00 13,500.00		44.32	380.35 109.84 38.15 8.06 473.21 688.75 707.21 940.46 940.05 4,286.08	1,206.80	901.72 300.98 479.14 30.82 1,024.44 1,063.70 1,096.38 1,030.82 1,458.08 7,416.08	978.60
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$13,080.27). Mississippi, northern: United States marshal— Aaron M. Storer..... Office deputy, competitive— James J. Vance..... .....do..... Field deputies— Pressley B. French..... L. V. Carpenter..... W. H. Kimmons.....	Fiscal year. .....do..... .....do..... July 18, 1911, to Aug. 14, 1911. Aug. 16, 1911, to June 30, 1912. Fiscal year.	3,000.00 1,500.00 500.90 1,301.64		519.92	..... 36.87 500.90 1,301.14 347.52	73.92	274.30 599.33 1,520.57	1,746.17

¹ Temporarily increased from \$1,000 during absence of Turner on leave without pay.
² Salary, \$1,000.
³ Increased from \$1,000 Oct. 1, 1911.

⁴ Died Sept. 3, 1911.

⁵ Resigned.

⁶ Resigned from competitive position at \$1,200 per annum.

¹ Died Jan. 12, 1912. No earnings reported.

² Resigned. Salary, \$1,800.

³ Died Jan. 22, 1912. Salary, \$1,500.

⁴ Increased from \$1,200 Feb. 1, 1912.

⁵ Increased from \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1911.

⁶ Additional deputy. Increased from \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1911.

ment showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, clerks, and deputies, and other persons employed by the United States marshal.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Total earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies:		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.			Compensative earnings.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Mississippi, northern—Continued.									
Field deputies—Continued.									
L. B. Phillips.	Fiscal year.		\$1,301.58	\$1,301.58	\$272.92		\$1,380.46		
A. J. Roberts.	do.		1,487.58	1,487.58	389.28		1,641.60		
R. L. Shepherd.	do.		1,822.82	1,796.80	93.48		1,843.20		
C. H. Thomas.	do.		1,447.04	1,446.04	244.96		1,580.38		
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$4,500).		\$4,500.00	7,922.46	7,884.04	2,008.41	\$73.92	8,849.84	\$891.35	
Mississippi, southern:									
United States marshals—									
Fred W. Collins.	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 10, 1912.	3,000.00			161.47	176.37	27.61		
Wm. O. Ligon.	Feb. 13, 1912, to June 30, 1912.				112.43	170.70	46.79		
Office deputy, competitive—		1,500.00							
Robt. J. Stephens.	July 13, 1911, to June 30, 1912.				242.26		21.80		
Office deputies, excepted—									
W. O. Ligon.	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 12, 1912.	1,200.00			534.06		518.68		
Fred W. Collins, Jr.	Mar. 4, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	1,200.00			221.04		224.88		
Lemuel Shipman.	Fiscal year.	1,200.00			1,026.33		1,152.79		
Benj. L. Todd.	do.	1,200.00			682.27		888.78		
L. R. Collins.	do.	1,200.00			780.30		1,006.55		
Ray Ligon.	Apr. 16, 1912, to June 30, 1912.				205.98		308.59		
Field deputy—	Oct. 2, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1911.				801.08		566.91		
V. J. A. Tuol.	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 10, 1912.		9.00	9.00	26.13		34.13		
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$9,401.67).		9,300.00	9.00	9.00	4,813.77	346.97	4,896.21	1,608.81	
Missouri, eastern:									
United States marshal—									
E. F. Regenhart.	Fiscal year.	4,000.00			1,239.13	370.05	1,318.02		
Office deputies, competitive—									
E. J. Watson.	do.	1,800.00					861.82		
O. A. Knehaus.	do.	1,200.00			180.05		613.82		
Office deputies, excepted—									
J. J. Williams.	do.	1,200.00			241.09		1,829.08		
E. E. Whitworth.	do.	1,200.00			650.37		1,869.58		

for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Name	Department	Earnings from individual and corporate taxes, by judicial dis-
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U. S. Marshals
for the fiscal year 1912

U. S. Marshals
for the fiscal year 1912

U. S. Marshals
for the fiscal year 1912

New Mexico:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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1 Temporary, \$100 per month, Oct. 11, 1911, to Dec. 11, 1911, and Apr. 9, 1912 to Apr. 24, 1912.

* temporary \$100 per month, Oct. 1, 1911, to Dec. 1, 1911, and Apr. 9, 1912, to Apr. 24, 1912.
 * \$1.65 should be added to these totals to effect a check with general statement of expenses by districts to cover deductions in June quarter account excluded here, but included in general report.

¹ Increased from \$500 Aug. 1, 1911.

! Increased from \$500 Aug. 1, 1911.

John J. Ankner.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 22, 1911.	950.00	2.68	43.06	5,176.97
Harry G. Gay ¹	Fiscal year.....	900.00	19.00	769.27	
Patrick Gifford.....	do.....	1,000.00	63.18	1,029.57	
William Halpin.....	do.....	1,000.00	825.45	1,006.92	
Peter M. Kopp.....	do.....	1,200.00	1,415.11	2,159.95	
Joseph J. Kumb ²	do.....	1,000.00	381.50	699.31	
Henry Lindens ³	do.....	1,000.00	298.32	557.72	
Michael J. McManus ⁴	do.....	1,000.00	256.36	320.60	
John H. Moorehead.....	do.....	1,000.00	1,100.00	1,499.97	
John Noon.....	do.....	1,000.00	568.92	158.74	
John W. Pinkley.....	do.....	1,000.00	66.00	5,176.97	
John Prinz.....	Mar. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	900.00	4,612.74	16,249.01	
James Reed.....	Fiscal year.....	900.00	216.94	114.52	
Samuel E. Schonberg.....	do.....	900.00	40.59	64.40	
Albert J. Wirth.....	do.....	900.00	344.59	127.70	
Total (paid on account of salaries \$35,707.13).		36,500.00	558.43	272.97	
New York, western:					
United States marshals—					
Wm. R. Compton ⁵	July 1, 1911, to Apr. 28, 1912.	5,000.00	106.20	327.68	
Henry L. Fassett.....	May 6, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	2,000.00	207.58	601.67	
Office deputies, competitive—		900.00	82.53	1,286.17	
Henry L. Fassett.....	July 1, 1911, to May 5, 1912.	2,000.00	174.53	1,283.28	
Stephen A. Palfrey.....	Fiscal year.....	900.00	61.82	46.85	
Morris M. Compton.....	do.....	1,200.00	470.43	899.16	
Office deputies, excepted—					
Peter M. Cappon.....	Mar. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1912.	900.00	2,263.54	265.40	
Fred O. Viemann.....	July 1, 1911, to Feb. 29, 1912.	1,000.00	341.35	334.17	
Howard Conkling.....	Fiscal year.....	1,000.00	191.61	250.62	
Maurice L. Dely.....	do.....	1,000.00	180.20	34.45	
James R. Pugh.....	do.....	1,000.00	939.76	883.80	
Thos. J. Turner.....	do.....	1,000.00	9540.57	578.03	
Total (paid on account of salaries \$13,167.23).		13,600.00	406.74	423.04	
North Carolina, eastern:					
United States marshal—					
Claudius Dockery.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	37.20	281.43	
Office deputies, competitive—					
John T. Sharp.....	do.....	1,200.00	26.49	1,113.22	
Palo A. Mitchell.....	do.....	1,000.00	76.75	269.05	
Rippon W. Ward.....	do.....	1,000.00	235.70	269.05	
Field deputies—					
William J. Sloan.....	do.....	9540.57	37.20	578.03	
John A. Colvin.....	do.....	406.74	26.49	423.04	
C. O. K.....	do.....	269.46	26.49	281.43	
Samuel Lilly.....	do.....	978.17	217.75	1,113.22	
David A. Moore.....	do.....	235.70	76.75	269.05	

¹ Increased from \$1,000 Nov. 1, 1911.² Increased from \$800 Oct. 1, 1911.³ Died Apr. 28, 1912.⁴ Salary at rate of \$1,000 per annum.⁵ Increased from \$400 Oct. 1, 1911.⁶ Increased from \$1,150 Jan. 1, 1912.¹ Increased from \$1,400 Nov. 1, 1911.² Increased from \$1,600 Nov. 1, 1911.³ Increased from \$950 Jan. 1, 1912.

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
North Carolina, eastern—Continued. Field deputies—Continued.	Fiscal year		\$403.18	\$403.18	\$73.00		\$447.51		
	do.		949.70	949.70	153.60		1,044.49		
	do.		590.67	590.67	96.75		535.22		
	do.		698.41	698.41	251.15		887.96		
	do.		73.08	73.08	15.95		80.65		
	July 1, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.		474.04	474.04	78.80		488.24		
	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 24, 1911.		719.30	719.30	110.30		763.60		
	Nov. 25, 1911, to June 30, 1912.		220.32	220.32	45.80		233.82		
	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 14, 1911.		283.56	283.56	75.75		312.80		
	Jan. 24, 1912, to June 30, 1912.		107.96	107.96	18.00		111.96		
North Carolina, western: United States marshals— Wm. E. Logan. Office deputies, competitive— J. M. Baley R. L. Blaylock Thos. W. Vincent Nessie Myrick Office deputies, excepted— G. A. Carroll L. A. Grant C. H. Holland John W. McElroy S. K. Hartrader John Jarrett T. F. Roland T. V. Shope	July 1, 1911, to Nov. 14, 1911.		15.16	15.16	1.00		15.16		
	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 20, 1911.		6,804.02	6,804.02	3,123.51	\$94.83	8,538.58	\$2,543.97	\$2,527.27
	Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,800).	\$7,800.00	6,804.02	6,804.02					
	Fiscal year	4,500.00			895.20	104.88	556.27		
	do.	2,000.00			111.35		66.91		
	do.	1,200.00			389.05		251.12		
	do.	1,200.00			363.60		226.45		
	do.	720.00			56.00				
	do.	900.00			508.90		881.08		
	do.	1,200.00			1,354.10		1,342.70		
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$17,020).	do.	1,000.00			990.00		1,215.95		
	do.	900.00			427.96		284.57		
	do.	800.00			854.85		1,074.51		
	do.	600.00			435.50		545.45		
	do.	1,200.00			695.25		724.00		
	do.	800.00			426.46		602.95		
	do.	17,020.00			7,458.22	104.88	7,771.91	1,846.22	1,848.22
	Total (paid on account of salaries, \$17,020).								

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.	Other expenses paid by United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Oklahoma, eastern: United States marshal— Samuel G. Victor..... Office deputies, competitive— E. H. Hubbard..... A. R. Cottel..... Clinton N. Atkins..... Etha Lawrence..... Jessie H. Lynds..... Office deputies, excepted— J. W. Hubbard..... L. W. Early..... R. Herz..... J. C. Wilkinson..... Fred. D. Thompson..... R. C. Lee..... Chas. H. Wilson..... Thomas Burke..... E. H. Trotter.....	Fiscal year..... do..... do..... July 1 1911, to Apr. 15, 1912..... Apr. 16, 1912, to May 15, 1912..... May 16, 1912, to June 30, 1912..... Fiscal year..... do..... do..... do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912..... Feb. 15, 1912, to June 30, 1912..... Fiscal year..... Temporary.....	\$4,000.00..... 2,000.00..... 1,500.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 900.00..... 15,400.00.....			\$711.03..... 132.07..... 349.46..... 20.08..... 2.55..... 434.35..... 560.48..... 555.96..... 272.64..... 264.56..... 379.80..... 287.85..... 200.05..... 146.62..... 4,626.50.....	\$416.36..... 1.25..... 417.61.....	\$236.76..... 186.86..... 354.51..... 18.16..... 4.06..... 1,298.32..... 944.84..... 1,021.08..... 632.45..... 863.46..... 649.86..... 866.63..... 532.62..... 341.33..... 8,276.93.....		\$1,497.31.....
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$15,596.67).									
Oklahoma, western: United States marshal— William S. Cade..... Office deputies, competitive— C. Madsen..... Lillian Vickers..... Office deputies, excepted— D. A. Hadden..... Allen G. Goff..... John P. Jones..... J. H. Langston..... R. G. Brownlee..... J. M. Jacobson.....	Fiscal year..... do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911..... Fiscal year..... do..... do..... do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.....	4,000.00..... 2,000.00..... 1,000.00..... 1,200.00..... 1,200.00..... 1,200.00..... 1,200.00..... 1,200.00..... 1,200.00..... 15,400.00.....			423.82..... 975.24..... 345.49..... 205.18..... 746.53..... 1,378.99..... 1,618.20..... 1,342.10..... 216.38.....	224.81..... 7.58.....	649.44..... 612.81..... 18.60..... 204.61..... 956.54..... 1,968.44..... 2,252.31..... 1,708.80..... 266.46.....		

John M. Bellamy.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1911.....	1,200.00 {	310.04	356.23	
J. M. Jackson.....	Oct. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....		1,370.92	1,963.58	
D. A. Hadden.....	Temporary.....		63.19	49.09	
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$13,443.53).		13,000.00	9,004.08	232.39	2,513.46
Oregon: United States marshals—					
Elmer B. Colwell.....	July 1, 1911, to Aug. 22, 1911.....			63.70	2.06
Leslie M. Scott.....	Aug. 23, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	4,000.00	177.02	452.87	376.46
Office deputies, competitive—					
W. S. McSwain.....	Fiscal year.....	1,800.00	716.20		1,064.23
Leonard Becker.....	do.....	1,200.00	183.56		477.27
Mrs. J. K. Sayre.....	Jan. 11, 1912, to Jan. 31, 1912.....	900.00			
Office deputies, excepted—					
T. E. Hammerly.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 5, 1911.....	1,200.00	820.34		1,207.99
Richard F. Beatty.....	Sept. 8, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....		2,566.17		3,470.64
N. S. Hamlin.....	July 1, 1911, to Dec. 6, 1911.....	1,200.00	2,296.50		3,290.03
Albert C. Phelps.....	Dec. 6, 1911, to Dec. 14, 1911.....		11.15		26.33
W. B. Griffith.....	Dec. 16, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,045.40			2,736.10
J. B. Marvin.....	Fiscal year.....	1,200.00	1,598.17		2,018.95
H. M. Dukes.....	Jan. 18, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	1,000.00	280.75		530.54
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$11,092.79).		12,500.00	10,226.25	516.57	2,516.32
Pennsylvania, eastern:					
United States marshal—					
John B. Robinson.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00		186.63	131.63
Office deputies, competitive—					
Thomas Marple.....	do.....	2,000.00	15.57		362.74
James A. Smith.....	Mar. 6, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	900.00	11.18		27.80
Office deputies, excepted—					
Abram B. Myers.....	Fiscal year.....	1,500.00	211.19	3.80	1,868.95
Peter D. Helms.....	do.....	1,600.00	1,076.79	34.55	1,573.82
R. Newton Thomas.....	do.....	1,200.00	1,040.38	8.00	944.20
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,412.50).		11,100.00	2,364.11	233.27	4,909.13
Pennsylvania, middle:					
United States marshal—					
James M. Yeager.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	430.52	229.14	434.90
Office deputy, competitive—					
Hugh J. Evans.....	do.....	1,800.00	242.19		386.34
Office deputies, excepted—					
James W. Snyder.....	do.....	1,200.00	1,191.79		1,188.22
Samuel W. Hofferd.....	July 1, 1911, to Oct. 15, 1911.....		92.71		246.92
Fred C. Ebhardt.....	Oct. 16, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,200.00 {	454.25		1,053.35
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$8,000).		8,000.00	2,411.46	229.14	3,278.73

* Resigned.

† Additional deputy.

H. Hicks.....	do.....	221.20	187.25	4.35	1,371.54	1,336.34
H. Houston.....	do.....	187.25	187.25	1.50		
W. Hudgens.....	do.....	4.00	4.00	1.50		
C. Kennerly.....	do.....	64.20	64.20	1.25		
J. H. McLeane.....	do.....	37.30	37.30	24.79		62.34
W. F. Orr.....	do.....	51.88	51.88	1.80		43.94
A. A. Phillips.....	do.....					
C. F. Power.....	do.....					
J. T. Proctor, Jr.....	do.....					
C. T. Senn.....	do.....					
W. A. Wall.....	do.....					
B. L. Wertz.....	Feb. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1912					
J. C. Burton.....	July 1, 1911, to Sept. 1, 1911					
J. A. McArthur.....	July 1, 1911, to May 28, 1912					
J. W. Tolbert.....	July 1, 1911, to Jan. 27, 1912					
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$5,683.33).		8,700.00	4,468.91	2,220.04	79.45	6,326.86
South Dakota:						
United States marshal—						
Seth Bullock.....	Fiscal year.	4,000.00		1,589.42	327.90	383.18
Office deputy, competitive—						
Jerry Carterton.....	do.....	1,800.00		487.40		603.14
Office deputies, excepted—						
H. F. Chapman.....	do.....	1,200.00		866.34		1,100.82
John P. Holding.....	do.....	1,200.00		745.99		1,433.98
Byron McVeigh.....	do.....	1,000.00		968.39		1,394.11
W. O. McQueen.....	do.....	900.00		1,833.39		1,188.69
J. W. Laughlin.....	do.....	500.00		364.86		491.41
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,690).		10,600.00		6,855.49	327.90	6,565.33
Tennessee, eastern:						
United States marshal—						
James G. Crumbliss.....	Fiscal year.	4,000.00		242.00	222.60	46.44
Office deputies, competitive—						
George E. Gresham.....	do.....	1,600.00		19.35		5.00
George W. Sharp ¹	July 1, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912	1,000.00		2.10		5.00
S. J. Wardell ²	July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912	1,000.00		174.30		40.35
Sarah E. Dunn ³	Apr. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912	1,100.00				
Office deputies, excepted—						
G. C. Whitehead.....	do.....	900.00		54.60		118.10
T. W. Day.....	do.....	1,000.00		116.45		191.66
P. W. Evans.....	do.....	900.00		91.53		248.61
Charles W. Wynn.....	do.....	900.00		48.26		114.97
William B. Spoon.....	do.....	900.00		95.65		180.67
Lee H. Wallace.....	do.....	900.00		47.08		132.13
S. O. Welch.....	do.....	900.00		142.62		458.94
Isaac L. Moore.....	do.....	1,200.00		54.30		95.07
¹ Increased from \$1,200, July 1, 1911.						
² Increased from \$1,600 Aug. 1, 1911.						
³ Employment authorized pending establishment of civil-service register. Salary \$1,100 per annum until Apr. 1, 1912.						
					Vice Sharp.	Vice Wardell.

Vice Wardell.

Vice Sharo,

* Died Apr. 1, 1912.
 † Remained until Apr. 1, 1912.

² Increased from \$1,600 Aug. 1, 1911.
of civil-service register. Salary, \$1,100.

¹ Increased from \$1,200, July 1, 1911.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

and showing, by means of

[illegible]

Fiscal year	4,000.00	721.23	845.82	255.21	845.82	443.37
do.	1,500.00			.90		46.96
do.	1,200.00			619.65		1,508.29
Nov. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912				93.40		183.27
July 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1911	720.00			31.01		55.01
Fiscal year		111.09		27.29		128.19
do.		309.92		70.39		358.31
do.		192.54		75.21		253.13
July 1, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912		31.84		15.94		46.78
Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912		75.84		28.32		91.97
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,420).	7,420.00	721.23	845.82	1,217.32	1,520.59	1,017.67
Texas, northern:						
United States marshal—						
Geo. H. Green	4,000.00			609.45	121.61	44.20
Office deputy, competitive—	1,800.00			209.71		130.65
D. A. Campbell	1,300.00			687.02		919.06
Office deputy, excepted—						
R. M. Warden	1,200.00			590.85		1,127.24
J. M. Norton	1,200.00			1,009.55		1,009.55
L. J. Bolton	720.00			735.10		1,088.70
L. J. Percy	600.00			764.40		848.78
D. R. Hayes	500.00			471.10		573.95
Steno-graphers—						
R. W. Bryant	100.00					
Geo. W. Mitchell						
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$1,197.50).	11,420.00			5,097.18	121.61	5,642.60
Texas, eastern:						
United States marshal—						
Dupont B. Lyon	4,000.00			250.60	128.57	233.02
Office deputy, competitive—	2,000.00			531.95		51.20
Office deputies excepted—						
J. L. Satterfield	1,200.00			544.20		529.32
R. B. Parsons	1,200.00			740.10		1,528.36
D. W. Gullick	900.00			447.95		822.37
John H. Fry	750.00			586.90		758.71
C. W. Baughn	600.00			203.95		207.59
Total						
1 Resigned.						
2 Vice Peterson.						
3 Vice Knighton.						
4 Salary increased from \$1,200, Aug. 1, 1911.						
5 Salary increased from \$250, Mar. 1, 1912.						
6 Salary increased from \$600, Aug. 1, 1911.						
7 Vice Mitchell.						

7 Vice Mitchell,

Salary increased from \$600, Aug. 1, 1911.

2 Vice Knighton.

Resigned.

Statement showing, by judicial districts, for the fiscal year 1912, the salaries of United States marshals, their deputies and clerks, etc.—Continued.

Districts and titles.	Periods.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by department.			Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.		
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence paid by United States.		Other expenses paid by United States.	Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by United States.					
Texas, eastern—Continued.									
Special field deputies—									
B. E. Quinn	July 22, 1911, to July 28, 1911.		\$24.10 47.50	\$24.10 47.50	\$0.40 36.75	\$24.10 82.25			
S. E. Bigham			71.60	71.60	3,342.80	4,236.82	\$1,265.03	\$1,212.88	
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$10,610.83).		\$10,650.00							
Texas, southern:									
United States marshal—									
Calvin G. Brewster	Fiscal year.	4,000.00			1,281.81	514.37			
Office deputies, competitive—									
I. G. Schermack	do.	1,600.00			134.25	130.71			
R. L. Hoffman	do.	1,200.00			27.00	132.50			
C. H. Haughton	do.	1,000.00			601.60	248.00			
Office deputies, excepted—									
W. B. Linton	do.	1,200.00			197.00	745.49			
A. J. Bartholow	do.	1,200.00			479.80	809.21			
C. P. Alvarez	do.	1,200.00			112.10	176.91			
Field deputies—									
L. E. McFarlane	do.		2,070.86 31.12	2,000.00 31.12	489.30 49.05	2,267.57 80.17			
G. J. Shaw	do.								
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$11,400).		11,400.00	2,101.98	2,031.12	3,371.91	5,105.02	2,330.94	2,245.80	
Texas, western:									
United States marshal—									
Eugene Nolte	Fiscal year.	4,000.00			519.48	77.00			
Office deputies, competitive—									
F. H. Keller	Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	2,000.00			142.30	48.25			
J. D. Dodson	July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.	1,200.00			152.40	187.10			
T. H. Holliman	Fiscal year.	1,080.00			386.40	5.70			
Lawrence Anderson	do.								
Office deputies, excepted—									
Jno. L. Dibrell	do.	1,400.00			673.10	1,066.00			
W. B. Matthews	do.	1,200.00			136.60	218.11			
John H. Rogers	do.	1,200.00			1,196.40	1,342.25			
E. P. Warren	do.	1,200.00			490.81	836.55			

H. R. Hillebrand.....	do	900.00			143.55		1,516.76
M. A. Houchin.....	do	900.00			78.30		70.35
Coley White.....	do	300.00			61.15		151.93
H. H. Butts.....	Sept. 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.	600.00			381.55		439.05
E. G. Van Zandt.....	July 1, 1911, to Aug. 31, 1911.	600.00			33.85		76.70
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$16,919.17).		15,980.00			4,395.89	513.26	1,751.42
Utah:							
United States marshal—							
James H. Anderson.....	Fiscal year.....	3,500.00			992.60	110.74	691.96
Office deputy, competitive—		1,600.00			524.90		845.77
Lucien H. Smyth.....	do	1,200.00			875.80		1,224.53
Office deputy, excepted—		6,300.00			2,393.30	110.74	454.61
Julian Riley.....	do	2,500.00			621.35	125.11	108.36
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$6,300).		1,400.00			69.46		11.56
Vermont:							
United States marshal—							
Horace W. Bailey.....	Fiscal year.....	2,500.00			11.62		23.04
Office deputy, competitive—		1,400.00			128.04		71.54
Field deputies—					243.26		264.86
C. C. Graves.....	do				413.17	3.65	148.76
R. C. Sulloway.....	do				219.23	1.30	17.30
Thomas Reeves.....	do				9.80		645.42
E. S. Whitaker.....	do				541.28	130.06	102.02
E. F. Miles.....	do	3,900.00			1,351.19		102.02
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$3,900).		3,500.00			492.54	152.36	331.02
Virginia, eastern:							
United States marshal—							
Clarence G. Smithers.....	Fiscal year.....	1,600.00			249.96		350.85
Office deputies, competitive—		900.00			225.54		955.21
J. E. West.....	do	900.00			84.05		280.83
Office deputies, excepted—		900.00			242.76		505.60
R. S. Holland.....	do	600.00			162.25		474.03
Asa Rogers.....	do	500.00			75.05		414.62
J. F. Marchant.....	do	8,900.00			1,522.15	152.36	1,887.32
Robt. N. Groner.....	do						1,409.01
David E. Robey.....	do						
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$8,900).							

* Resigned.

* Vice Dodson.

* Temporary during absence of Deputy Parsons.

* Appointed to serve emergency process.

Office deputies, excepted— A. N. Short..... A. M. Dailey..... Francis K. Pugh.....	do..... do..... Temporary.....	1,200.00 1,200.00 .....	..... ..... .....	2,715.24 570.10 556.20	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	4,692.60 1,160.94 819.72
Total (amount paid as salaries, \$8,611.11), Washington, western:		9,400.00	.....	4,634.19	182.15	7,525.89	908.06
United States Marshal— Jos. R. H. Jacoby.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	.....	1,318.93	410.92	2,146.85	
Office deputies, competitive— Frank L. Crosby..... Ire S. Davison..... F. M. Lathe.....	do..... do..... do.....	2,250.00 1,600.00 1,400.00	..... ..... .....	32.25 32.53 262.65	..... ..... .....	19.43 228.47 492.83	
Horace G. Best 1..... Leila A. Miller.....	Nov. 26, 1911, to Jan. 31, 1912. Feb. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	900.00	{	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office deputies, excepted— H. J. Doten..... H. V. R. Anderson*..... Geo. B. Davenport.....	Fiscal year..... do..... do.....	1,200.00 1,200.00 1,200.00	..... ..... .....	876.88 297.21 408.93	..... ..... .....	1,454.06 1,582.64 1,496.74	
Ludwig Frank..... Frank Albert, Jr..... Andrew Williams.....	do..... do..... July 1, 1911, to Nov. 15, 1911.....	1,200.00 1,000.00 .....	..... ..... .....	436.32 797.00 22.20	..... ..... .....	1,066.21 523.20 49.62	
Total (paid on account salaries, \$15,737.50).		15,950.00	.....	4,494.90	410.92	8,388.60	2,519.85
West Virginia, northern: United States marshal— James E. Doyle.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	.....	254.77	75.72	18.00	
Office deputies, competitive— A. Todd Barrett..... Hal. M. Rapp 2..... Harris B. Dodge.....	do..... do..... Nov. 2, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.....	1,700.00 1,300.00 .....	..... ..... .....	430.79 256.60 213.95	..... ..... .....	179.12 182.93 24.40	
Field deputies— Ernest D. Hupp 1..... Calvin E. Williams..... Clarence G. Dawson..... Charles R. Lilly..... Whitman D. Brown.....	July 1, 1911, to May 10, 1912. Fiscal year..... July 1, 1911, to Nov. 5, 1911. Nov. 9, 1911, to Mar. 31, 1912. Apr. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1912.....	2,195.49 1,556.75 73.58 696.66 450.00	2,148.97 1,500.00 73.58 649.16 375.00	132.90 38.65 73.58 14.12 34.39	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	2,212.74 1,675.13 73.58 696.66 431.09	
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$7,022.24).		7,000.00	5,072.51	4,746.71	75.72	5,543.65	534.38
West Virginia, southern: United States marshal— Frank H. Tyree.....	Fiscal year.....	4,000.00	.....	404.22*	121.54	18.33	
Office deputies, competitive— W. H. Lyons..... H. J. Jackson (Mrs.).....	do..... do.....	1,800.00 1,400.00	..... .....	1,397.02 289.80	..... .....	15.00 4.70	

* During illness of Deputy Rapp from Nov. 2, 1911, to Dec. 31, 1911.

* Increased from \$1,200 Feb. 1, 1912.

1 No earnings reported.

Wyoming:									
United States marshal—									
Louis G. Davis.....								135.14	53.80
Office deputy, competitive—									
Paul Bailey.....									130.64
Office deputy, excepted—									
L. E. Snow.....									2,136.24
James Downs.....									205.10
Field deputies.....									
Thomas J. Ferrell.....									263.46
C. A. Lindsey.....									20.50
Special deputy—									
R. A. Morse.....									14.42
Total (paid on account of salaries, \$6,500).								135.14	747.73

: During illness of Deputy Summers.

SUMMARY.

1 Deputy Beavers on leave.

Judicial districts.	Paid on account of salaries.	Annual salaries as of June 30, 1912.	As passed by the department.				Comparative earnings.	Earnings from individuals and corporations, by judicial districts.	
			Fees of field deputies.		Expenses of travel and subsistence as paid by the United States.	Other expenses paid by the United States.		Total earnings.	Collected and paid to clerk.
			Earned.	Paid by the United States.					
Alabama, northern.....	\$13,549.99	\$14,600.00			\$4,685.60	\$160.20	\$1,591.06	\$933.80	
Alabama, middle.....	11,368.33	11,800.00			3,444.84	91.49	376.22	334.00	
Alabama, southern.....	17,000.00	17,000.00			1,635.32	83.92	630.74	524.05	
Alaska, first division.....	17,525.00	35,500.00	\$426.20	\$426.20	7,389.90	.50	1,760.21	1,756.46	
Alaska, second division.....	28,775.54	35,500.00	55.50	55.50	11,934.36		3,633.86	3,633.86	
Alaska, third division.....	27,816.67	29,900.00	288.40	204.90	16,732.73		7,143.80	7,143.80	
Alaska, fourth division.....	41,911.93	42,750.00	702.15	428.83	23,393.01	1,510.30	9,898.97	2,525.67	
Arizona.....	10,129.18	11,500.00	3,124.26	1,561.92	8,926.04	400.11	7,418.91	7,143.80	
Arkansas, eastern.....	11,250.00	11,250.00	4,591.36	4,589.65	5,910.95	167.15	4,068.90	343.81	
Arkansas, western.....	12,450.00	12,450.00			3,113.52		1,615.38	1,610.35	
California, northern.....	15,029.99	13,700.00	1,270.88	1,035.42	9,263.22	891.90	13,653.04	591.00	
California, southern.....	10,310.00	10,500.00	4,465.07	4,400.00	6,129.63	335.04	13,041.49	1,633.05	
Colorado.....	7,328.66	7,520.00			2,227.80		1,620.01	1,620.01	
Connecticut.....	3,198.62	3,500.00	1,219.99	1,219.99	2,277.80	367.26	1,742.82	1,742.82	
Delaware.....	2,583.34	4,000.00			574.38	66.54	579.39	579.39	
					574.38		200.96	200.96	

1 Including salaries of United States marshals in Alaska, 4, at \$4,000 each, payable from a special appropriation; in all, \$16,000.

New York, eastern.....	12,200.00	12,200.00	1,550.53	587.25	4,510.01	2,280.66	2,274.72
New York, southern.....	35,707.13	35,660.00	4,612.74	527.80	16,249.01	5,176.97	5,176.97
New York, western.....	17,021.22	12,600.00	2,253.54	265.40	4,703.98	1,422.94	1,422.94
North Carolina, eastern.....	7,900.00	7,800.00	3,123.51	94.53	8,538.58	2,643.97	2,627.27
North Carolina, western.....	17,020.00	17,020.00	7,458.22	104.88	7,771.91	1,343.22	1,343.22
North Dakota.....	10,900.00	10,300.00	4,616.04	141.90	5,270.94	1,255.65	1,255.65
Ohio, northern.....	13,877.78	16,730.00	2,978.02	207.83	5,818.92	3,022.32	3,022.32
Ohio, southern.....	16,730.00	16,730.00	3,688.13	207.83	5,818.92	2,269.28	2,186.55
Oklahoma, eastern.....	15,996.67	15,400.00	4,636.50	417.61	5,925.60	1,497.31	1,497.31
Oklahoma, western.....	13,443.33	13,000.00	9,004.08	232.39	11,027.91	2,513.46	1,901.44
Oregon.....	11,062.79	12,500.00	10,226.25	232.39	15,206.63	2,516.32	2,516.32
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	10,412.50	11,100.00	2,364.11	232.39	4,909.13	1,687.39	1,655.37
Pennsylvania, middle.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	2,411.46	232.39	3,278.73	1,212.31	1,212.31
Pennsylvania, western.....	9,700.00	9,700.00	2,915.48	229.14	4,069.30	1,539.57	1,528.67
Rhode Island.....	3,800.00	8,000.00	197.36	147.06	775.00	337.95	337.95
South Carolina.....	8,683.33	8,700.00	164.39	105.79	6,326.96	1,371.54	1,336.34
South Dakota.....	10,600.00	10,600.00	2,220.04	79.45	6,595.33	1,239.95	1,239.95
Tennessee, eastern.....	10,219.45	15,200.00	6,815.53	327.90	8,649.11	905.95	1,560.37
Tennessee, middle.....	7,183.34	7,600.00	2,567.44	101.67	4,078.01	760.19	317.45
Tennessee, western.....	7,420.00	7,420.00	1,217.32	845.52	3,091.38	1,520.59	1,017.67
Texas, northern.....	11,197.50	11,420.00	5,097.18	121.61	5,642.00	2,344.00	2,322.15
Texas, eastern.....	10,910.83	10,650.00	3,842.80	128.57	4,236.52	1,255.03	1,212.88
Texas, southern.....	11,400.00	11,400.00	3,371.91	128.57	5,106.02	2,330.94	2,245.90
Texas, western.....	15,019.17	15,980.00	4,395.89	513.26	6,028.75	1,751.42	1,738.32
Utah.....	6,300.00	6,300.00	2,393.30	110.74	2,702.26	454.61	454.61
Vermont.....	3,900.00	3,900.00	1,351.19	130.06	645.42	102.02	102.02
Virginia, eastern.....	8,900.00	8,900.00	1,622.15	152.36	3,292.16	1,887.32	1,409.01
Virginia, western.....	8,710.01	8,900.00	3,507.53	23.29	14,450.39	4,559.24	4,559.24
Washington, eastern.....	8,611.11	9,400.00	4,634.19	182.15	7,525.89	908.06	900.51
Washington, western.....	15,737.50	15,950.00	4,454.90	410.92	8,988.60	2,666.03	2,519.85
West Virginia, northern.....	7,022.24	7,000.00	1,376.77	75.73	5,543.65	534.38	534.38
West Virginia, southern.....	7,200.00	7,200.00	3,351.24	121.54	8,343.53	1,200.20	1,189.12
Wisconsin, eastern.....	8,200.00	8,200.00	2,126.65	254.34	4,025.10	386.60	377.90
Wisconsin, western.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	2,516.57	172.83	5,154.60	515.77	515.77
Wyoming.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	2,416.88	135.14	2,824.16	763.73	747.73
Total.....	1,984,233.65	1,013,150.00	344,280.75	47,521.58	595,479.66	145,098.92	139,090.21

¹ Including \$19,166.67 paid from "Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia," to deputies acting as bailiffs.

APPENDIX 16.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work in this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912:

During the past fiscal year 2,519 civil suits were instituted in the several judicial districts for the recovery of the total sum of \$7,241,474.75, a large number of which are still pending. However, judgments rendered in such suits and those commenced prior to that period, including fines imposed in criminal cases, amount to \$1,897,168.12. There was collected in both civil and criminal cases and deposited in the Treasury the aggregate sum of \$1,939,975.25.

In addition, claims not in suit, involving \$1,045,935.59, were settled by compromise upon payment of \$723,256.34, and judgments in internal-revenue cases were compromised upon payment of \$6,879.82, making the total amount collected by both court proceedings and compromise \$2,670,111.41.

This report does not include collections made in internal-revenue cases other than amounts accepted in compromise of judgments in such cases.

During the year there were also deposited in the Treasury by clerks of courts unclaimed moneys in the court registries amounting to \$91,820.98.

There were 152 written opinions rendered on questions of law submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and 4,590 bonds and contracts examined as to their legal sufficiency, besides the heavy correspondence carried on with the United States attorneys, clerks of courts, and others, which it has been found impracticable to tabulate.

On October 2, 1911, the interest of Henry Blum in 28 lots in or adjacent to the city of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Mo., was conveyed by the United States marshal for the western district of Missouri to the United States. The sale was made pursuant to a judgment for \$5,000 recovered by the United States against said Blum and the amount bid for the property was \$500.

On January 6, 1912, there was conveyed to the United States by the United States marshal for the southern district of New York 1 acre of land in Westchester County, N. Y., which had been bid in for the Government for \$600, as belonging to Alexander Hollander, in satisfaction of a judgment recovered against him by the United States. An inchoate right of dower exists in this land.

On March 8, 1912, I executed, pursuant to section 3751 Revised Statutes, to Brack Taylor, on payment of \$154, a deed of release to 160 acres of land in Randolph County, Ala., previously acquired by the United States from him.

On April 5, 1912, I executed to James F. Jones and George M. Jones, jr., under the provisions of section 3751, Revised Statutes, on payment of \$203.25, a deed of release of the interest of the United States in 1,891 acres of land in Covington County, Ala., which had been acquired from George M. Jones, sr.

On May 9, 1912, I executed to Vollie Cotton, pursuant to section 3751 Revised Statutes, upon payment of \$286.92, a deed of release of the interest of the United States in the undivided one-third part of section 1, township 23, range 24, in Tallapoosa County, Ala., acquired by the United States from A. F. Cotton.

On August 28, 1911, a suit in ejectment was brought by the United States in the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama against Mrs. Nancy McLelland for possession of the north-east quarter of section 30, township 4, range 14, in Covington County, Ala. This suit is still pending.

On October 10, 1911, a suit in ejectment was brought by the United States in the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama against W. T. Paulk for possession of certain land in Covington County, Ala. This suit is still pending.

A suit for possession of 280 acres of land in Randolph County, Ala., brought by the United States in the middle district of Alabama on February 26, 1912, against Z. G. alias George East is still pending.

Suits are also pending in the middle district of Alabama for possession of land in Covington County, Ala., conveyed to the Government as belonging to W. T. Knowles and J. M. Johnson, respectively.

In a suit brought by the United States for possession of 81 acres of land in Rutherford County, N. C., which had been conveyed to the Government as belonging to one Henry Hodge, a judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant at the April term, 1912, of the United States district court at Charlotte. After a consideration of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the case, it was decided not to take the case to the circuit court of appeals on writ of error, but to acquiesce in the judgment.

A suit in ejectment for 160 acres of land in Madera County, Cal., brought by the United States against John and Emma McMann was at November term, 1911, of court decided adversely to the Government.

The deed executed by the United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina on November 14, 1906, to the United States of the interest of A. H. Colvard in 450 acres of land in Graham County, N. C., has been vacated and set aside and the title to said land thereby divested out of the Government.

A suit in ejectment instituted August 24, 1911, in the United States circuit court at Anniston in the northern district of Alabama against William Jesse Hill et al., for possession of certain land in Clay County Ala., is still pending. A bill (H. R. 20479) authorizing and requiring the Solicitor of the Treasury to convey this land by quitclaim deed to Osceola Evans (the debtor from whom the land was acquired) is pending in Congress.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report that section 3749, United States Revised Statutes, be amended so as to provide for advertising the time, place, and conditions of sale of the property referred to in said section, for four consecutive weeks next

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APPENDIX 17.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the business of the department relating to the defense in Indian depredation claims. The following table contains a statement of the number of cases disposed of since the last annual report and the amounts claimed and allowed in such cases, together with a statement of the total number of cases filed under the jurisdictional act of March 3, 1891, and the disposition made of such cases to date:

Total number of cases filed.....	10,841
Amount claimed.....	\$43,515,867.06
Cases reduced to judgment.....	9,841
Amount claimed.....	\$39,300,822.99
Cases reinstated since Nov. 1, 1911.....	24
Amount claimed.....	\$199,248.00
Judgments for claimants from Nov. 1, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1912.....	56
Amount claimed.....	\$140,794.00
Amount of judgments for claimants.....	\$38,694.00
Judgments for defendants from Nov. 1, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1912.....	133
Amount claimed.....	\$595,249.74
Number of cases now pending.....	1,000
Amount claimed.....	\$4,215,044.07

There have been 189 cases disposed of during the current year, of which number, as shown above, the claimants received judgments in 56 and the defendants in 133. A large proportion of the total number of cases disposed of were presented orally to the court. The great majority of the cases wherein judgments were rendered in favor of the defendants were decided upon pleas and motions to dismiss filed by the defendants.

The number of cases disposed of is not so large as in previous years. This is due in part to the diminished force engaged in this work, but mainly to the fact that few of the cases now remaining on the docket are at present subject to dismissal for nonprosecution. All things considered, the work of clearing the dockets during the current year has progressed as favorably and rapidly as could reasonably be expected. During the coming year I shall endeavor to weed out the few dead cases that remain and shall press all the cases for adjudication as rapidly as claimants make this possible.

Since the date of the last annual report from this office the Court of Claims has entered an order in Murray's case, No. 1758, which makes absolute, with few exceptions, the dismissals for nonprosecution previously entered in more than 3,000 Indian depredation cases. Of the 24 cases reinstated during the current year, 23 were reinstated under the opinion of the court in the case just mentioned. There will doubtless be other cases reinstated during the coming year, but the number will not be large.

in a petition, combined with a writ of habeas corpus, and a writ of certiorari.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Amount of fine.	Amount of President, and date.
Matteo Muesse	New Mexico. Selling liquor to an Indian.	Nov. 3, 1910. Six months in the county jail at Helena, Mont., and \$100 fine.		Aug. 10, 1911. Sentence commuted to the payment of the fine.
Felix Mudehead	Montana. Larceny in violation of section 328, Criminal Code of the United States.	May 28, 1911. Six months in the county jail at Helena, Mont., and \$100 fine.		Aug. 10, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
George Snell	New Mexico. Subornation of perjury.	Dec. 28, 1909. One year and 1 day in the New Mexico penitentiary, fine of \$500 and costs. (Case appealed.)		Aug. 21, 1911. Sentence commuted to a fine of \$50 and costs.
George Coffey	South Dakota. Introducing liquor on an Indian reservation.	Nov. 16, 1910. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., fine of \$100 and costs.		Aug. 21, 1911. Fine and costs remitted.
Isol Rikichi	Hawaii. Importing women for purposes of prostitution.	Apr. 5, 1909. Five years in the Oahu Prison, fine of \$1,000 and costs.		Aug. 21, 1911. Sentences commuted to expire Jan. 1, 1912.
Isol Chise	do	Apr. 5, 1909. Four years in the Oahu Prison, fine of \$500 and costs.		Aug. 21, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Jan. 1, 1912.
Harry Forbes	Iowa, southern. Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States.	Mar. 21, 1910. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$10,000.		Aug. 21, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Jan. 1, 1912.

The prisoner was confined in jail for 3 months before sentence; that so far as appeared this was his first offense; and that being without funds he would be obliged to serve 30 days' additional imprisonment in lieu of the fine and costs, the trial judge asked that the fine and costs be remitted. The Attorney General so advised. Because of valuable services rendered the Government by petitioners in giving information concerning other offenders, and on legitimate business upon their release, the Attorney General concurred in the favorable recommendation of Government officials in Hawaii, advising that the prison sentences be commuted to expire Jan. 1, 1912.

After petitioner's conviction he gave efficient aid to the Government and was instrumental in securing the arrest of a more clearly identified with the fraudulent scheme than himself. The post-office inspector, Special Assistant Attorney

APPENDIX 18.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY IN CHARGE OF PARDONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 11, 1912.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report on the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

At the beginning of the year there were 92 applications for clemency pending. During the year 399 applications were filed, and 13 cases which had been filed during prior years were reopened, making a total of 504 cases for clemency pending for consideration during the year. Of these, 150 were adversely reported by the United States attorneys to whom they were referred for reports, 261 were considered and acted upon by the President, and 23 cases were filed without action for various reasons.

The number of petitions pending at the close of the fiscal year was 70. This includes cases in the hands of the United States attorneys wherein reports had not yet been received and also cases awaiting further information from other sources.

The following is a tabular statement of the facts above set forth, showing also the character of clemency extended by the President in the 206 cases upon which he acted favorably during the fiscal year:

Cases pending July 1, 1911.....	92
Cases filed during the year ending June 30, 1912.....	399
Cases reopened, filed in prior years.....	13
Total number of cases for consideration.....	504
Applications granted:	
Unconditional pardons.....	20
Conditional pardons.....	1
Sentences commuted.....	76
Sentences commuted conditionally.....	2
Fines remitted.....	10
Fines remitted conditionally.....	8
Respite granted.....	2
Pardons, after sentence served, to restore civil rights.....	39
Pardons to restore rights of citizenship to deserters from the Army and Navy.....	47
Pardon to restore the right to become a citizen.....	1
	206
Applications denied by the President.....	55
Total number of cases considered by the President.....	261
Cases adversely reported by district attorneys and judges.....	150
Cases filed without action.....	23
Cases pending June 30, 1912, including those wherein reports have not been received, or awaiting further information from other sources.....	70
Total number of cases disposed of or pending.....	504

The statement immediately following shows the names of all persons who received clemency at the hands of the President during the year, the districts in which the applicants were tried, when and of what offenses convicted, the recommendation made by the Attorney General, and the date of such action.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. FINCH,
Attorney in Charge of Pardons.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Howell Bartlett.....	embezzling moneys and funds of the bank. Mississippi, northern. Breaking into a post office.	June 11, 1885. Three years in Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine of \$200 and costs.	The county officials of Union County, Miss., certified to the good conduct of petitioner since his release from imprisonment nearly 15 years ago. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Do.
John Wesley Gale.....	Iowa, southern. Breaking and entering a post office.	Oct. 2, 1886. Four years in the State Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, fine of \$500 and costs.	From affidavits filed with this petitioner's application for pardon it appears that since his release from imprisonment in December, 1889, he has been leading a moral and law-abiding life. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Francis X. Egan.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Feb. 19, 1906. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1 year at Fort Jay, N. Y.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Oct. 2, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Clifford L. Howell.....	do.	July 14, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	Do.
Joseph L. Bailey.....	do.	Aug. 11, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1 year at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	Do.
Lloyd J. Higginson.....	United States Army. Desertion.	Dec. 1, 1906. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2 years in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Apr. 4, 1910, 1 year of sentence remitted by the Secretary of War.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Oct. 9, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Witt Nell and George Cook.	New Mexico. Breaking and entering a post office and attempting to rob the mail.	Nov. 18, 1903. Imprisonment for life. (Transferred from New Mexico Penitentiary to United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.)	Petitioners were convicted under secs. 5473 and 5478, R. S., of attempting to rob the mail, the maximum penalty for this offense being 10 years. Through error they were sentenced under sec. 5472, R. S., to imprisonment for life. As they had already served more than the equivalent of a 10 years' term, the Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to expire at once.	Oct. 14, 1911. Sentences commuted to expire at once.
Sam Wells.....	Mississippi, northern. Teasing down a rural mail box.	Oct. 12, 1909. Three years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and the costs.	Including the time spent in jail before trial, between 5 and 6 months, petitioner had been imprisoned more than the equivalent of a 3-year term, which seems rather severe punishment for the offense. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the last year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
E. Lee Grimes.....	Kentucky, eastern. Passing counterfeit national-bank note.	Dec. 16, 1910. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The minimum penalty provided by the statute under which this prisoner was convicted is 5 years. He had three trials, and on the first two the jury disagreed; and as a consequence he was confined in jail 265 days before his conviction. As the trial judge was without authority to fix the punishment at less than 3 years, he recommended that the sentence be commuted, concurring in the judge's view of the case, the Attorney General advised a commutation to 2 years' imprisonment.	Oct. 14, 1911. Sentence commuted to 2 years, with the allowances for good conduct.
Gustave Schwab.....	New York, southern. Stealing a letter from a street letter box.	Oct. 21, 1908. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	It was the intention of the trial judge that the sentence in this case should begin to run from the date of the defendant's arrival at the penitentiary, but by mistake the commitment was not so made out. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire Nov. 19, 1911, the date it would have expired but for the error in the commitment.	Oct. 14, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Nov. 19, 1911.
Thomas Benke.....	Virginia, western. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax required by law.	Apr. 12, 1911. Thirty days in the county jail at Floyd, Va., and fine of \$100. (Sentence suspended until Nov. 1, 1911.)	It was urged in behalf of this petitioner, an old drayker more than 80 years of age, that he had been a man of good character, that he had sold but a small quantity of liquor, and that imprisonment would probably injure his health. The prosecuting attorney and the trial judge recommended that the jail sentence be remitted.	Oct. 14, 1911. Sentence commuted to the fine imposed.
Wm. Broadwell.....	Illinois, northern. Unlawfully carrying on the business of manufacturing oleomargarine.	Feb. 28, 1910. Six years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$15,000.	It was found after the conviction of these defendants that in order to convict the principal officials of this company with which they had been connected it would be necessary to obtain a confession and statement from the defendant Broadwell as to his relations with the company. This was finally accomplished, and both Broadwell and Driesbach rendered the Government invaluable assistance, without any promise of reward or clemency. In recognition of their services the United States attorney and the division superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation at Chicago recommended the pardon of petitioners. The Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to expire immediately.	Oct. 28, 1911. Sentences commuted to expire immediately.
Samuel A. Driesbach.....	do.....	Mar. 8, 1910. Six years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$15,000.	The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported upon this application that as the sentence ordinarily imposed in cases of this character was 60 days, and as this applicant had served nearly a year of the term of imprisonment, his office would interpose no objection to the exercise of executive clemency. Two of petitioner's children had died during his imprisonment, and his wife and the remaining child were in destitute circumstances and about to be turned out of the house for nonpayment of rent. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do.
Levi Stubbs.....	North Carolina, eastern. Illicit distilling.	Oct. 29, 1910. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.		

Simson Hallowell.....	Nebraska. Introducing liquor into the Indian country.	Aug. 3, 1906. Sixty days in the county jail at Douglas, Nebr., fine of \$100 and costs, to stand committed until paid.	By agreement between the United States attorney and the attorney for a number of Indians who had been guilty of similar offenses this was made a test case to determine the legality of a conviction of a person charged with introducing intoxicating liquor into the Indian country when introduced upon an allotment within the limits of an Indian reservation. The case was appealed to the circuit court of appeals, which court certified the question to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court at the October term, 1910, affirmed the decision and conviction by the district court. It had been further agreed that if petitioner would make a test case and it resulted in an affirmation of the conviction the United States attorney's office would join in an application for his pardon. The Attorney General concurred with the district attorney and Judge Munger in recommending pardon.	Oct. 23, 1911. Fine and remainder of sentence of imprisonment remitted.
John W. Campbell.....	North Dakota. Forgery money orders.	June 21, 1904. Two years and six months in South Dakota penitentiary at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Three representatives of the town where petitioner resides certified that for the 5 years since his release he had conducted himself in a good, law-abiding manner. The United States attorney recommended the restoration of his civil rights, in which recommendation the Attorney General concurred.	Oct. 23, 1911. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Alonzo L. Kart.....	Michigan, eastern. Violation of the oleomargarine laws.	Nov. 16, 1910. Four months' imprisonment and \$400 fine on each of 3 counts.	This petitioner, without promise of leniency, gave information to Federal officials and cooperated with them in securing indictments against certain manufacturers who were responsible for extensive violations of the oleomargarine laws. The United States attorney, the division superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue all recommended executive clemency in his behalf. The Attorney-General advised that the sentence be commuted to payment of the fines.	Oct. 23, 1911. Sentence commuted to payment of the fines.
James H. Hakuole.....	Hawaii. Embezzling public moneys.	Jan. 25, 1904. Six months in the Oahu jail and fine of \$164.	On representations by the district attorney and the trial judge that petitioner's conduct since his release had been such as to merit the restoration of his civil rights, the Attorney General advised pardon for that purpose.	Oct. 23, 1911. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Howard B. Rowland.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Feb. 8, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement for 2 years and 8 months at the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Oct. 23, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Mattie E. Lomax.....	District of Columbia. Murder in the first degree.	May 29, 1911. To be hanged July 31, 1911. (Sentence postponed, case appealed and judgment affirmed Oct. 30, 1911.)	In order that an application for pardon might be made and the case fully considered, the Attorney General advised that the defendant be respited until Feb. 19, 1912.	Nov. 3, 1911. Respited until Feb. 19, 1912.
Zuther T. Willmon.....	U. S. Navy. Desertion.	Oct. 2, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement with extra police duties for 18 months at the naval prison, Mare Island, Cal.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.]	Nov. 6, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the first year of his administration.

Applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Remarks.
Margaret Blevins.....	Virginia, western. Retailing liquor without having paid the special tax.	Jan. 25, 1911. Thirty days in Dickenson County Jail, Clinchwood, Va., and fine of \$100. (Sentence suspended.)	The United States attorney's office reports that the petitioner is a woman about 60 years of age, was apparently in good health. Both the district attorney and the trial judge recommended clemency in her behalf. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to a fine of \$100.	Nov. 2, 1911. Sentence commuted to a fine of \$100.
Clarence W. Robnett.....	Idaho. Violation of the national banking laws.	Nov. 13, 1911. Ten years' imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	It appears that petitioner told the Government agent of every transaction in which he had been involved, both before and after the bank matters, without attempting to shield himself. He was both civil and criminal, and in two criminal trials growing out of the violations of the national banking law in which the three were involved. Largely as a result of his confessions and in view of the fact that the two other offenders were convicted, the Government recommended that he be pardoned. This prisoner had no counsel to defend him at his trial. The post-office inspector who reported the case stated that he believed the petitioner had knowledge that the stolen stamps always were in the room occupied by himself and that he had but that the evidence of his connection with the robbery was weak. He had served 2 years and 4 months' actual imprisonment, more than the equivalent of a 3-year sentence, but the supposed connection with the affair. Under all the circumstances the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 6 years and 6 months, with allowances for good conduct.	Nov. 14, 1911. Pardon granted.
James O'Connell.....	Alabama, southern. Breaking and entering a post office.	May 5, 1909. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$100.	This prisoner had no counsel to defend him at his trial. The post-office inspector who reported the case stated that he believed the petitioner had knowledge that the stolen stamps always were in the room occupied by himself and that he had but that the evidence of his connection with the robbery was weak. He had served 2 years and 4 months' actual imprisonment, more than the equivalent of a 3-year sentence, but the supposed connection with the affair. Under all the circumstances the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 6 years and 6 months, with allowances for good conduct.	Nov. 23, 1911. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 3 years and 6 months, with the allowances for good conduct.
August Rohrer.....	Missouri, western. Counterfeiting coins.	Oct. 2, 1911. Six months in the county jail at Springfield, Mo., fine of \$100 and costs.	The trial judge stated in a letter to the department that he feared the sentence in this case was too severe, and he was sure the wrong would be done by committing it. The petitioner had been a resident of this State for 10 years and had not been in the institution of discipline.	Dec. 1, 1911. Sentence commuted to a fine immediately.
Abraham Lichtenstein.	New York, southern. Conspiracy to defraud the United States of customs duties on imported merchandise.	Oct. 2, 1911. Four months in the New York County penitentiary and fine of \$1.	The report of the prison physician showed this petitioner to be in a serious condition of health. Another physician, specially employed by the Government to make an examination in the case, stated that in his opinion further incarceration of the prisoner would seriously shorten his life. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire Dec. 1, 1911.	Dec. 1, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Dec. 16, 1911.
Rudolph Belaky.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Dec. 5, 1911. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement for 18 months at Fort Jay, N. Y. (Jan. 24, 1907,	He was recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.)	Dec. 8, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

John P. Dolan.....	Missouri, eastern. Using false certificates of citizenship, etc.	unexecuted portion of sentence remitted by War Department.) Dec. 5, 1903. Five years in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., fine of \$1,000 and costs.	Affidavits filed in behalf of petitioner certified that since his release from imprisonment he had been leading an honest, industrious, upright life. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Dec. 12, 1911. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Frank Garrett. John Edward Gibson ..	do. U. S. Navy. Refusing to obey order of superior officer and being disrespectful in language and deportment to superior officer.	do. Oct. 21, 1895. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement for 1 year at the Boston Navy Yard. (June 21, 1895, 4 months of the term of imprisonment remitted.) Apr. 30, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2½ years in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (June 13, 1908, 6 months of period of confinement remitted.) Mar. 17, 1909. Imprisonment for life in the Ohio penitentiary. (Transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.)	do. [Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.]	Do. Dec. 15, 1911. Pardon granted.
Charles L. King.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Apr. 30, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2½ years in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (June 13, 1908, 6 months of period of confinement remitted.) Mar. 17, 1909. Imprisonment for life in the Ohio penitentiary. (Transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Dec. 15, 1911. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Mose Miller.....	Indian Territory, northern. Murder.	Mar. 17, 1909. Imprisonment for life in the Ohio penitentiary. (Transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.)		Dec. 15, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Dec. 16, 1911.
W. R. Youngblood, alias Bill Youngblood.	do.	Dec. 22, 1904. Imprisonment for life in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.		Dec. 22, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Jan. 11, 1913 (the equivalent of a 12-year sentence).
S. D. Stamatoropoulos.....	New York, southern. Conspiring to effect entry of goods into the United States at less than their true weight, and making false entry.	July 8, 1910. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$1.	The district attorney reported that this was the longest term of imprisonment imposed in any case of undervaluation or frauds against the customs revenues of the United States that had come to his notice. Shortly before this report was made the prisoner had frankly and freely furnished the Government with valuable information, and for this reason the district attorney recommended his early release. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Dec. 22, 1911. Sentence commuted (exp. immediately).

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President and date.
William J. Key.....	Missouri, western. Counterfeiting.	Oct. 30, 1906. Eight years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$500.	This petitioner had served more than 5 years' actual imprisonment. The trial judge very earnestly recommended his release, stating that he felt the sentence was perhaps too severe. An officer of the Secret Service and the chief of police of St. Joseph, Mo., also recommended that the prisoner be given his liberty. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	Dec. 23, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
Carlos F. Julia.....	Porto Rico. Embezzlement of postal funds.	May 25, 1901. One year and 1 day in the penitentiary at San Juan, P. R.	Residents of Naguabo, P. R., the home of petitioner, certified that since his release from imprisonment he had conducted himself in a law-abiding manner. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Dec. 23, 1911. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Fayette Armstrong....	Arkansas, western. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax required by law.	Jan. 11, 1911. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$100.	On the recommendation of the district attorney that this prisoner be allowed the time spent in jail between the dates of his sentence and his delivery at the penitentiary—47 days—the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1912.	Dec. 23, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire Apr. 1, 1912.
Conley Blankenship....	Virginia, western. Illicit distilling,.....	Sept. 3, 1906. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$100.	The sentence was served in this case and the prisoner released in May, 1908. According to the reports received he has since conducted himself as a good, law-abiding citizen. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Dec. 23, 1911. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
R. L. Reagin.....	Oklahoma Territory. Breaking into a building used in part as a post office.	Apr. 25, 1898. One year in Ohio Penitentiary, fine of \$1, and costs.	Representative citizens of Oklahoma who have known petitioner since his release from imprisonment certify that he has been sober, honest, and trustworthy, and is a respected member of the community in which he resides. The Attorney General concurred with the district attorney in a recommendation of pardon to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Charles Hopkins.....	District of Columbia. Murder.	July 5, 1894. To be hanged Nov. 23, 1894. (Nov. 10, 1894, sentence commuted to imprisonment for life; committed to Albany County Penitentiary, and afterward transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.)	At the time this offense was committed it was regarded merely as a case of assault, and the petitioner was sentenced to imprisonment in jail for 30 days. It was claimed that the outcome of the injury was partly due to neglect on the part of the deceased. After his death petitioner was convicted of murder. At that time there were no degrees of murder in the District. The prosecuting attorney, the trial judge, and also President Cleveland believed that the offense should be regarded as murder in the second degree. Seventeen years actual imprisonment had been served, which the Attorney General considered sufficient punishment under the circumstances, and advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once. It appears that for 10 years before the commission of this offense petitioner had been addicted to the use of morphine and cocaine. It also appears that there was an understanding between his attorney and the district attorney that if the offender recovered his normal health and was cured of the drug	Dec. 23, 1911. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
Howell Cobb.....	Indian Territory, northern. Murder.	Dec. 22, 1898. Imprisonment for life in Ohio Penitentiary. (Transferred to the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.)		Do.

Louis F. Des Portes.....	Idaho. Embezzling postal funds.	Sept. 8, 1902. Eighteen months in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash.	habit, the district attorney would recommend his pardon. After 13 years' imprisonment this result seemed to have been accomplished. The Attorney General advised the prisoner's release by commutation of sentence.	Dec. 23, 1911. Pardon granted.
Arthur Adams and Robert Sawyer.	North Carolina, eastern. Murder on the high seas.	Nov. 10, 1905. To be hanged Jan. 24, 1906. (Respite until Dec. 15, 1906.) Dec. 5, 1906 sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.)	It was claimed by these petitioners on their trial that the murders in this case were committed by one Scott, who was afterward convicted and hanged. About six months before his execution Scott confessed to his spiritual adviser and also to one of the officers having charge of him that he had committed all of the crimes, but he swore them to secrecy. One week before he was hanged he executed a sworn statement, in which he claimed that he alone committed the crimes, and that these two defendants were innocent. This statement, however, was not credited at the time the case was first brought before the Department; but on going over the testimony recently with one of the owners of the schooner, who drew an outline of the vessel showing where the blood spots were found when it arrived in port, it appeared that the testimony of the two defendants, as well as the confession of Scott, was consistent with the conditions shown to have existed. The Attorney General advised pardon.	Jan. 2, 1912. Sentences commuted to expire immediately.
Charles Canterbury.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Mar. 4, 1910. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 22 months in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Jan. 10, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Oscar C. Strauss.....	Mississippi, southern. Embezzlement.	Nov. 15, 1909. Three years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., fine of \$100, and costs.	On July 12, 1911, the President commuted the sentence in this case to 18 months' imprisonment, with allowances for good conduct, the fine of \$100 and costs to remain. Before the date when the prisoner would have been released under this commutation he was guilty of a breach of discipline, for which the warden directed that he forfeit his "good time" allowance. When he had served a little more than three months for his misconduct, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Jan. 15, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
Charles E. Bayan.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Oct. 22, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 3 years in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Jan. 4, 1911, one year of the sentence remitted by War Department.)	[Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship]	Jan. 15, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Action of President, and date.

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Toy Toy	Oregon. Murder.....	Dec. 3, 1901. Imprisonment for life in the Oregon penitentiary. (Transferred to the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Nov. 13, 1905.)	Petitioner and another Umatilla Indian named Columbia George were convicted of the murder of an Indian woman. This woman, who was a sort of spirit doctor, was unsuccessful in her treatment, and the child died. According to an ancient custom of the tribe the near relatives in a case of this kind were entitled to kill the doctor, which was done by inducing the woman to drink some whisky which was heavily poisoned with strychnine. The poison was administered by Columbia George, encouraged by Toy Toy. Believing that it would be unjust to require the same punishment in this case that would be exacted of a member of civilized society, the Attorney General advised a commutation of sentence in the case of Columbia George, and for the same reason recommended that Toy Toy's sentence be commuted to expire at once. [Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Jan. 24, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
Clyde Smith.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Feb. 2, 1904. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 2 years and 6 months at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (June 7, 1910, unexecuted portion of sentence remitted.)		Jan. 31, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Paul Seymour.....	Maryland. Violation of the okomargarine law.	Nov. 13, 1911. Six months in the Baltimore city jail and fine of \$500.	The trial judge in imposing sentence stated that if he were free under the statute to impose a less penalty in this case he would do so. He recommended that the sentence be commuted to the term already served, in which recommendation the district attorney and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concurred. The Attorney General so advised. [Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore the right to become a citizen.]	Feb. 1, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
Lawrence Johnson.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Apr. 19, 1900. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 24 years in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Feb. 5, 1912. Pardon granted to restore the right to become a citizen.
Charles High.....	Indian Territory, central. Assault with intent to kill.	Feb. 20, 1897. One year and one day in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich.	Petitioner served his term of imprisonment and was discharged in December, 1897. His good conduct since his discharge was certified by people who had known him for the past 13 or 15 years. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Feb. 6, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Mattie E. Lomax.....	District of Columbia. Murder.	May 29, 1911. To be hanged July 27, 1911. Execution of sentence postponed until Nov. 20, 1911; case appealed, judgment affirmed; respite granted until Feb. 19, 1912.)	The Attorney General recommended a further respite in this case pending the final adjudication of the question of qualified verdict involved in the Arthur Johnson case.	Feb. 9, 1912. Respite granted until May 20, 1912.

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Samuel F. Bissett.....	Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, containing valuable inclosure.	day in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Jan. 23, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 21 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (July 5, 1909, unexecuted portion of sentence remitted by the War Department.)	do.....	Mar. 6, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
James T. Hamilton.....	U. S. Army. Description.		Jan. 6, 1910. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.....	Mar. 14, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Charles Geyer.....	do.....		Dec. 24, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.....	Mar. 21, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
John P. Shea.....	do.....		Nov. 30, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1½ years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.....	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Fred Hoyt.....	Nebraska. Conspiracy to defraud the United States of the title to, and the use, possession, and control of public lands, and conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with homestead entries.		June 7, 1907. Fine of \$1,000, and imprisonment in the Douglas County jail until paid. (Case appealed, judgment affirmed.)	Petitioner paid his fine shortly after he was sentenced, more than 5 years ago. Upon representations of worthy members of the community in which he lives that he is deserving of all the rights of citizenship, and also upon the favorable report of the trial judge and the attorneys for the prosecution, the Attorney General recommended pardon to restore his civil rights.	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
William S. Rising.....	U. S. Army. Description.		Aug. 24, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (Mar. 1, 1901, unexecuted portion of term of confinement remitted.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Jacob Prowler.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	June 17, 1902. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1 year at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (Sept. 22, 1902, unexecuted portion of sentence remitted by the commanding general.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Feb. 12, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Joseph H. Maywalt....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Jan. 30, 1905. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 1 year at Fort Jay, N. Y.	[Pardon recommended to restore rights of citizenship].	Do.
Robert E. Nix.....	New Mexico. Conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States by smuggling Chinese from Mexico into the United States.	Nov. 3, 1910. Fifteen months in the New Mexico Penitentiary at Santa Fe, and costs; to stand committed until paid.	The sentence of imprisonment in this case had been served, but according to the terms of the commitment petitioner was to be held 30 days additional for nonpayment of the costs. Representations were made that he was almost or quite insane, and that to detain him longer in confinement would have a very bad effect upon him. The penitentiary physician and two other physicians called in by the superintendent pronounced him to be of unsound mind. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Feb. 13, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
S. J. Spotts.....	Texas, eastern. Embezzling funds of a national bank.	Mar. 28, 1904. Five years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The petitioner was released by commutation of sentence in May, 1905. Since that time his conduct has been such as to reestablish him in an honorable position in the community in which he lives. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Feb. 15, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Jack Howard.....	South Carolina. Working in an illicit distillery.	Oct. 18, 1911. Four months in the county jail at Greenville, S. C., and fine of \$200.	The United States attorney and the district judge recommended that the fine in this case be remitted upon condition that the petitioner spend an equal amount in keeping his 3 young boys in school. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	Feb. 15, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire Feb. 16, 1912, and fine remitted conditionally.
A. H. Temple.....	Indian Territory, central. Murder.	Sept. 21, 1904. Imprisonment for life in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	.....	Feb. 15, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire immediately.
S. E. Hyndman.....	New York, southern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.	July 25, 1911. Two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., fine of \$500, and, with 2 other defendants, to pay costs amounting to \$2,619.23, taxed jointly and severally.	The other 2 defendants in this case were unable to pay their pro rata share of the judgment, therefore application for the full amount of been filed against petitioner's property, which was about to be sold. The Attorney General advised a commutation of sentence in this prisoner's case to 2 years, \$500 fine, and one-third of the costs.	Feb. 17, 1912. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 2 years, and fine of \$500, and one-third of the costs.

Samuel F. Blissett.....	Alabama, northern. Embezzling letter containing valuable inclosure. U. S. Army. Desertion.	Dec. 2, 1905. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	The sentence in this case was served and the prisoner released in September, 1906. Upon assurance that his conduct since his release had in every way been above reproach, the Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights. [Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War.]	Feb. 17, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
James T. Hamilton.....		Jan. 23, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 21 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (July 5, 1909, unexecuted portion of sentence remitted by the War Department.)		Feb. 20, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Charles Geyer.....		Jan. 6, 1910. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Mar. 6, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
John P. Shea.....		Dec. 24, 1906. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Mar. 14, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Ernest Bernor.....		Nov. 30, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 14 years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.		Mar. 21, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
Fred Hoyt.....	Nebraska. Conspiracy to defraud the United States of the title to, and the use, possession, and control of public lands, and conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with homestead entries.	June 7, 1907. Fine of \$1,000, and imprisonment in the Douglas County jail until paid. (Case appealed; judgment affirmed.)	Petitioner paid his fine shortly after he was sentenced, more than 5 years ago. Upon representations of worthy members of the community in which he lives that he is deserving of all the rights of citizenship, and also upon the favorable report of the trial judge and the attorneys for the prosecution, the Attorney General recommended pardon to restore his civil rights.	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
William S. Rising.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Aug. 24, 1900. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 18 months at Fort Columbus, N. Y. (Mar. 1, 1901, unexecuted portion of term of confinement remitted.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Mar. 25, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the first year of his administration

applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President and date
Peter P. Larsen.....	U. S. Navy. Desertion.	Aug. 3, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and confinement at hard labor for nine months in the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H. (Feb. 2, 1910, respited).	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.]	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
David Melnick.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Aug. 31, 1910. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for five years at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (Oct. 5, 1910, unexecuted portion of the sentence remitted by the Secretary of the Navy).	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
Charles S. Ellis.....	Alabama northern. Embezzling mail matter.	Dec. 1, 1905. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.	Petitioner served his term of imprisonment and was discharged Sept. 20, 1906. Representative citizens of Birmingham, Ala., certified that his conduct since his release has been without reproach. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Mar. 20, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
J. Lawson Cloninger...	Arkansas eastern. Embezzling money-order funds.	Oct. 24, 1905. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., fine of \$100.00 and costs.	The sentence in this case was served and the prisoner released in August, 1906. Numerous affidavits filed with his application for restoration of civil rights certified that his conduct since his release had been moral and law-abiding. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Ell Spertman and Silas Spertman.	Kentucky eastern. Illicit distilling.	Dec. 1, 1911. Each 6 months imprisonment in the county jail at London, Ky., fine of \$100 and costs.	These petitioners were unable to pay the entire amount of the fine and costs, and their detention for nonpayment of the same would have caused great suffering and privation to their families, because they would be unable to provide the meager support afforded by the crops they could plant if they were immediately released. The Attorney General advised that the sentences be commuted to expire at once upon the payment of \$150. Because of the poverty of petitioner and the fact that if he were obliged to serve 30 days' additional imprisonment in lieu of the fine it would then be so late as to interfere with his planting crops for the ensuing year, the Attorney General recommended that the fine be remitted.	Mar. 20, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire at once on payment of \$150.
Anderson Binion.....	do.	May 22, 1911. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$100.		Mar. 20, 1912. Fine remitted.

Bert M. Davenport.....	Oklahoma eastern. Embezzling mail matter.	Jan. 21, 1911. One year and 6 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., fine of \$100 and costs.	do.....	Do.
Jack Newsom.....	Kentucky eastern. Selling whiskey without having paid the special tax.	May 24, 1911. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$100.	do.....	Do.
Joe Morgan.....	Kentucky eastern. Illicit distilling.	Dec. 1, 1911. Six months in the county jail at London, Ky., and fine of \$100.	The district attorney strongly recommended a pardon in this case. Petitioner was not indicted until about two years after the offense was committed, and it appears from the district attorney's report that long before his arrest he had withdrawn from any connection with illicit distilling and had stood for law and order in the community. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Mar. 26, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Diego Mendoza.....	Arizona. Smuggling.	Dec. 19, 1911. Six months in the county jail at Tombstone, Ariz., to date from Dec. 20, 1911.	Upon representations of the district attorney and the sheriff of Cochise County that this petitioner, a man apparently between 70 and 80 years of age, was so ill that further confinement was likely to result in his death, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	Do
P. H. Wheeler.....	Washington, western. Conspiracy to defraud the United States.	Sep. 11 1911. Nine months in the county jail at Seattle, Wash.	Pardon of this prisoner was asked by the district attorney so that he might use him as a witness in certain cases in which his testimony was needed to secure convictions. The Attorney General advised pardon to take effect May 1, 1912.	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to take effect May 1, 1912.
William R. Allen.....	Texas, eastern. Misapplying funds of a national bank.	Oct. 29, 1910. Five years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	Petitioner borrowed for his own benefit money from the bank of which he was president, giving no security but the note of a lumber company with which he was connected. When the note fell due he was unable to make the amount good. The United States attorney and the district judge considered the minimum penalty of 5 years excessive punishment in this case and recommended a commutation to 18 months. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to 3 years' imprisonment.	Mar. 26, 1912. Sentence commuted to 3 years, with allowances for good conduct.
Samuel E. Aymar.....	New York, southern. Embezzling funds of a national bank.	May 13, 1895. Six years and 6 months in the Kings County Penitentiary at Brooklyn, N. Y.	The term of imprisonment in this case was served and the prisoner released in November, 1899. His life since that time appears to have been above reproach. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	Mar. 26, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

Thomas Kehoe.....	New York, southern. Conspiring to de- fraud the United States of customs duties.	ment at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Jan. 10, 1910. One year in New York County Peniten- tiary.	The sentence in this case had been served and the prisoner re- leased, but his pardon was asked by the United States attor- ney in order that there might be no question of his competency to testify in a case in which it was desired to use him as a wit- ness for the Government. The Attorney General advised that the application be granted.	Apr. 8, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Conrad P. Bradford.....	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.	Mar. 24, 1906. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confine- ment at hard labor for 18 months at Fort Sheridan, Ill.	Mar. 24, 1906. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confine- ment at extra police duties for 10 months at the naval prison, Mare Island, Cal. (May 24, 1906, unexecuted portion of the term of con- finement remitted by the Secretary of the Navy.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Apr. 9, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizen- ship.
Louis F. Nihoul.....	U. S. Navy. Deser- tion.	Nov. 1, 1905. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confine- ment at extra police duties for 10 months at the naval prison, Mare Island, Cal. (May 24, 1906, unexecuted portion of the term of con- finement remitted by the Secretary of the Navy.)	Sept. 28, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and con- finement at hard labor for 18 months at Fort San Pedro, P. I. (May 16, 1910, 3 months of the sentence re- mitted.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
George M. Wells.....	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.	Not sentenced.....	Not sentenced.....	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Apr. 10, 1912. Pardon granted, to restore rights of citizen- ship.
John R. Wilks.....	Alabama, middle. Violation of the banking laws. (Plea of guilty en- tered May 17, 1909.)	Oct. 4, 1911. Eleven months and 29 days in the Wash- ington Asylum and jail. Trans- ferred to the workhouse at Ocoquan, Va.)	Oct. 4, 1911. Eleven months and 29 days in the Wash- ington Asylum and jail. Trans- ferred to the workhouse at Ocoquan, Va.)	Believing that the defendant was the victim of circumstances and should not be sent to the penitentiary, the trial judge was unwilling to pronounce sentence until opportunity had been given him to apply for pardon, and he therefore released him upon bond, directing his appearance from term to term to re- ceive whatever order might be made in the case. Upon the recommendation of the judge, and representations of a number of worthy citizens of Alabama who were acquainted with the petitioner and the circumstances surrounding the case, the Attorney General advised pardon. The original sentence in this case was 1 year and 1 day in the penitentiary. Had this sentence stood, the prisoner would have been eligible for parole last February. The district at- torney's office reported that the label was not of a very serious character, and the United States attorney and Judge Wright recommended pardon, to take effect after 6 months' actual con- finement in jail. The Attorney General advised that the sen- tence be commuted to expire immediately.	Apr. 10, 1912. Pardon granted.
John H. Fisher.....	District of Columbia. Criminal libel.				Apr. 11, 1912. Sentence com- muted to expire at once.

Name	Date	Description	Remarks	Disposition
Bruno A. Laukait	do.	do.	do.	do.
Edward M. Arnold	do.	do.	do.	do.
Morris Jones, alias Morris James.	Ohio, northern. Violation of the oleomargarine act of Aug. 2, 1886.	do.	do.	do.
Dabney Smith	do.	do.	do.	do.

The United States attorney and the trial judge asked for the pardon of these prisoners in order that they might be used as witnesses for the Government in the prosecution of leading members of a corporation which had been supplying many retail dealers surreptitiously with oleomargarine for coloring. The Attorney General advised that the application be granted.

Apr. 30, 1914. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

May 3, 1912. Pardon granted.

Major A. Rothchild.....	New York, southern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud and conspiring to commit an offense against the United States.	worth, Kans., and fines aggregating \$700. June 22, 1908. Fine of \$500.	The fact of petitioner's good conduct since his release from imprisonment was well established by reports of the trial judge and the United States attorney. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	May 9, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
Poon Jung.....	California, southern. Smuggling Chinese laborers into the United States.	Sept. 18, 1911. Nine months in San Diego County jail.	Through a misunderstanding or negligence, this petitioner was not removed to the San Diego County jail, to which he was sentenced, until 5 months after sentence was pronounced. In order that he might be credited with these 5 months, the Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted or amended to date from Sept. 18, 1911.	May 9, 1912. Sentence commuted to imprisonment for 9 months from Sept. 18, 1911.
Harry Ruten.....	Washington, eastern. Having in possession stolen property belonging to the United States.	Apr. 22, 1911. Three years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., fine of \$100 and costs.	For some reason the commitment in this case was not issued until July 1, 1911, and the prisoner was not delivered at the penitentiary until July 2, so that his term of imprisonment did not begin to run until 71 days after he was sentenced. The Attorney General recommended that the sentence be commuted or amended to date from Apr. 22, 1911.	May 9, 1912. Sentence commuted to 3 years imprisonment to date from Apr. 22, 1911, fine of \$100 and costs.
L. C. Wallace.....	Alabama, northern. Illicit distilling.	Aug. 29, 1911. Thirteen months in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$100.	A number of affidavits were submitted by this prisoner to prove that he had been wrongfully convicted; and both the United States attorney and the trial judge expressed doubt as to his identification as one of the men who ran from the still when it was raided, and recommended that he be pardoned. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	May 9, 1912. Pardon granted.
Charles H. Jenks.....	Pennsylvania, eastern. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.	Dec. 12, 1911. Nine months in the Philadelphia County prison, fine of \$1 and costs.	Petitioner had served his term of imprisonment and was being detained 30 days additional for nonpayment of the fine and costs. His release was asked by his wife, who was without means of support; and had been obliged to place 3 of their children in a children's home and she feared that the eldest would soon be bound out. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation of the United States attorney and trial judge that the fine and costs be remitted.	May 9, 1912. Fine and costs remitted.
I. C. Robinette.....	Virginia, western. Devising a scheme and artifice to defraud and using the mails in pursuance thereof. District of Columbia. Assault and threats.	May 11, 1908. Twelve months and one day in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 8, 1912. For threats, bond of \$200 or 180 days in the District jail; for assault, 180 days in the District jail, to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence.	The sentence in this case was served and the prisoner released in March, 1907. His good conduct since his release was certified by the clerk of the county court and by residents of the town in which he lives. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	May 9, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
George Elmer.....			On Mar. 20, 1912, petitioner gave a bond which terminated his first sentence. On the ground that he had already served nearly as much time as would have had to serve if he had been able to give a bond at once, the United States attorney and the trial judge recommended pardon. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to date from Jan. 8, 1912.	May 9, 1912. Second sentence recommended to date from Jan. 8, 1912.
Wm. B. Pennell.....	Ohio, southern. Stealing letters from the mails while in the employ of the Post Office Department.	June 8, 1905. Two years in the Ohio penitentiary.	The sentence in this case was served and the prisoner released in January, 1907. It appears that since his discharge he has conducted himself as a sober, upright, and law-abiding citizen. The Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.	May 9, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

Paul E. Edward, alias Albert Edward Ku hna.	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.	Feb. 23, 1902. P. Honorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confin- ement at hard labor for 2 years in the military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. June 20, 1908. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement at extra police duties for 18 months at the naval post on Mare Island, Cal. (June 20, 1909. Unexecuted portion of the term of confinement to fill out by the Secretary of the Navy.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
Samuel Davison.....	U. S. Navy. Deser- tion and conduct to the prejudice of good order and disci- pline.	Aug. 17, 1901. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confin- ement at hard labor for 14 years in the military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (July 6, 1902. Unexecuted portion of the sentence re- mitted by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
Russell J. Campbell.....	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.		[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.

John Sevier, Jr.
Walter
Fred J. Conrad, and
John Caldwell.

George M. Schwendler.	U. S. Navy. Deser- tion.	Sept. 8, 1905. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay, and confinement at extra po- lice duties for 1 year at the naval prison, Mare Island, Cal. (May 2, 1906, unexe- cuted portion of the term of confinement remitted by the Secretary of the Navy.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
Frederick W. Mellor....	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.	Dec. 16, 1900. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and con- finement at hard labor for 18 months.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	Do.
Tom Farmer.....	Indian Territory, cen- tral. Larceny.	June 11, 1906. 18 months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.	The sentence in this case was served and the prisoner released about 5 years ago. His pardon was asked by a State's attor- ney in Texas in order that he might be used as a witness for the State in two murder cases and a number of burglary cases. His testimony was also desired by the United States attorney before a Federal grand jury in an endeavor to indict some of the same men for breaking and entering a post office. The Attorney General advised that pardon be granted to restore his civil rights.	Do.
Austin McKinney.....	South Carolina. Car- rying on the busi- ness of a retail liquor dealer without hav- ing paid the special tax.	Apr. 19, 1901. Sealed sentence of 3 months' imprisonment in Spartanburg County jail filed by the judge.	Petitioner was tried first in October, 1900, a mistrial resulted, and he returned to his home supposing that he had been discharged. He afterwards moved to North Carolina, and in the following April was tried in his absence and convicted. He did not hear of the second trial until about 11 years afterwards when he went to Spartanburg voluntarily and surrendered himself. Resi- dents of the several communities in which he had resided dur- ing this time certified that he had been an honest, upright, hard-working man. Both the trial judge and the United States attorney recommended pardon, in which recommendation the Attorney General concurred.	May 22, 1912. Pardon granted.
Harry L. Imber.....	U. S. Army. Deser- tion.	Oct. 1, 1909. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confin- ement at hard labor for 18 months in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Dec. 17, 1909, 1 year of the sentence remitted by the War Department.)	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	May 22, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizen- ship.
H. T. Kaley.....	North Carolina, west- ern. Failing to reg- ister a still illicit distilling, working in an illicit distillery, etc., 2 indictments.	Apr. 20, 1912. Under the first indictment: 1 month in the Greenville County jail, com- mencing June 1, 1912; under the second indictment: 1 month in the county jail, commencing July 1, 1912.	On account of the physical condition and destitution of peti- tioner and of his wife and daughter who were both suffering with a malignant disease, with no one but petitioner to care for them, the judge suspended sentence in order that an applica- tion for pardon might be made. The Attorney General ad- vised that the sentence be commuted to 24 hours in the county jail.	May 22, 1912. Sentence com- muted to 24 hours in the Greenville County jail.

Willard N. Jones.....	Oregon. Conspiracy to defraud the United States of public lands, 2 cases.	(1) Aug. 4, 1906. One year in the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., and fine of \$2,000. (Case appealed; remanded with instructions to the lower court to enter a new sentence in accordance with law. Dec. 22, 1910, sentence imposed of 4 months in Multnomah County jail and fine of \$10,000, execution of sentence to begin Feb. 1, 1911. Jan. 17, 1911, stay of execution until Mar. 6, 1911, entered. Later, execution further suspended.) (2) Sept. 13, 1906. Fine of \$2,000 and 8 months in the county jail. Case appealed. Judgment affirmed May 16, 1910, but no motion for execution made, pending application for pardon.	On the ground that the petitioner did not have a fair and impartial trial, because of the improper manner in which the jury box was filled from which the jury was drawn and the probability that witnesses had been intimidated, the Attorney General recommended his pardon.	June 2, 1912. Pardon granted.
Charles Ellsmore.....	Maine. Smuggling liquor into the United States.	Mar. 16, 1912. Four months in the Portland jail.	The district attorney stated that this defendant was punished more severely than was customary in such cases, as a matter of example to others. Believing that he would give no further offense, the district attorney and the trial judge recommended his pardon. The Attorney General advised that the sentence be commuted to expire at once.	June 3, 1912. Sentence commuted to expire at once.
Arthur Lambert.....	South Carolina. Violating an injunction order.	Dec. 29, 1911. Eight months in the county jail at Georgetown, S. C.	Petitioners violated an injunction of the court and trespassed on a plantation where there was excellent duck shooting. They claimed that they did not know they were violating the order, as they did not know what lands and waters were covered by the injunction. As they were not parties to the original action in which the injunction was granted, a reduction of their terms to 6 months was recommended by the trial judge and the United States attorney, in which recommendation the Attorney General concurred.	June 11, 1912. Sentence commuted to 6 months' imprisonment.
Eddie Roberts.....	do.....	do.....	Do.	Do.
Thomas Emmett.....	Nebraska. Removing made or fermented mash from a distillery.	May 4, 1912. Fine of \$500 and 6 months' imprisonment in the county jail at Grand Island, Nebr. (Sentence of imprisonment suspended until further order of the court upon payment of the fine.)	On the ground that the sentence in this case was excessive, the judge and district attorney recommended that the imprisonment portion be remitted. Petitioner destroyed about \$12 worth of property at the distillery where he was employed and had paid a fine of \$500. The Attorney General advised a pardon.	June 11, 1912. Pardon granted.

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912—Continued.

Name.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
.....	North Carolina, eastern. Carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having paid the tax.	May 27, 1893. One month in the county jail at Pittsboro, N. C.; fine of \$100, and \$106.21 costs.	Petitioner served his jail sentence and 30 days additional for non-payment of the fine and costs, 17 years ago. He is now an old man, poor and unable to pay the judgment against him, and the same could not be collected; but being desirous of having the record cleared he offered to pay the costs to have the judgment satisfied and sent a check to the Treasury Department for \$106.21. The Attorney General advised that the fine be remitted upon payment of the costs.	May 22, 1912. Fine remitted on payment of costs.
.....	Ohio, western. One day in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.	May 8, 1902. One year and one day in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.	The petitioner served his term of imprisonment, less the allowances for good conduct, and was discharged, Mar. 9, 1903. It appears that since that time he has been an industrious, law-abiding citizen. The Attorney General concurred with the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge in recommending that a pardon be granted to restore his civil rights.	May 22, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.
.....	.....	May 15, 1907. Dishonorable discharge at pay.	[Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.]	May 29, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

June 20, 1912. Sentence commuted to date from Nov. 20, 1911.

June 20, 1912. Pardon granted.

June 20, 1912. Pardon granted to restore civil rights.

The sentence be continued to date from Nov. 20, 1911.

November, 1906. Residents of Randolph, Ala., certified that since his release he has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. Pardon was recommended by the United States attorney to restore civil rights, in which recommendation the Attorney General concurred.

Owing to the fact that the marshal and his deputies were overwhelmed with other duties, trying to prevent violations of the neutrality laws and attending as witnesses in numerous cases, this prisoner was not removed to the penitentiary until more than 3 months after he was sentenced. As his sentence did not begin until his arrival at the penitentiary, the Attorney General advised pardon.

From the reports in this case it appears that the chief witness for the Government was disreputable and unreliable and her testimony was in conflict with that of every other witness at the trial. None of the stolen property was found in petitioner's possession. Two years and 5 months of the sentence had been served. The Attorney General advised pardon.

Petitioner served his sentence and was released in January, 1907. On reliable representations that his conduct since his release has been good the Attorney General advised pardon to restore his civil rights.

Apr. 3, 1903. Two years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$1.

Nov. 17, 1911. One year and 1 day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

Nov. 16, 1902. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and fine of \$1.

Jan. 31, 1903. Fifteen months in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and fine of \$1.

Kentucky. Southern. Retailing liquor unlawfully.

Alabama. northern. Counterfeiting.

Texas. southern. Receiving, concealing, and smuggling merchandise.

Vermont. Receiving property stolen from a post office.

Texas. western. Using the mail in a scheme to defraud.

son Hicks.....

George W. Terrell.....

Harry Madison.....

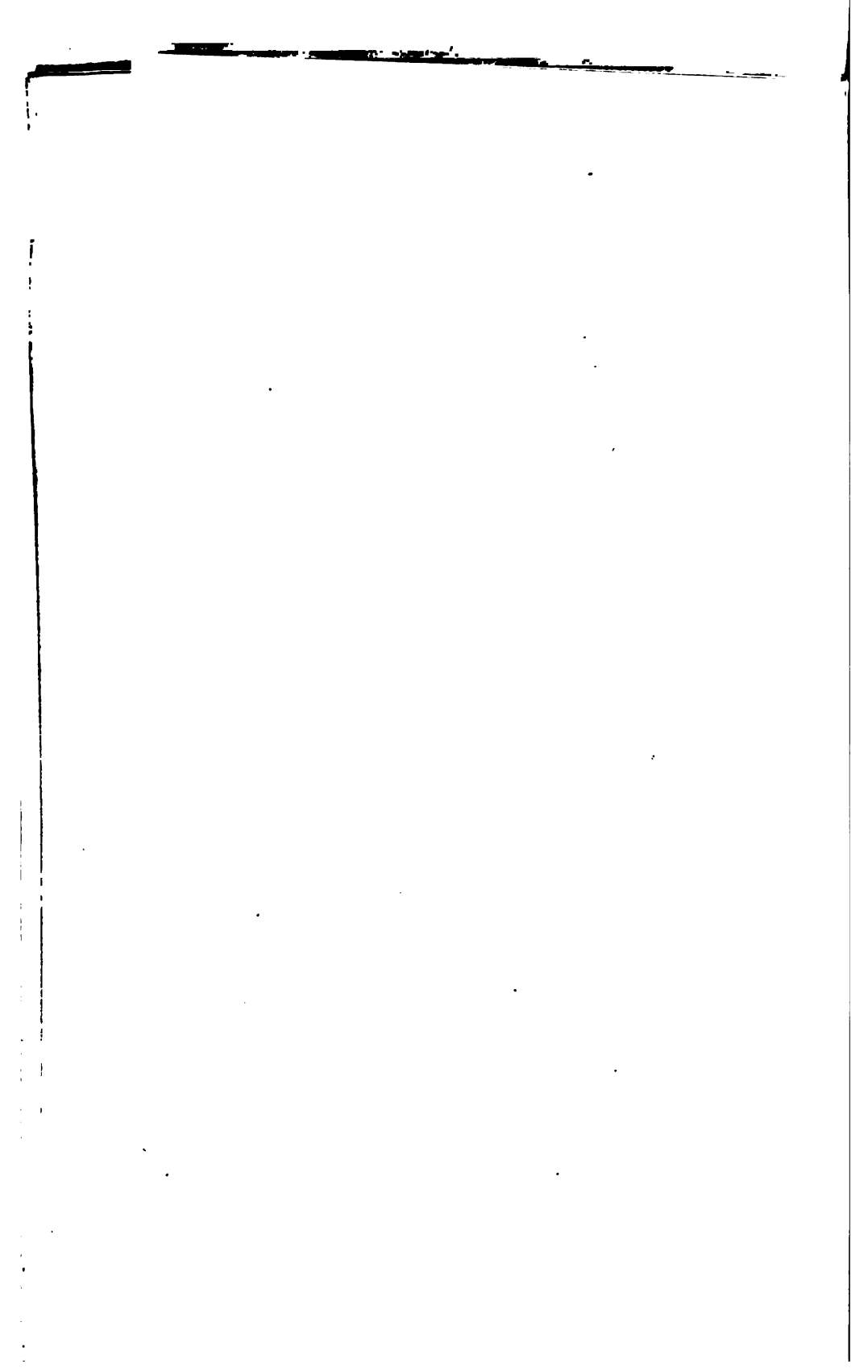
Charles T. Gregory.....

List of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by the President during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Continued.

Name of applicant.	District and offense.	Date and sentence.	Recommendation of Attorney General.	Action of President, and date.
Frank Freeman.....	Oregon. Selling whiskey to an Indian in charge and under the control of an Indian agent.	Apr. 10, 1912. Sixty days in the Multnomah County jail, fine of \$100, and costs. (Sentence suspended until July 11, 1912.)	In view of the previous good reputation of the defendant, the fact that the city of Portland where the offense was committed is not near any of the Indian reservations of the State and the petitioner claimed that he was ignorant of the law, and also because this was the first prosecution brought against any of the local liquor dealers for violation of the statute, the prosecuting attorney recommended that the sentence be commuted to payment of the fine and costs. The Attorney General advised commutation to a fine of \$300 and costs.	June 30, 1912. Sentence commuted to a fine of \$300 and costs.
Antonio Gallucci.....	Ohio, southern. Having in possession counterfeit bills.	Dec. 8, 1910. Four years in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., and costs.	There was no evidence that petitioner passed any of the counterfeit money. In view of all the facts the prosecuting attorney and the trial judge recommended a commutation of the sentence to 3 years. The Attorney General concurred in the recommendation.	June 30, 1912. Sentence commuted to 2 years' imprisonment with the allowances for good conduct.
Edward A. Conlon.....	U. S. Army. Desertion.	Mar. 2, 1907. Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for 6 months at Fort Jay, N. Y.	(Pardon recommended by the Secretary of War to restore rights of citizenship.)	June 30, 1912. Pardon granted to restore rights of citizenship.

[illegible]





APPENDIX 20.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 23, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as an inclosure, a statistical report of the work of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

Very respectfully,

M. W. McCLAGHRY,
Special Agent in Charge.

Bertillon photos and records, finger-print records, and index cards on file July 1, 1910-11, and on file June 30, 1912.

	On file July 1, 1910.	Received and filed in 1910-11.	On file June 30, 1911.
Bertillon photos and records.....	29,669	3,527	33,196
Finger-print records.....	29,534	10,380	39,914
Index cards.....	60,700	14,782	75,482

Criminal records received and identifications made, by months, from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1912.

	Received.		Identification.	
	Bertillon records.	Finger- print records.	Bertillon system.	Finger- print system.
1911.				
July.....	252	942	27	101
August.....	218	487	17	83
September.....	178	748	18	40
October.....	252	586	25	71
November.....	245	767	7	79
December.....	354	1,002	20	43
1912.				
January.....	353	1,008	58	132
February.....	364	768	44	79
March.....	317	1,091	26	92
April.....	349	965	18	120
May.....	285	924	16	94
June.....	368	1,002	57	110
Total.....	3,535	10,380	333	1,044

Bertillon photograph and criminal record cards of United States prisoners, by years, from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1912.

	Male.							Female.				Grand total.
	White.	Black.	Indian.	Mexican.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total male.	White.	Black.	Indian.	Total female.	
1894 and prior.....	793	95	7				895					895
No date.....	1,287	78	1				1,344					1,344
1895-96.....	455	152	33		5		644					644
1896-97.....	229	44	9				282					282
1897-98.....	325	52	37				414					414
1898-99.....	345	105	38	1			489					489
1899-1900.....	294	64	32	3			393					393
1900-1901.....	464	145	73	1			683					683
1901-2.....	556	198	45	1			800					800
1902-3.....	518	230	43	3			794					794
1903-4.....	519	251	74	4	1		849					849
1904-5.....	552	272	63	2			889					889
1905-6.....	578	218	36	1	1		832					832
1906-7.....	645	219	37			3	904		1		1	905
1907-8.....	525	187	35	1		1	749	1	3		5	754
1908-9.....	697	284	24	7	1		1,013	3			3	1,016
1909-10.....	815	287	38	2	1	2	1,145	1			1	1,146
1910-11.....	790	270	20	5	5		1,060	2			2	1,062
1911-12.....	809	243	1	31	16	1	1,101	1			1	1,102
Total.....	11,176	3,390	645	62	30	7	15,310	8	4	1	13	15,323

Bertillon photograph and criminal record cards of State prisoners, by years, from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1912.

	Male.								Female.					Grand total.
	White.	Black.	Indian.	Mexican.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other races.	Total male.	White.	Black.	Indian.	Mexican.	Total female.	
1894 and prior.....	44				1			45						45
No date.....	318	14		1				333	1				1	334
1895-96.....	11	1						12						12
1896-97.....	34	2			1			37						37
1897-98.....	80	6		2				88						88
1898-99.....	139	13						152	3				3	155
1899-1900.....	204	19						223	1				1	224
1900-1901.....	327	13		1				341						341
1901-2.....	350	13						363	1	1			2	365
1902-3.....	458	31		1	3			493	4				4	497
1903-4.....	552	46			1			599	9				9	608
1904-5.....	806	72		2	1	1		882	2				2	884
1905-6.....	903	106		3	3			1,015	1				1	1,016
1906-7.....	1,156	126	1	14	2	1		1,300	4	2			6	1,306
1907-8.....	1,448	173	2	26	2	3		1,654	8	5			13	1,667
1908-9.....	1,972	151	6	50	8	6		2,193	3	4	1	1	9	2,202
1909-10.....	2,690	318	17	19	29	13		3,086	10	3	2		15	3,101
1910-11.....	2,205	254	5	68	9	10		2,551	13	1	1		15	2,566
1911-12.....	2,104	235	11	19	22	13	1	2,405	17	3			20	2,425
Total.....	15,801	1,593	42	206	82	47	1	17,772	77	19	4	1	101	17,873
Grand total State and United States.....	26,977	4,893	687	268	112	54	1	33,082	85	23	5	1	114	33,196

Finger-print records received for 8 years ending June 30, 1912.

MALES.

1904-5.....	2,728
1905-6.....	1,332
1906-7.....	1,867
1907-8.....	3,558
1908-9.....	3,746
1909-10.....	7,020
1910-11.....	8,694
1911-12.....	10,175
	<hr/>
	39,120

FEMALES.

1908-9 and prior.....	182
1909-10.....	176
1910-11.....	231
1911-12.....	205
	<hr/>
	794
	<hr/>
	39,914

Finger-print records on file June 30, 1912.

MALES.

White.....	28,749
Negro.....	9,014
Indian.....	738
Mexican.....	385
Chinese.....	135
Japanese.....	87
Other races.....	12
	<hr/>
	39,120

FEMALES.

White.....	368
Negro.....	415
Indian.....	8
Mexican.....	3
	<hr/>
	794
	<hr/>
	39,914

PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

REMARKS		DATE	
1. [illegible]		[illegible]	
2. [illegible]		[illegible]	
3. [illegible]		[illegible]	
4. [illegible]		[illegible]	
5. [illegible]		[illegible]	
6. [illegible]		[illegible]	
7. [illegible]		[illegible]	
8. [illegible]		[illegible]	
9. [illegible]		[illegible]	
10. [illegible]		[illegible]	

11. [illegible]

REMARKS		DATE	
1. [illegible]		[illegible]	
2. [illegible]		[illegible]	
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5. [illegible]		[illegible]	
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8. [illegible]		[illegible]	
9. [illegible]		[illegible]	
10. [illegible]		[illegible]	

APPENDIX 21.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, BOARDS OF PAROLE, UNITED STATES PRISONERS, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the boards of parole for United States prisoners for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

In view of the fact that the present administration will come to an end within a few months it is thought that a reference to the work done by the boards of parole since the passage of the law will be of interest. The law was approved by the President June 25, 1910; the rules and regulations required by law to be established by the board were approved by the Attorney General September 1, 1910, and promulgated and the first prisoner was released on parole November 1, 1910. From that time to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912, 345 prisoners were paroled. Of this number 9 were returned to the penitentiaries from which they were paroled for a violation of their parole; 4 of these cases involved violations of law and 5 were for violations of the conditions annexed to their parole which did not involve violations of law. From this it will be seen that less than 3 per cent were returned to prison for violations of their parole. The reports received by the boards of parole show that while the prisoners have been on parole they have earned for themselves \$103,184.61.

Omitting from consideration the gain to society in the reclamation of prisoners, who, experience has shown, in many instances return to criminal ways upon their discharge from prison through expiration of sentence, and also omitting from consideration the benefit which society receives in the return of a paroled prisoner to a sphere of productive activity, both of which are abundantly proven by the facts just stated, and considering the operation of the parole law only from the economy of its administration, the paroling of United States prisoners has fully demonstrated the wisdom of such action even to those who may have had some misgivings as to its practicability.

Much of the success of the Federal parole law is due to the constant supervision exercised over paroled prisoners. No prisoner has been released by the board until the reliability of the person who agrees to act as his first friend and to see that he is employed has been investigated by officers of the board of parole. The board not only relies upon the promise of the first friend to advise the board of any transgressions on the part of the prisoner, but supervision has been also maintained by the parole officers connected with the board, by United States marshals, and by other agencies at the disposal of the several boards of parole through their connection with the Department of Justice.

Finger-print records of United States and State prisoners, by race and sex.

Race and sex.	United States prisoners.			State prisoners.		
	On file July 1, 1912.	Received 1911-12.	On file June 30, 1912.	On file July 1, 1911.	Received 1911-12.	On file June 30, 1912.
MALE.						
White.....	4,700	888	5,558	16,080	7,111	23,191
Black.....	2,144	248	2,392	5,073	1,549	6,622
Indian.....	391	36	427	206	105	311
Mexican.....	35	36	71	175	139	314
Chinese.....	12	11	23	69	43	112
Japanese.....	24	4	28	36	23	59
Other races.....		1	1		11	12
Total.....	7,306	1,194	8,500	21,639	8,981	30,620
FEMALE.						
White.....	19	1	20	248	100	348
Black.....	46		46	267	102	369
Indian.....	2	11	1	4	3	7
Mexican.....				3		3
Total.....	67	2	67	522	205	727
Grand total.....	7,373	1,196	8,567	22,161	9,186	31,347

1 Died.

Total finger-print records of United States and State prisoners, June 30, 1912..... 39,674

Identifications for 8 fiscal years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1912.

By--	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Total
Finger-print system.....	1	46	72	106	282	376	802	1,044	2,683
Bertillon system.....					299	410	342	333	1,384
Total.....	1	46	72	106	581	786	1,144	1,377	4,067

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 21.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, BOARDS OF PAROLE, UNITED STATES PRISONERS, 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the boards of parole for United States prisoners for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912:

In view of the fact that the present administration will come to a close within a few months it is thought that a reference to the work done by the boards of parole since the passage of the law will be of interest. The law was approved by the President June 25, 1910; the rules and regulations required by law to be established by the board were approved by the Attorney General September 1, 1910, and promulgated and the first prisoner was released on parole November 26, 1910. From that time to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1912, 345 prisoners were paroled. Of this number 9 were returned to the penitentiaries from which they were paroled for a violation of their parole; 4 of these cases involved violations of law and 5 were for violations of the conditions annexed to their parole which did not involve violations of law. From this it will be seen that less than 2 per cent were returned to prison for violations of their parole. The reports received by the boards of parole show that while the prisoners have been on parole they have earned for themselves \$103,184.61.

Omitting from consideration the gain to society in the reclamation of prisoners, who, experience has shown, in many instances return to criminal ways upon their discharge from prison through expiration of sentence, and also omitting from consideration the benefit which society receives in the return of a paroled prisoner to a sphere of productive activity, both of which are abundantly proven by the facts just stated, and considering the operation of the parole law only from the economy of its administration, the paroling of United States prisoners has fully demonstrated the wisdom of such action even to those who may have had some misgivings as to its practicability.

Much of the success of the Federal parole law is due to the constant supervision exercised over paroled prisoners. No prisoner has been released by the board until the reliability of the person who agrees to act as his first friend and to see that he is employed has been investigated by officers of the board of parole. The board not only rests upon the promise of the first friend to advise the board of any delinquencies on the part of the prisoner, but supervision has been also maintained by the parole officers connected with the board, by United States marshals, and by other agencies at the disposal of the several boards of parole through their connection with the Department of Justice.

Finger-print records of United States and State prisoners, by race and sex.

Race and sex.	United States prisoners.			State prisoners.		
	On file July 1, 1912.	Received 1911-12.	On file June 30, 1912.	On file July 1, 1911.	Received 1911-12.	On file June 30, 1912.
MALE.						
White.....	4,700	858	5,558	16,090	7,111	23,191
Black.....	2,144	248	2,392	5,073	1,549	6,622
Indian.....	391	36	427	206	105	311
Mexican.....	35	36	71	175	139	314
Chinese.....	12	11	23	69	43	112
Japanese.....	24	4	28	36	23	59
Other races.....		1	1		11	11
Total.....	7,306	1,194	8,500	21,639	8,961	30,620
FEMALE.						
White.....	19	1	20	248	100	348
Black.....	46		46	267	102	369
Indian.....	2	1	1	4	3	7
Mexican.....				3		3
Total.....	67	2	67	522	205	727
Grand total.....	7,373	1,195	8,567	22,161	9,166	31,347

¹ Died.

Total finger-print records of United States and State prisoners, June 30, 1912..... 39,914

Identifications for 8 fiscal years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1912.

By—	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Total.
Finger-print system.....	1	46	72	106	292	376	802	1,044	2,739
Bertillon system.....					209	410	342	333	1,294
Total.....	1	46	72	106	501	786	1,144	1,377	4,033

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

The members of the Federal boards of parole are of the opinion that it would be better if the duties and responsibilities vested in them should be transferred to a single official. United States prisoners are confined not only in the three Federal penitentiaries, which are widely separated, but also in the penal institutions in many of the States. The representative of the Department of Justice on the boards of parole is required to visit all these institutions for the purpose of hearing the applications of the United States prisoners eligible for parole. The uniformity which is essential to success in the administration of the parole law among these prisoners it is believed can best be maintained by such single official, whose findings should be subject to the approval of the Attorney General before a parole becomes operative, in the same way that the findings of the several boards of parole must be approved of by the Attorney General under the present law. If, however, the warden and physician of the Federal penitentiaries are to be continued as members of the board of parole for their respective institutions, the board should be enlarged by adding either two officials of the Government not connected with the penitentiary service or two unofficial persons selected from among the prominent citizens of the locality in which the penitentiary is situated, thus making the officials of the penitentiary in the minority on such board.

The first annual report called attention to the fact that the parole law is limited to prisoners sentenced to definite terms, and it was recommended that the law be extended to include prisoners undergoing life sentences. A bill extending the law to life prisoners was introduced in Congress at the last session and passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate. It is hoped this bill will become law at the coming session of Congress. The bill as passed by the House of Representatives is known as H. R. 14925, Calendar No. 709.

This bill has the approval of the members of the American Prison Congress. The congress met in Baltimore, November 9-14, and at one of its sessions adopted the following resolution:

Whereas an act to amend "An act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910, so as to include prisoners sentenced for the term of the natural life, who have served not less than 15 years, passed the House of Representatives, March 21, 1912; was introduced in the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1912; was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary; was reported out of that committee favorably May 27, 1912, and is now pending before the Senate; and

Whereas, on August 17, 1909, a committee on parole of life prisoners, appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the American Prison Congress at Richmond, in 1908, after a careful and thorough investigation of the subject, reported that "The extension of parole to life prisoners who, according to expert judgment, are safe to be at large, whose offense was born of an overmastering impulse, and whose previous record was not vicious, puts in their hands the tools of social rehabilitation, interprets penalties in terms of humanity and hope, fosters a more even distribution of justice, and is a sound public policy," therefore

Resolved, That the American Prison Association, in annual session, respectfully but earnestly petitions the Senate of the United States to immediately pass the bill referred to in the preamble of this resolution; and,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, and to every United States Senator.

STATISTICS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the Federal boards of parole at Atlanta, Leavenworth, and McNeil Island have considered the applications for parole of 701 cases, and the boards of parole for United States prisoners in State institutions have considered the applications of 35 cases, a total of 736 cases.

During the fiscal year 1912 the administration of the parole law has cost the Government \$7,347.04. This includes the salaries of parole officers, traveling expenses, clerical assistance, stationery, printing, office supplies, etc.

A prisoner released on parole ceases to be a charge on the Government for his maintenance in prison. In the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kans., from which two institutions a large majority of paroled prisoners have been released, the per diem cost of supporting each prisoner, including salaries and all other expenses connected with the running of the institution, is about 60 cents. It must not be inferred, however, that with the release of each prisoner the expense of running the institution is reduced 60 per cent per day for the reason that there are certain overhead or fixed expenses, such as salaries of employees, cost of heating, ventilation, light, etc., which must go on regardless of the number of prisoners in the institution. On the other hand, there is a certain direct saving involved in the release of each prisoner represented by the cost of such articles or things as are directly consumed by the prisoner, namely, food, clothing, medicines, etc. This direct cost constitutes a little less than one-half of the total per diem cost of maintaining a prisoner. The amount actually saved to the Government computed on this basis is considerable, being \$10,710.91 for the 3 Federal penitentiaries for the fiscal year 1912. It will thus be seen that the parole law is self-supporting.

Congress has been asked to provide for all salaries and expenses incurred in the administration of the parole law in one general appropriation. This request does not involve any increase in the expenses. The law at present provides that "the salaries of each parole officer * * * shall be paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the penitentiary to which he is assigned," and that "all necessary expenses incurred in the administration of this act shall be paid out of the appropriation for the prison in connection with which such expense was incurred." These provisions of the law have resulted in confusion in accounting and bookkeeping, which will be avoided if one general appropriation is provided for all parole salaries and expenses. At present there are no less than six different appropriations available for parole expenses, and it frequently happens that officials traveling from one institution to another must render accounts for their expenses under several different appropriations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The boards of parole desire to reiterate the recommendations in last year's report regarding the advisability of a change in the membership of the Federal boards of parole.

Experience has shown the advisability of a change in the personnel of the Federal boards of parole. When the parole bill was under discussion in Congress prior to its enactment into law, the wardens of the Federal penitentiaries and officials of the Department of Justice advised that it would be better if the officials of the penitentiary were not made members of the board of parole. While the prisoners had no means of knowing exactly on what grounds an application for parole was denied, yet they easily inferred that such denial must have been with the vote of one or both of the prison officials on the board of parole, and they have not hesitated to show their resentment of the adverse action in their cases.

West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.
 Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.
 East Cambridge Jail, East Cambridge, Mass.
 Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.
 New Bedford House of Correction, New Bedford, Mass.
 Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.
 House of Correction, Greenfield, Mass.
 Barnstable House of Correction, Barnstable, Mass.
 Fitchburg House of Correction, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Milwaukee County Jail, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The earnings of prisoners on parole during the fiscal year amounted to \$81,222.21. This figure merely represents the earnings of the prisoners in actual money, but as a matter of fact prisoners in many instances were given subsistence and provided with homes in addition to the money they received.

What has been said above applies only to prisoners released from the United States penitentiaries and State institutions. Two prisoners were released from State reformatories in accordance with section 9 of the parole act, and 7 prisoners were paroled from the National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia, in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 26, 1909. The Attorney General disapproved 2 cases in which favorable action was taken by parole boards for reformatory institutions. The earnings of prisoners paroled from reformatory institutions amounted to but \$81. As prisoners paroled from reformatory institutions are generally released in the custody of their parents and are not in many instances wage earners, it is not surprising that their earnings are small. The National Training School for Boys does not maintain any record of the earnings of paroled prisoners.

Detailed information and statistics regarding the paroling of United States prisoners will be found in the tables accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT V. LA DOW,
President Boards of Parole.

Paroles were granted to 211 prisoners, and 525 cases were denied by the boards. One hundred and ninety-one prisoners were released on parole during the fiscal year, as follows:

Atlanta.....	92
Leavenworth.....	73
McNeil Island.....	13
State institutions.....	13
	<hr/> 191

Of the 191 prisoners actually released during the fiscal year, 43 of those released were cases acted upon favorably during the preceding fiscal year, but which did not result in the prisoners being released until subsequent to the close of that fiscal year; so that of the 211 paroles granted during the fiscal year, 148 prisoners were released, as follows:

Atlanta.....	82
Leavenworth.....	55
McNeil Island.....	6
State institutions.....	5
	<hr/> 148

A parole was granted to a prisoner, but he was not released, as his first friend was not satisfactory, and having refused to obtain another, he served out his sentence.

There were 29 cases disapproved by the Attorney General during the fiscal year, but 7 represent cases acted upon by the boards during the preceding fiscal year, and were not submitted to the Attorney General until after the close of that year; so that of the 234 paroles granted, 22 cases were disapproved by the Attorney General, and in 40 cases final action had not been taken up to the close of the year.

Of the 40 cases in which favorable action was taken by the board, and in which final action had not been taken up to the close of the fiscal year, 37 were released, 2 disapproved by the Attorney General, subsequent to the close of the fiscal year, and 1 case not yet presented to the Attorney General for his consideration.

During the fiscal year 8 prisoners violated their paroles; 6 of these prisoners were released during the fiscal year 1911, and but 2 prisoners of those released during the fiscal year 1912 violated their paroles. Four of these prisoners in violating their paroles committed offenses against society, and 3 prisoners violated merely the regulations of the board. One of the latter left the limits of his parole and is still at large.

On July 1, 1911, there were 108 prisoners remaining on parole; during the fiscal year there were 192 prisoners released, making a total of 300 prisoners on parole during the year. The paroles of 167 cases terminated during the year, so that at the close of the fiscal year there were 133 prisoners remaining on parole. Four prisoners died while on parole. Eighty-four prisoners expressed themselves as not desirous of being paroled.

The boards of parole for State institutions held meetings at the following institutions during the fiscal year:

West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.
 Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.
 East Cambridge Jail, East Cambridge, Mass.
 Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.
 New Bedford House of Correction, New Bedford, Mass.
 Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.
 House of Correction, Greenfield, Mass.
 Barnstable House of Correction, Barnstable, Mass.
 Fitchburg House of Correction, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Milwaukee County Jail, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The earnings of prisoners on parole during the fiscal year amounted to \$81,222.21. This figure merely represents the earnings of the prisoners in actual money, but as a matter of fact prisoners in many instances were given subsistence and provided with homes in addition to the money they received.

What has been said above applies only to prisoners released from the United States penitentiaries and State institutions. Two prisoners were released from State reformatories in accordance with section 9 of the parole act, and 7 prisoners were paroled from the National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia, in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 26, 1909. The Attorney General disapproved 2 cases in which favorable action was taken by parole boards for reformatory institutions. The earnings of prisoners paroled from reformatory institutions amounted to but \$81. As prisoners paroled from reformatory institutions are generally released in the custody of their parents and are not in many instances wage earners, it is not surprising that their earnings are small. The National Training School for Boys does not maintain any record of the earnings of paroled prisoners.

Detailed information and statistics regarding the paroling of United States prisoners will be found in the tables accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT V. LA DOW,
President Boards of Parole.

APPENDIX 22.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE PAROLING OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

Cases acted upon favorably by the boards of parole for United States prisoners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Board of parole: R. V. La Dow, superintendent of prisons;¹ W. M. Moyer, warden; Dr. J. C. Weaver, physician. M. L. Covington, parole officer, \$1,500 per annum. Frank Rogers, clerk.

District in which convicted.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day	Apr. 4, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911	Feb. 22, 1912			
Massachusetts.	Embezzlement and larceny.	do	Apr. 8, 1911	Oct. 15, 1911	Jan. 27, 1912			
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	do	Apr. 18, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911	Feb. 6, 1912			
Maryland.	Violation postal laws.	3 years	Sept. 12, 1910	Oct. 23, 1911	Jan. 2, 1913			
Alabama, northern.	Counterfeiting.	7 years	Mar. 18, 1908	Oct. 24, 1911	May 14, 1913			
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day	Apr. 4, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911	Feb. 22, 1912			
Maryland.	do	1 year 5 days	May 28, 1911	Oct. 16, 1911	Mar. 18, 1912			
North Carolina, western.	do	1 year 3 months	May 4, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911	May 5, 1912			
Do.	do	do	do	do	do			
Massachusetts.	Violation postal laws.	1 year 1 day	May 5, 1911	Oct. 24, 1911	Feb. 23, 1912			
New York, northern.	Buying soldier's clothing.	2 years	Oct. 13, 1910	Oct. 25, 1911	May 21, 1912	Returned Jan. 26, 1912, and parole revoked.		Prisoner violated the law while on parole.
Arkansas, eastern.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day	Jan. 17, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911	Nov. 6, 1911			
North Carolina, western.	do	do	Apr. 4, 1911	do	Feb. 22, 1912			
North Carolina, eastern.	do	do	May 9, 1911	Nov. 1, 1911	Feb. 27, 1912			
Alabama, southern.	do	do	Apr. 13, 1911	do	Mar. 3, 1912			
North Carolina, western.	do	do	May 4, 1911	Oct. 31, 1911	Feb. 22, 1912			
New Jersey.	Violation national-banking laws.	5 years	Oct. 27, 1909	Nov. 1, 1911	July 3, 1913			
Virginia, western.	Conspiracy.	7 years.	Oct. 26, 1907	do	Dec. 22, 1912			
North Carolina, eastern.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day	Apr. 27, 1911	do	Feb. 15, 1912			

Virginia, western.	.....do.....	Apr. 17, 1911	Nov. 4, 1911	Feb. 5, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	.....do.....	June 23, 1911	Nov. 7, 1911	Apr. 12, 1912	.....
New York, southern.	Violation postal laws.	Apr. 23, 1911	Nov. 2, 1911	Mar. 30, 1912	.....
Mississippi, southern.	Counterfeiting.	Nov. 22, 1910	Nov. 1, 1911	June 30, 1912	.....
Kentucky, western.	Violation national-banking laws.	Mar. 28, 1910	Dec. 1, 1911	Dec. 3, 1913	.....
Louisiana, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	Apr. 20, 1911	.....do.....	July 3, 1912	.....
Alabama, northern.	Counterfeiting.	Mar. 6, 1911	Dec. 17, 1911	Oct. 13, 1912	.....
New York, southern.	Violation postal laws.	Nov. 2, 1910	Dec. 20, 1911	Feb. 22, 1913	.....
.....	.....	May 23, 1909	.....do.....	Jan. 4, 1915	.....
.....	Counterfeiting.	May 27, 1911	Dec. 1, 1911	Aug. 10, 1912	.....
North Carolina, eastern.	.....do.....	June 23, 1911	Dec. 25, 1911	Oct. 5, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	Oct. 26, 1910	Dec. 29, 1911	July 6, 1913	.....
Kentucky, eastern.	Counterfeiting.	June 23, 1911	Jan. 17, 1912	July 24, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 24, 1912	.....
Arkansas, eastern.	.....do.....	May 10, 1911	.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Resisting United States officer.	June 22, 1911	Feb. 18, 1912	Oct. 24, 1912	.....
Georgia, northern.	Violation postal laws.	May 22, 1911	Feb. 17, 1912	June 22, 1912	.....
New York, eastern.	Larceny.	Jan. 21, 1911	.....do.....	Apr. 3, 1912	.....
New York, southern.	Violation postal laws.	Aug. 23, 1911	.....do.....	June 12, 1912	.....
.....	.....	May 11, 1911	Feb. 24, 1912	July 25, 1912	.....
North Carolina, eastern.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	Jan. 22, 1910	Feb. 17, 1912	Sept. 28, 1913	.....
Georgia, southern.	Violation postal laws.	June 23, 1911	.....do.....	Apr. 12, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	May 20, 1911	.....do.....	Mar. 12, 1912	.....
New York, eastern.	Violation immigration laws.	Apr. 21, 1911	.....do.....	Nov. 27, 1912	.....
Mississippi, northern.	Violation postal laws.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....
.....	.....	June 23, 1911	.....do.....	May 12, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	June 18, 1908	Feb. 20, 1912	Mar. 11, 1915	.....
Georgia, northern.	Impersonating United States officer.	July 19, 1911	Feb. 17, 1912	May 8, 1912	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	June 23, 1911	.....do.....	July 24, 1912	.....
.....	.....	May 22, 1911	Feb. 20, 1912	June 22, 1912	.....
Georgia, northern.	Violation postal laws.	Oct. 27, 1910	Feb. 17, 1912	June 4, 1912	.....
Mississippi, northern.	.....do.....	May 27, 1911	.....do.....	Mar. 16, 1912	.....
North Carolina, eastern.	Violation Internal-revenue laws.	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Ex officio president board of parole.

Cases acted upon favorably by the boards of parole for United States prisoners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.—Continued.

District in which convicted.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
North Carolina, western.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 6 months.	June 23, 1911	Feb. 17, 1912	Oct. 5, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, northern.	Violation postal laws.	1 year 1 day.	Oct. 20, 1911	Mar. 23, 1912	Aug. 9, 1912	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western.	Counterfeiting.	5 years.	June 17, 1910	.....do.....	Mar. 23, 1914	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 8 months.	June 23, 1911	Mar. 22, 1912	Nov. 24, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Virginia, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	June 19, 1911	Mar. 12, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 6 months.	Oct. 4, 1911	Apr. 8, 1912	Dec. 16, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, southern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	May 15, 1911	Apr. 9, 1912	Dec. 22, 1912	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern.	Conspiracy.	3 years.	Mar. 16, 1911	Apr. 20, 1912	July 9, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 2 months.	Oct. 30, 1911	Apr. 9, 1912	Oct. 6, 1912	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western.	.....do.....	1 year 1 day.	Dec. 8, 1911	Apr. 14, 1912	Sept. 27, 1912	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, eastern.	Violation national-banking laws.	5 years.	Apr. 30, 1912	Apr. 22, 1912	Jan. 4, 1914	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	3 years.	Apr. 26, 1911	May 3, 1912	Aug. 16, 1913	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation postal laws.	1 year 1 day.	Dec. 9, 1911	June 2, 1912	Sept. 28, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	.....do.....	Oct. 18, 1911	June 5, 1912	Sept. 6, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Do.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 6, 1911	June 2, 1912	Sept. 25, 1912	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	Aug. 23, 1911	June 1, 1912	Mar. 31, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.	.....do.....	4 years.	Oct. 1, 1910	June 11, 1912	Oct. 29, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, northern.	Violation bankruptcy laws.	1 year 1 day.	Jan. 1, 1912	June 13, 1912	Oct. 21, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, northern.	Counterfeiting.	2 years.	Oct. 18, 1911	June 26, 1911	June 26, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Alabama, northern.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 month.	Dec. 26, 1911	June 11, 1912	Nov. 8, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	Apr. 27, 1911	June 2, 1912	Dec. 4, 1912	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern.	Counterfeiting.	5 years 11 months.	July 24, 1908	June 7, 1912	Jan. 1, 1913	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina, western.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day.	Oct. 4, 1911	June 6, 1912	July 24, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Do.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 28, 1912	June 7, 1912	Nov. 17, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Virginia, western.	.....do.....	3 years.	Sept. 28, 1910	June 2, 1912	Feb. 17, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky, eastern.	Counterfeiting.	2 years.	May 21, 1911	June 14, 1912	Dec. 27, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

State	Crime	Term	Date	Date	Date	Date	Action
Mississippi, southern.	Counterfeiting.	10 years.	Jan. 15, 1909	June 18, 1912	Nov. 1, 1915		
New Jersey.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	June 2, 1911	June 7, 1912	Jan. 8, 1913		
New York, southern.	do.	3 years.	Nov. 2, 1910	do.	Feb. 22, 1913		
Maryland.	do.	3 years 6 months.	Feb. 27, 1911	do.	Nov. 5, 1913		
District of Columbia.	Housebreaking and larceny.	10 years.	May 22, 1908	June 28, 1913	Feb. 6, 1915		
New Jersey.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	Dec. 8, 1910			Sept. 15, 1911	
Maryland.	do.	3 years.	Oct. 7, 1910			Oct. 11, 1911	
New York, southern.	do.	18 months.	Jan. 18, 1911			Feb. 15, 1912	
Delaware.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	15 months.	June 12, 1911			do.	
New York, southern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	July 25, 1911			Apr. 18, 1912	
Do.	do.	do.	do.			do.	
Pennsylvania, eastern.	Violation national-banking laws.	5 years.	Mar. 22, 1910			May 31, 1912	
Arizona.	Selling liquor to Indian.	1 year 1 day.	Nov. 17, 1911			do.	
Pennsylvania, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	15 months.	Dec. 12, 1911			do.	
Maryland.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	43 months.	Oct. 3, 1911			do.	
New York, southern.	Counterfeiting.	3 years.	May 17, 1911				Awaiting action by the Attorney General.
Do.	Violation postal laws.	4 years.	Mar. 24, 1911				Do.
Kentucky, eastern.	Counterfeiting.	1 year 1 day.	Apr. 7, 1911				Prisoner was not released, as his first friend was found unsatisfactory, and having refused to obtain another, served out his sentence.
Virginia, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	15 months.	Oct. 7, 1911				Awaiting action by the Attorney General.
Louisiana, eastern.	do.	2 years.	Nov. 2, 1911			Mar. 16, 1912	
Arkansas, eastern.	do.	3 years.	May 26, 1910				Do.
Alabama, southern.	do.	1 year 1 day.	Mar. 11, 1912				Do.
North Carolina, eastern.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day, \$100 fine.	Dec. 21, 1911				Do.
North Carolina, western.	do.	do.	Apr. 3, 1912				Do.
New Jersey.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	1 year 6 months.	Feb. 5, 1912				Do.
District of Columbia.	Conspiracy.	2 years.	Nov. 28, 1911				Do.
Florida, southern.	Petty.	1 year 6 months.	Feb. 10, 1912				Do.
North Carolina, western.	Violation internal-revenue laws.	1 year 1 day, \$100 fine.	Apr. 17, 1912				Do.
North Carolina, eastern.	Illicit distilling.	18 months, \$500 fine.	Oct. 27, 1911				Do.
New York, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years.	Jan. 4, 1912				Do.

Cases acted upon favorably by the boards of parole for United States prisoners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912—Continued.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Board of parole: R. V. La Dow, superintendent of prisons; R. W. McClaughry, warden; Alfred F. Yohe, physician; Fred Zerbis, parole officer, \$1,500 per annum; Thomas C. Taylor, clerk.

District in which convicted.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
Wisconsin, eastern.	Violation national banking laws.	5 years.	Nov. 12, 1912	Oct. 27, 1911	July 19, 1912			
Alaska.	Forgery.	10 years.	Apr. 28, 1907	Dec. 9, 1911	May 15, 1914			
Illinois, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	4 years; \$500 fine; costs.	May 19, 1909	Oct. 31, 1911	June 16, 1912			
Illinois, northern.	Violation national banking laws.	5 years.	May 26, 1909	Oct. 23, 1911	Jan. 13, 1913			
Indiana.	do.	5 years; costs.	Dec. 2, 1909	do.	Aug. 8, 1913			
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 2, 1911	do.			
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 21, 1911	do.			
Colorado.	Counterfeiting.	3 years; \$300 fine; costs.	Nov. 22, 1909	Nov. 10, 1911	Mar. 14, 1912			
Ohio, southern.	Violation national banking laws.	6 years; costs.	Dec. 17, 1909	Dec. 21, 1911	May 19, 1914			
Illinois, northern.	do.	5 years; costs.	Jan. 19, 1910	Oct. 14, 1911	Dec. 15, 1912			
California, northern.	Forgery.	3 years.	Aug. 25, 1910	Jan. 25, 1912	Oct. 18, 1913			
Shanghai, China.	Embezzlement.	5 years.	Feb. 1, 1910	Dec. 1, 1911	July 28, 1912			Died Oct. 23, 1911.
Iowa, southern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years; \$10,000 fine; costs.	Mar. 26, 1910	do.	do.			
Military general court-martial.	Forgery and desertion.	4 years.	May 16, 1910	Jan. 17, 1912	June 13, 1913			
Arkansas, western.	Scheme to defraud.	2 years 6 months; \$450 fine; costs.	Sept. 11, 1910	Feb. 19, 1912	Sept. 11, 1912			
Do.	Retail liquor dealer.	7 years; \$100 fine; costs.	Oct. 14, 1910	Nov. 18, 1911	May 22, 1912			
Michigan, eastern.	Impersonating United States officer.	14 months; \$100 fine.	Dec. 16, 1910	Oct. 20, 1911	Nov. 23, 1911			
Texas, western.	Counterfeiting.	15 months; \$1 fine.	Feb. 11, 1911	Jan. 9, 1912	Feb. 10, 1912			
Texas, eastern.	Liquor without license.	1 year 1 day; \$100 fine; costs.	Mar. 1, 1911	Oct. 20, 1911	Dec. 20, 1911			
Nebraska.	Counterfeit bills in possession.	3 years.	Dec. 2, 1910	Dec. 18, 1911	Mar. 24, 1913			
Ohio, southern.	Violation postal laws.	2 years; \$1,211.16 fine; costs.	Feb. 13, 1911	Dec. 20, 1911	do.			Died May, 1912.
Illinois, northern.	Illegally manufacturing oleo-margarine.	18 months.	Mar. 22, 1911	Oct. 30, 1911	June 5, 1912			
Do.	do.	do.	do.	Oct. 23, 1911	do.			
Wisconsin, eastern.	Violation postal laws.	1 year 1 day.	May 8, 1911	Dec. 18, 1911	Feb. 26, 1912			
Illinois, eastern.	do.	14 months.	May 20, 1911	Oct. 28, 1911	Apr. 26, 1912			
Utah.	Violation bankruptcy laws.	1 year 1 day.	June 8, 1911	Nov. 8, 1911	Mar. 28, 1912			
South Dakota.	do.	1 year 3 months; \$1,000 fine; costs.	do.	do.	July 9, 1912			
Wisconsin, eastern.	Violation national banking laws.	10 years.	May 5, 1906	Jan. 27, 1912	Jan. 5, 1913			
Indiana.	Violation postal laws.	4 years; costs.	Dec. 17, 1908	Oct. 28, 1911	Jan. 15, 1913			

Texas, northern.....	Counterfeiting.....	4 years; \$100 fine.....	Nov. 13, 1909	Mar. 23, 1912	Dec. 11, 1912	
Colorado.....	Embezzlement.....	4 years; \$1,000 fine; costs.	Dec. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1912	Jan. 1, 1913	
General court-martial.....	Robbery.....	6 years.....	Jan. 28, 1910	Apr. 20, 1912	June 30, 1914	
Minnesota.....	Having counterfeit money.....	5 years; costs.....	May 23, 1910	Mar. 16, 1912	Jan. 27, 1914	
Pennsylvania, western.....	Violation national banking laws.....	5 years.....	June 16, 1910	Feb. 19, 1912	Feb. 19, 1914	
Michigan, eastern.....	Violation postal laws.....	2 years; 6 months.....	Nov. 12, 1910	do.....	Nov. 12, 1912	
Ohio, southern.....	Counterfeiting.....	1 year 1 day; fine and costs.....	June 22, 1911	Apr. 27, 1912	June 24, 1913	
Illinois, eastern.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 1 day; fine and costs.....	Sept. 20, 1911	Mar. 4, 1912	July 10, 1912	
Iowa, southern.....	Violation internal-revenue laws.....	15 months; \$100 fine.....	Oct. 5, 1911	Apr. 15, 1912	Oct. 6, 1912	
Oklahoma, western.....	do.....	1 year 1 day; \$100 fine.....	Sept. 26, 1911	Mar. 5, 1912	July 16, 1912	Mar. 1, 1912
California, northern.....	Violation postal laws.....	5 years; \$1,000 fine.....	Mar. 10, 1910			
Missouri, western.....	Counterfeiting.....	3 years; \$1 fine, costs.....	Oct. 18, 1910	Mar. 11, 1912	Feb. 13, 1919	Oct. 14, 1911
Ohio, southern.....	Violating postal laws.....	15 months; \$100 fine; costs.....	Jan. 9, 1911			Mar. 12, 1912
North Dakota.....	Violation bankruptcy laws.....	4 years.....	Feb. 2, 1910			Feb. 24, 1912
District of Columbia.....	Larceny.....	3 years.....	Jan. 22, 1910			
Oklahoma, western.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 1 day.....	Sept. 30, 1911			Mar. 21, 1912
Illinois, northern.....	Manslaughter.....	9 years 7 months.....	May 4, 1907			Oct. 14, 1911
Texas, northern.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 1 day.....	Oct. 7, 1911			Feb. 15, 1912
Oklahoma, western.....	do.....	2 years; \$400 fine.....	Sept. 27, 1911			June 22, 1912
Wisconsin, western.....	Perjury.....	13 months; \$1,000 fine.....	Oct. 25, 1911			do
Ohio, southern.....	Counterfeiting.....	1 year 1 day; costs.....	Dec. 10, 1911	Feb. 19, 1912	July 29, 1912	do
Texas, eastern.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 1 day.....	Oct. 9, 1911	Mar. 4, 1912	Aug. 12, 1912	
Do.....	Violation internal-revenue laws.....	1 year 1 day; \$100 fine; costs.....	Oct. 29, 1911			
Texas, northern.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 1 day.....	Oct. 7, 1911	Apr. 15, 1912	July 27, 1912	
Oklahoma, eastern.....	do.....	1 year 1 day; \$100 fine.....	Nov. 14, 1911	Mar. 23, 1912	Sept. 3, 1912	
Alaska.....	Robbery.....	11 years.....	Nov. 14, 1905	Feb. 19, 1912	Apr. 3, 1913	
Minnesota.....	Violation postal laws.....	1 year 3 months.....	June 12, 1911	Feb. 21, 1912	June 14, 1912	
Indiana.....	Violation national-banking laws.....	5 years; costs.....	Dec. 2, 1909	June 24, 1912	Aug. 8, 1913	
Military.....	Housebreaking and larceny.....	3 years.....	Dec. 7, 1910	June 28, 1912	Mar. 29, 1913	
Illinois, northern.....	Violation internal-revenue laws.....	3 years; \$59 fine.....	Mar. 30, 1911	June 26, 1912	July 20, 1913	
Illinois, eastern.....	Counterfeiting.....	3 years; \$1,000 fine; costs.....	May 18, 1911	do.....	Sept. 7, 1913	
Texas, northern.....	Violation bankruptcy laws.....	18 months.....	Nov. 28, 1911	June 28, 1912	Feb. 28, 1913	
South Dakota.....	Conspiracy to defraud United States.....	1 year 1 day; \$100 fine; costs.....	Dec. 22, 1911	June 26, 1912	Oct. 11, 1912	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Colorado.....	Counterfeiting.....	5 years; \$2,500 fine; costs.....	Dec. 2, 1908	June 24, 1912	Aug. 8, 1912	
Do.....	Violation postal laws.....	3 years 6 months; costs.....	Apr. 4, 1910			

1 Ex officio president board of parole.

Awaiting action by the Attorney General.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1. Expenditures for the year ended 12/31/2013

1. Attorney General
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Attorney General
 Do. by Attorney
 Approved June 22, 1912.
 General released up to
 but not released up to
 close of fiscal year.
 Do.
 Do. by Attorney
 Awaiting action by
 Attorney General.
 Do. by Attorney
 Approved June 22, 1912.
 General released up to
 but not released up to
 close of fiscal year.
 Do. by Attorney
 Awaiting action by
 Attorney General.

[illegible]

Military.....	Violation articles war.....	4 years.....	Dec. 23, 1909.....	JUL. 20, 1910.....	General June 22, 1912, but not released up to close of fiscal year.
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UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, MCNEIL ISLAND, WASH.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons;¹ O. P. Halligan, warden; Thomas V. Bond, physician.

Nevada.....	Counterfeiting.....	7 years; \$2,000 fine.....	Apr. 20, 1909.....	.....	.....	Awaiting action by the Attorney General. Do. Do.
Do.....	do.....	7 years; \$3,000 fine.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Forgery.....	5 years; \$1,000 fine.....	July 27, 1909.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Violation postal laws.....	3 years.....	Sept. 12, 1910.....	Mar. 13, 1912.....	Jan. 2, 1913.....	.....
Washington, eastern.....	do.....	4 years; \$100 fine.....	Oct. 13, 1910.....	Apr. 20, 1912.....	Dec. 10, 1913.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	4 years.....	do.....	Mar. 13, 1912.....	Nov. 10, 1913.....	.....
New York, southern.....	do.....	2 years; costs.....	Aug. 30, 1911.....	July 14, 1912.....	Apr. 7, 1913.....	.....
California, northern.....	Counterfeiting.....	2 years; \$250 fine.....	Sept. 14, 1911.....	June 13, 1912.....	Apr. 22, 1913.....	.....
Washington, western.....	Embezzlement.....	10 years; costs.....	Nov. 14, 1906.....	May 6, 1912.....	Aug. 1, 1913.....	.....

Heard during preceding
fiscal year, and dis-
proved by Attorney
General Oct. 23, 1911;
upon rehearing, parole
granted.

WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY, MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons;¹ M. I. Brown, warden; J. C. Peck, physician.

District of Columbia.....	Abortion.....	10 years.....	July 3, 1907.....	.....	.....	Mar. 20, 1912.....
Illinois, northern.....	Violation immigration laws.....	2 years.....	May 20, 1911.....	Mar. 15, 1912.....	Dec. 26, 1912.....	Died about 2 weeks after having been released.

SING SING PRISON, OSSINING, N. Y.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons;¹ James Comaughton, principal keeper; H. E. Mereness, physician.

New York, southern.....	Manslaughter.....	10 years.....	Feb. 27, 1908.....	Aug. 26, 1911.....	Aug. 26, 1914.....
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¹ Ex officio president board of parole.

Cases acted upon favorably by the boards of parole for United States prisoners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 Continued.

EAST CAMBRIDGE JAIL, EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons; J. R. Fairbairn, sheriff and master; O. W. Cushing, deputy master.

Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
Perjury. Violation of postal laws.	1 year 1 day. 2 1/2 years.	Feb. 10, 1911. Apr. 26, 1911.	Sept. 28, 1911.	Dec. 7, 1911. Apr. 28, 1913.			Approved by Attorney General Apr. 28, 1912; but not released up to close of fiscal year.

KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY, LANSING, KANS.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons; J. H. Coddling, warden; J. T. Crouch, assistant deputy warden.

Unlawful Violent of Columbia Illinois, eastern.	5 years. 1 year 1 day.	Oct. 15, 1909. Mar. 15, 1912.	Mar. 6, 1912.	June 12, 1913.			Awaiting action by the Attorney General.
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NEW BEDFORD HOUSE OF CORRECTION, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons; J. L. Hathaway, keeper; J. H. Cornell, deputy keeper.

Massachusetts.	Violation bankruptcy laws.	1 year 1 day.	May 10, 1911.	Sept. 25, 1911.	Mar. 6, 1912.		
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DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DETROIT, MICH.

Board of parole: R. V. LaDow, superintendent of prisons; John S. McConell, superintendent; H. Jacob, physician.

Michigan.	Violation national banking laws.	7 years.	Sept. 17, 1909.				Awaiting action by the Attorney General.
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Prisoners paroled from State reformatories under section 9, parole act.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

District in which convicted.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
New York, southern	Counterfeiting.....	3 years.....	Mar. 4, 1911	May 13, 1912	June 25, 1913	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	Manslaughter.....	10 years.....	Feb. 27, 1909	May 20, 1911	Indefinite.....	.....	Sept. 16, 1911	.....
Do.....	Grand larceny.....	Indefinite.....	Mar. 31, 1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MISSOURI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BOONVILLE, MO.

Oklahoma, eastern.	Murder.....	Life, commuted to 15 years.	Nov. 18, 1904	Dec. 16, 1911
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United States prisoners paroled from National Training School for Boys under act approved Feb. 26, 1909, providing for paroling of prisoners.

District in which convicted.	Offense.	Sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release on parole.	Parole expires.	Violation of parole and action taken.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania, middle.	Violation postal laws.....	Indefinite.....	Oct. 19, 1909	May 27, 1912	Indefinite.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.	do.....	4 years.....	Dec. 31, 1909	Feb. 29, 1912	Jan. 28, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Georgia, southern.	do.....	5 years.....	Mar. 24, 1910	May 7, 1912	Nov. 28, 1913	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	May 14, 1910	Apr. 12, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.	Violation internal revenue laws.....	2 years.....	June 23, 1911	May 14, 1912	.....	.....	.....	.....
western.	do.....	18 months.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 5, 1912	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Died May 6, 1912.

1 Ex officio president of board of parole.

Summary for all institutions.

Institution.	Cases heard.	Paroles granted.	Disapproved by Attorney General.	Denied.	Not desirous of parole.	Prisoners on parole July 1, 1911.	Prisoners released on parole during fiscal year.	Prisoners whose parole terminated during fiscal year.		Prisoners on parole June 30, 1912.	Earnings of prisoners while on parole.
								Expiration of sentence.	Died.		
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.	277	107	12	170	1	60	92	87	2	63	\$39,821.78
United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.	350	86	11	304	71	39	73	62	2	4	31,381.54
United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash.	34	9	1	25	12	4	13	9	1	7	4,339.91
West Virginia penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	768.50
Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	300.00
East Cambridge Jail, East Cambridge, Mass.	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	134.25
Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.	16	2	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	350.98
New Bedford House of Correction, New Bedford, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	477.40
Detroit House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,318.47
Orleans Parish Prison, New Orleans, La.	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	48.25
House of Correction, Greenfield, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	216.00
Brattleboro House of Correction, Brattleboro, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	604.00
Fitchburg House of Correction, Fitchburg, Mass.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	465.13
Milwaukee County Jail, Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota State Prison, Stillwater, Minn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
California State Penitentiary, San Quentin, Cal.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona State Penitentiary, Florence, Ariz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Chicago House of Correction, Chicago, Ill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey State Prison, Trenton, N. J.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico Penitentiary, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for United States penitentiaries and State institutions.	736	211	20	525	84	108	102	155	4	8	81,222.21
New York State Reformatory, Elmira, N. Y.	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	(1)	81.00
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville, Mo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado State Reformatory, Buena Vista, Colo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total for State reformatory institutions.	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	(1)	81.00
National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C.	1	6	1	1	1	(1)	7	(1)	1	(1)	1
Grand total for all institutions.	736	221	31	527	84	111	201	159	4	8	81,303.21

Underlain, as in many instances prisoners sentenced to reformatory institutions are given indefinite terms.

NOTE. The above table includes a number of cases acted upon by the Attorney General which were heard by the boards of parole during the prior fiscal year.

APPENDIX 23.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRICTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED WHO WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE FROM UNITED STATES PENITENTIARIES AND STATE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

District from which committed.	Institutions from which paroled.			
	Leavenworth.	Atlanta.	McNeill Island.	State institutions.
Alabama, northern.....		4		
Alabama, southern.....		1		
Alaska.....	2		3	
Arizona.....				3
Arkansas, eastern.....	1	2		
Arkansas, western.....	1			
California, northern.....	1		1	
California, southern.....				1
Colorado.....	4			
Connecticut.....		1		
District of Columbia.....	4	1		1
Florida, northern.....		2		
Georgia, northern.....		5		
Georgia, southern.....		2		
Illinois, northern.....	8			1
Illinois, eastern.....	3			
Indiana.....	5			
Iowa, northern.....	2			
Kentucky, eastern.....		6		
Kentucky, western.....		1		
Louisiana, eastern.....		2		
Louisiana, western.....				1
Maryland.....		4		
Massachusetts.....		2		2
Michigan, eastern.....	2			
Minnesota.....	2			
Mississippi, northern.....		3		
Mississippi, southern.....		3		
Missouri, eastern.....	1			
Missouri, western.....	2			
Nebraska.....	1			
Nevada.....			1	
New Jersey.....		2		
New Mexico.....	1			2
New York, northern.....		1		
New York, eastern.....		3		
New York, southern.....	1	8		1
North Carolina, eastern.....		7		
North Carolina, western.....		27		
Ohio, southern.....	3			1
Oklahoma, eastern.....	3			1
Oklahoma, western.....	2			
Pennsylvania, middle.....	1			
Pennsylvania, western.....	2			
South Dakota.....	5			
Texas, northern.....	4	1		
Texas, eastern.....	3			
Texas, western.....	1			
Utah.....	1			
Virginia, eastern.....		1		
Virginia, western.....		2		
Washington, eastern.....			5	
Washington, western.....		1	3	
Wisconsin, eastern.....	3			
China, Shanghai (consular court).....	1			
Military prisoners.....	3			
Total.....	73	92	13	14

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE AND DISTRICTS IN WHICH

		Prova. Laws.	Murder or man- slaughter	National Banking Law.	Offenses other than those named	Total number of offense by district.
	2			1		4
					5	5
				2	1	3
					1	1
	1				1	2
	3				1	4
		1			5	6
	1	3				4
	1	3				4
	3	1				4
	1	2				3
	1					1
	1	2				3
		2				2
	2		2		1	4
			1		1	2
			1			1
	1		1			2
	2		3			5
		1			1	2
	1		1			2
	1		1		1	3
		1				1
	1		1			2
		1				1
	3		5	1		9
	5	1			1	7
	23	1	1		1	25
		1	1	2		4
	1		1			2
		1	1			2
		1		1		2
	2	2	1			5
		1	1			2
			1			1
	1			1		2
			3	1		4
	1	1	1			3
			1	2		3
					1	1
					3	3
45	28	46	4	23	46	142

APPENDIX 25.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS MATTERS.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,
641 WASHINGTON STREET,
October 17, 1912.

SIR: Following is the third annual report of the customs division of your department, for the year ended June 30, 1912. My responsibility for the office extends over 11 months of this period, having been assumed on August 1, 1911.

THE COURT RECORD.

The year has been marked by the virtual disappearance of customs litigation from the regular Federal courts, in accordance with the intendment of the judicial provisions of the tariff act of August 5, 1909. Five cases, the last to reach the Supreme Court under the old system, were decided by that court within the year; and a considerable group of appeals remaining in the district courts have all been disposed of, except two, whose transfer to the Court of Customs Appeals was about to occur at the end of our fiscal year.

As seems inevitable with so much litigation, the year has not been free from surprises and disappointments, but on the whole the results have been satisfactory. Of the 5 decisions rendered by the Supreme Court, 3 were favorable to the United States and 2 were adverse, and the percentage of successes in the Court of Customs Appeals has increased over that for either of the two previous years. Statistics for the year, containing some comparisons with the two previous years, are as follows:

Cases decided on argument.

	1910	1911	1912
Won by the United States.....	106	133	132
Won by the importers.....	74	89	83
Total.....	180	222	215

Issues involved in the above cases decided on argument.

	1910	1911	1912
Won by the United States.....	68	113	126
Won by the importers.....	46	75	71
Total.....	114	188	197
Percentage won by the United States.....	59.6	60.1	64.0

Cases decided without argument.

	1910	1911	1912
Won by the United States.....	112	211	244
Won by the importers.....	158	28	49
Total.....	270	249	293

The above tables include the 5 cases argued and decided in the Supreme Court and 116 cases dismissed on stipulation in various district courts. They show that 9 more issues were presented and decided than during the previous year, that the percentage of favorable decisions increased from 60.1 to 64, and that the total number of cases decided increased from 471 to 488.

Three petitions for writs of certiorari to the Court of Customs Appeals were filed in the Supreme Court and were denied. In each instance the petitions were by the importers. The Government has uniformly taken the position that the Customs Court is irreviewable, otherwise it would have applied for a writ in several cases.

These results are highly complimentary to the abilities and devotion of the assistant and special attorneys for the Government. Their experience and unflagging enthusiasm in the protection of the interests of the public commands unstinted praise.

The efficiency of this office over previous systems appears not merely from the percentage figures, but is emphasized by the fact that our percentage has increased in the face of a constantly growing proportion of appeals taken on behalf of the Government from adverse findings by the board.

The average life of the argued appeals during the history of this office, reckoning from the date of the board's decision to decision by the Customs Court or other appellate tribunal, has been as follows: 1910, 2 years 1 month; 1911, 1 year 6 months 16 days; 1912, 1 year 6 days.

During the year now begun this period is certain to be reduced several months or more.

THE RECORD BEFORE THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

The following statistics, taken from annual reports of the board, show a steady increase of business before that tribunal:

Hearings.

	1910	1911	1912
At New York.....	1,942	2,514	2,860
At other ports.....	67	84	69
Total.....	2,009	2,598	2,929

Protests.

	1910	1911	1912
Pending at beginning of year.....	95,220	116,087	170,855
Received.....	65,951	121,187	96,099
Decided.....	45,085	66,419	120,801
Pending at end of year.....	116,086	170,865	146,153
Suspended at end of year.....	33,490	51,524	9,256

Reappraisements (before single general appraisers).

	1910	1911	1912
Pending at beginning of year.....	425	621	590
Received.....	3,481	4,506	5,796
Decided.....	3,285	4,537	5,490
Pending at end of year.....	621	590	906

Re-reappraisements (on appeal to boards).

	1910	1911	1912
Pending at beginning of year.....	105	137	194
Received.....	1,020	1,525	1,710
Decided.....	988	1,468	1,670
Pending at end of year.....	137	194	234

The most significant features of the foregoing are the *increases* of 13 per cent in the number of hearings, 80 per cent in number of protests decided, and 21 per cent in reappraisements decided, and the *decreases* of 20 per cent in the number of protests received, 83 per cent in the number of protests suspended to await the outcome of similar cases in the customs court, and 14 per cent in the number of cases pending at the end of the year. The decreases mentioned are most gratifying, and should be read in connection with the 34 per cent contraction of the average period of appeal, set forth under the court statistics above. This circumstance and the allied fact that the customs court during the year overtook the arrears under which it began its career, and heard and decided all but a small proportion of pending appeals, constitute almost entirely the reasons for the remarkable and highly desirable decreases just mentioned. There is every reason to expect that the number of protests filed during the present year will decrease still more rapidly, and that the board's arrears of 146,153 protests will fall far below 100,000 for the first time in years, in spite of the expected receipt of at least 60,000 new cases from the various customhouses. The prospects for a radical and permanent improvement over the deplorable conditions of the past should be matter of congratulation for all concerned.

My report of last year recommended several changes in the law. Another year's experience confirms my view that the adoption of the suggestions then made would improve conditions in customs litigation, by greatly reducing its bulk, shortening its duration, eliminating much administrative expense, and diminishing refunds.

The administrative expense and refunds just mentioned constitute a burden on the taxpayer which is not only of considerable importance,

but is to a large extent not justifiable on any sound ground of public policy.

1. *Protest fees.*—In my last report I advocated legislation requiring the payment of a docket fee by protestants as a condition precedent to the sending of cases to the Board of General Appraisers. The necessity for such legislation has only increased with the lapse of time. After the collector has overruled a protest it must be examined sooner or later, as the matter now stands, by a large force of clerks, a Government attorney, and a general appraiser. It costs the Government now between \$4 and \$6 actual disbursements for each protest filed; whereas hundreds and thousands of protests involve disputes over less than \$1.

On July 11, 1912, for example, the board received from one firm of attorneys seven protests, none of which claimed refunds of as much as \$1. This is not exceptional, the examination being made at random.

Other charges might be added at various stages of the litigation, if necessary, to make the protest business at least self-sustaining, but the initial fee for filing with the board ought to be secured first; its imposition will probably render other reforms unnecessary.

2. *Abolition of boards in classification cases.*—The Board of General Appraisers has two classes of cases known, (1) as reappraisements, arising by *appeals* from findings of local appraisers as to foreign market value, and (2) as classification cases, arising by *protest* against the decisions of collectors of customs as to rate and amount of duty. Reappraisements are conducted in the first instance by single general appraisers and may, on appeal, be reviewed by a board of three general appraisers. Classification cases are decided only by boards of three general appraisers. General appraisers act singly as to such cases only in taking testimony, though at the port of New York many hearings are by a full board.

It is unusual in civil cases for testimony to be taken before, or findings of fact to be made by, more than one magistrate, and there seems to be no reason why a different rule should obtain as to customs cases. Indeed, it is no secret that in a large proportion of cases the testimony is read or heard only by the general appraiser who prepares the board's opinion. Where questions of fact are involved, this results in the decision practically being made by one general appraiser though theoretically by three.

This system seems to have worked well for 22 years, and there has from time to time been discussion of whether it would not be desirable to conform the theory to the practice by modifying the law so as to make one general appraiser, rather than a board of three, the real deciding entity for classification cases. I earnestly advocate such a change.

Among its advantages would be elimination of delays inherent in securing the concurrence—even where perfunctory—of the full board. The time of general appraisers would be greatly economized were the attention of one instead of three required in taking and considering testimony and preparing decisions. Many cases could be decided immediately at the close of the testimony, by the rendition of oral opinions, or without opinion, which would result not only in expedition but would make it unnecessary in such instances for the testimony to be transcribed by the stenographers unless an appeal were taken. Tens of thousands of protests sub-

mitted without evidence or abandoned might be disposed of at the hearing on motion of the United States without the necessity of the general appraiser ever seeing the papers. The formal orders dismissing or overruling such protests might be made by the clerk or a deputy clerk of the board in a manner analogous to the practice in the district of Massachusetts and other jurisdictions, where many, if not all, orders are signed only by the clerk, attesting what has been done "by order of the court."

A statute permitting the system just outlined would save thousands of dollars yearly in administrative expense and would abbreviate to an important extent the average life of cases before the board, of which the prodigious number of 120,801 were passed upon by the board during the past year, in addition to 7,150 reappraisements.

3. *Measure of damages.*—I wish to reiterate what was said in my report of last year in recommending that a change be made from the present rule of refunding to the importer the difference between the duty assessed and the duty held applicable, regardless of the extent of the importer's actual damage. As to many lines of merchandise, the importer, selling on the basis of the duty paid, nearly, if not fully, recoups by passing on to the vendee the amount in dispute, so that it is finally paid by the consumer. The ultimate consumer not only does not participate in case of repayment of the duty to the importer, but, as the real taxpayer, must contribute again to reimburse the technically injured importer for "losses" not actually sustained. To the extent that importers' recoveries are of the nature just stated, it seems to me that they should not be permitted. I am inclined to the view that recovery should be allowed only to the extent of such actual damages as the importer can prove. While such proof may be hard to make, it would seem to involve no more difficulty than is encountered every day in ordinary civil litigation, as in estimating damages in cases of personal injury, loss of profit, libel, conspiracy, etc.

It is not too much to say that vast numbers of protests are filed by brokers and others in the name of importers, where in fact the importers never authorized such procedure, are not interested in the litigation, and refuse to come to testify when such protests reach the board for trial. The persons who follow this sort of business are not generally attorneys at law, and are consequently not amenable to the discipline which ought to be visited on such practices.

4. *Reappraisements.*—Last year I recommended a change in the law, so as to permit correction of a decision that had been reached on an illegal basis. Since then the provisions of the present law have been given a construction by the Court of Customs Appeals that apparently does permit review of an improperly made reappraisement. In *Maddaus v. United States*, T. D. 32623, the court said:

We do not think the added language in section 13 of the customs administrative law, as amended in 1909, concerning the finality of the decision of appraisers in reappraisement cases, changes the rule where either the "appraiser or collector has proceeded on a wrong principle contrary to law or has transcended the powers conferred by statute," as declared by the Supreme Court in *United States v. Passavant* (169 U. S., 16, 21). The changed language of the statute is addressed to a review of "the decision" rather than to the jurisdiction of the board to render the decision. The injunction of the statute is against a review of the decision as a finding of fact, and not to the procedure of the board in acquiring jurisdiction to render the decision, which is a question of law. The statute entitles the importer, or the Government, to an appraisement by a single general appraiser or a board of general appraisers proceeding according to law. The decision thus had become final, and neither the board nor this

court can review the same. Until, however, the jurisdictional requirements of the statute have been complied with or satisfied there is no "decision" within the statute of a single general appraiser or a board of three general appraisers. The review sought, therefore, is not a review of the decision itself, but a review of the legal power of the general appraiser or Board of General Appraisers to render that which without such power duly exercised does not become the "decision" contemplated and made final by the provisions of the statute.

At present the only method of reviewing the decision of a reappraisement board is by filing a protest against the collector's liquidation based on the supposedly illegal appraisal. This protest comes before another board of three, sitting as a classification tribunal. From their decision an appeal lies to the Customs Court. This procedure is unsatisfactory and uncertain. It brings up very properly only bare questions of law. The final adjustment of the *amount* of property upon which duties shall be laid consists almost invariably of nothing but a finding of fact. It ought to be reached with uniformity and speed, and ought to be as largely as possible an administrative function, with a minimum of judicial procedure. Extensive changes in the law ought to be made with these objects in view; the precise changes required are too complicated to have a place in this report.

I have striven for as great efficiency as possible under existing procedure, and to that end initiated the practice of having every reappraisement prepared and presented to the general appraisers by counsel.

This has resulted in our sustaining more than 75 per cent of advances appealed, either in whole or in part, as against less than 60 per cent under the system previously in operation, where the rule was for examiners to carry the burden of their cases.

5. *Reduction of time for appeal.*—Unnecessary delay results from the present law allowing 60 days for appealing to the Customs Court. It was formerly 30 days for appeals to circuit courts and from those courts to circuit courts of appeals, and I understand that that period was not found to be inadequate.

6. *Period for reappraisement appeals.*—At present importers have but 5 days and collectors of customs 10 days for appeals from reappraisement decisions by single general appraisers to a reappraisement board, the time being reckoned from the date of decision. In cases arising at remote ports—such as Honolulu, Sitka, Los Angeles, and San Juan—the time for appeal has elapsed before the possible appellants can have learned of the decisions, unless special arrangements are made for electric communication. This is obviously unjust. Further, I believe that the right of appeal in behalf of the United States should be given to this office, to be exercised either exclusively or concurrently with collectors of customs. Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting collectors to act with due promptness.

In the foregoing may easily be detected the idea that in customs litigation speed is the great desideratum, subject, of course, to the need of thorough trial and presentation. Protests frequently accumulate at the rate of hundreds and even thousands a month on a single issue.

The consequences of delay, both in the expense and trouble of handling the protests which might otherwise not be filed and in the attendant commercial uncertainty, are serious enough to demand

that Congress should furnish every facility needed, by way of amendment or otherwise, for the highest degree of promptness in disposing of the large amount of customs litigation present and anticipated. In view of prospective tariff revision and the stimulation of protests always produced by such changes in the law, a busy future may be confidently expected for all concerned in handling and disposing of such cases.

Respectfully,

WM. L. WEMPLE,
Assistant Attorney General.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 26.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 7, 1912.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1912.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1911, the number of boys in the school was 409, and during the year there were received 181, making a total of 590. The 181 boys received during the fiscal year were from the following sources: By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, 116; by commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 2; by commitment from the United States courts, 24; by transfer of United States prisoners, 5; returned by juvenile court from Government Hospital for Insane, 1; paroled boys returned, 29; escaped boys returned, 4.

There were discharged during the year, by order of the board of trustees, 158; by expiration of sentence, 38; returned to court by order of court, 3; transferred to Government Hospital for Insane, by order of court, 2; loss by death, 1; escaped and not returned, 17; making 219, and leaving in the school a total of 371, June 30, 1912.

There was but one death during the fiscal year. The usual good care has been given the boys and the general health of the school has been good. Necessary repairs, including painting, rebuilding, etc., have been done.

In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, there has been covered into the Treasury the sum of \$812.72, being net proceeds from the farm and shops.

During the fiscal year the expenditures on account of support, repair of buildings, farm, and other current needs were, in accordance with the report of the treasurer, as follows:

Groceries.....	\$10,198.92
Butter, butterine, and cheese.....	2,047.60
Ice.....	549.90
Flour and table meal.....	3,742.65
Feed.....	3,165.71
Meats.....	7,184.93
Medicines, medical and dental services.....	2,103.42
Clothing, dry goods, and notions.....	6,248.27
Leather and shoe findings.....	2,805.36
Gas.....	606.47
Fuel.....	4,633.79
Electric current.....	700.52
Hardware and tools.....	987.03
Furniture and furnishings.....	734.34
Tableware and houseware.....	1,149.24

Books and stationery.....	\$1, 624. 05
Farm stock and veterinary services.....	492. 50
Farm implements and seeds.....	1, 149. 92
Harness and repairs.....	64. 38
Vehicles and repairs, including blacksmithing.....	1, 689. 17
Ordinary repairs.....	2, 272. 15
Parole officer, expenses.....	194. 82
Miscellaneous items, including telephone service.....	1, 304. 85
Compensation for emergency help.....	1, 213. 19
Total.....	56, 863. 18

An additional copy of the estimates of appropriations required for the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, including explanations of the changes and increases recommended, is also inclosed with this report.

There are also inclosed herewith as exhibits the report of the treasurer of the school, Mr. S. W. Curriden, showing receipts and expenditures in detail during the fiscal year, the report of the superintendent of the school, Mr. O. E. Darnall, containing a review of the work of the year and valuable tabulated statistics in detail of school conditions. There is also submitted the report of the physician of the school, Dr. Guy W. Latimer.

BUILDINGS.

Much progress has been made in the work of constructing new buildings during the fiscal year for which appropriations have been made. The new hospital has been completed, it having been formally opened on December 13, 1911. It is a much-needed addition and insures the best medical and surgical treatment possible for the school.

The new F family building is about completed and will be ready for occupation early this winter. ' As every additional family building results in a proportionate decrease of the number of boys in each family, the advantage and benefit to the boys is obvious, it having been found that the individual boy is always at more or less disadvantage where the number of boys to a family is too large. This has been the case hitherto in the school, but additional family buildings from time to time as its population increases is the remedy.

The new buildings for live stock are well on the way to completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation sometime this winter.

Among other improvements, there has been constructed a new walk way from the administration building to the Bladensburg Road. Work has also been commenced on a hedge fence along this road fronting the school grounds. Practically all the construction and repair work of the school is done by the boys themselves under the guidance and supervision of trained foremen. Among the buildings erected since the incumbency of the present superintendent of the school may be noted the following: The main administration building with its two wings; the D family building; the E family building; the brickmaking plant; the F family building; the hospital building; the shop building; the coal vault, 1,000 tons capacity. In addition there will soon be completed the new buildings for live stock, the new central school building, and the cottage for the assistant superintendent.

During the period in which this construction work has been done, the board has been most fortunate in having one of its members, Mr. Francis H. Duehay, as chairman of the building committee, whose ability and experience have been of great benefit to the school.

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND NORTH OF THE SCHOOL.

In the estimates for appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year is one for \$41,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, for the purchase of about 55 acres of land between the northern or northeastern boundary line of the school land and that of the District of Columbia. This land has a comparatively large frontage on the Bladensburg Road, running back toward the Anacostia River to a point in such way as to leave quite an area on the summit of the hill, on which are located most of the school buildings. The acquisition of this land has for some time been deemed most desirable by the trustees of the school. Some of our lately constructed family buildings and the new hospital building are near this boundary line, and the land proposed to be purchased would afford the very best sites for additional buildings sure to be needed in the near future. Moreover, as the tract includes some good land for grazing and agricultural purposes, and as suburban improvements are trending that way, its purchase should not be delayed.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

In the day school, manual training school, the shops, brick plant, and on the farm the entire work of the school through the year has been most satisfactory. The work of the band composed of boys in the school shows continued improvement. Upon the completion of the new central school building the day school work will of course be much more thorough and systematic than has heretofore been possible with our limited facilities.

The older buildings of the school are of course more or less in need of repair, but much work can be done by the school force of boys with our present fund.

The officers, teachers, and employees of the school under the supervision of its superintendent, Mr. O. E. Darnall, have done all that could be desired, and their faithful and efficient labors in bringing about such admirable results are here acknowledged with sincere appreciation by the board.

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President, Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1912.....	4,663
Average age of the boys received since the opening years.....	14.25
Boys in the school June 30, 1911.....	409

Total number received during the year:

By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	116
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.....	2
By commitment from the United States courts.....	24
By transfer of United States prisoners.....	5
By return by Juvenile Court from Government Hospital for Insane.....	1
By parole boys returned.....	29
By escape boys returned.....	4
	<hr/> 181

Total for the year..... 590

Discharged, etc., during the year:

By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole.....	64
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole.....	89
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled.....	5
By expiration of sentence.....	38
Returned to court by order of the court.....	3
By transfer by order of the court to Government Hospital for Insane..	2
By death.....	1
Escaped and still absent.....	17
	<hr/> 219

Remaining in school June 30, 1912..... 371

Maximum number during the year..... 409

Minimum number during the year..... 360

Average number of boys during the year..... 387

Average age of boys received during the year..... 14.7

Received on first commitment..... 140

Received on second commitment..... 7

By return by Juvenile Court from Government Hospital for Insane..... 1

Returned from escape..... 4

Returned from parole..... 29

Total number received..... 181

Concerning boys received during the year we find the following:

Having kept bad company..... 45

Having a doubtful record..... 52

Having a doubtful record but coming from a good home..... 50

Total..... 147

Having been in other institutions..... 30

Having been on probation before commitment..... 74

Having smoked cigarettes..... 74

Having used tobacco other than cigarettes..... 12

Did not use tobacco in any form..... 61

Total..... 147

Having used intoxicants prior to commitment..... 34

Employment prior to commitment:

Not employed in any way..... 29

Employed a part of the time..... 32

Employed regularly..... 52

Attending school regularly..... 18

Attending school a part of the time..... 16

Total..... 147

Cause of commitment:

Assault..... 11

Carrying concealed weapons..... 1

Counterfeiting..... 2

Destroying private property..... 2

Disorderly conduct..... 10

Cause of commitment—Continued.

Fornication.....	3
Housebreaking.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	12
Indecent exposure.....	1
Larceny.....	66
Vagrancy.....	6
Violation of police regulations.....	5
Violation United States postal laws.....	20
Violation United States revenue laws.....	7
Total.....	147

Religious associations:

Parents attending Baptist Church services.....	63
Parents attending Catholic Church services.....	22
Parents attending Christian Church services.....	3
Parents attending Dunkard Church services.....	1
Parents attending Episcopal Church services.....	6
Parents attending Jewish Church services.....	2
Parents attending Lutheran Church services.....	2
Parents attending Methodist Church services.....	28
Parents attending Universal Church services.....	1
Parents not attending any church services.....	14
Parents' religious associations not known.....	5
Total.....	147

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American.....	35
Afro-American.....	99
German.....	2
French.....	1
Irish.....	1
Italian.....	2
Jewish.....	2
Mexican.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Scotch.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Total.....	147

Parental relations when received:

Having both parents living.....	50
Having both parents living, but separated.....	33
Having lost father by death.....	28
Having lost mother by death.....	20
Having lost both parents by death.....	11
Having no knowledge of parents.....	5
Total.....	147

Number having lost one or both parents by death or separation..... 97

Educational standing of boys when received:

Class A, those who could read with ease.....	39
Class B, those who could read only with effort.....	57
Class C, those who knew only the letters of the alphabet.....	35
Class D, those who did not know the letters of the alphabet.....	16

Total..... 147
Never attended school..... 10

Statistics are always dry but usually illuminating. That part of the foregoing statistics which relates to the admissions during the year is, as usual with statistics, very illuminating. They show that of the boys received during the last fiscal year, two-thirds of them came from questionable homes; about the same number came

from broken homes; that the same number had been in court before, as evidenced by the fact that they had been on probation or in other institutions. They show that three-fifths of the boys admitted during that year used tobacco and that one-half of them used cigarettes. They also show that one-half of this number came from homes where one or both parents were intemperate and that one-third of the number received during this period could not read, fewer than one-fourth were in school when admitted, and one-fourth used intoxicants. These statistics are based upon the statements of the boys at the time they were received into the school, and I believe it would be safe to say that they do not fully picture the real conditions under which these boys evidently had been living. To me it shows that the greatest causative factor in delinquency among boys is the home and its environment. As water will not rise above its own level unassisted, so with boys; as a rule they usually remain at the level in which they are reared or permitted to locate themselves, with more of a tendency downward than upward.

Unfortunately the school can not correct the home and its environment except by requiring it to raise its standard before boys will be permitted to go back to it, from the school, but even this causes perhaps only a negative sort of improvement. The school, then, must take its boys and endeavor to do corrective work, instead of relying, as we should do, whenever it is at all possible, upon preventive measures. The school gets the boy after material damage has been done, and it must endeavor to overcome, as far as possible, the effects of the delinquencies on the part of his parents or those whose sacred duty it was to care for him.

The problem of the delinquent boy is one which should enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all good people, because in our efforts in administering to the delinquent and our treatment of him, we are only endeavoring so far as possible to give to the boy that which he ought to have had many years earlier, namely, opportunity and encouragement; hence he is only receiving at the hands of society a square deal. With this view in mind, which I claim is the only sane view in dealing with delinquent children, every reasonable effort should be put forth to make schools of this class real training schools or educational institutions. To be effective our training schools should do the maximum of individual work, which means small groups of boys, which in turn should, of course, be in charge of competent, painstaking, sympathetic officers or teachers. The school must be to the boy a school, a workshop, a home, a friend. Looking always to his interests, it must afford him opportunity—opportunity for schooling, for instruction in trade work, for religious and moral development, and for mental and physical betterment, and he should receive all possible encouragement on all phases of the opportunity offered.

The school is now doing much for its boys, but only a beginning of what it should do and what I feel it will be able to do later. With the completion of the buildings now provided for by appropriations we will not only be able to limit the number of boys in a cottage, especially our white boys, but we will be able to do very much more effective school work and be able to do much for the boys physically. The plans for our central school building provide not only for libraries for our boys, study and recitation rooms for the academic department, but for a gymnasium, shower baths, and plunge baths. Some work will be done on this building during the winter, and work on it will be rushed with the good weather in the spring.

HOSPITAL.

I am impressed that this school is taking as good care of its boys from a medical standpoint as any with which I am acquainted. Our magnificent new hospital, opened during the year, gives us an opportunity to segregate our boys and to put newcomers in quarantine until it is safe for them to be placed in the family to which they may be assigned. This building has even proven more satisfactory than we had anticipated, and we are now able to give to our boys who are physically ill every attention. At the opening of our hospital on the 13th of December, 1911, we had quite a number of visitors—some prominent physicians of Washington and nearby places—and all agreed that we had the most complete hospital of which they had knowledge. Our dispensary is used daily by any boy who feels that he needs any treatment there at the hands of the school physician or its nurses.

BUILDINGS.

The new F family building is practically completed, and will be occupied some time this autumn. This building, in its entirety, barring tin work, is the product of the various departments of work at the school, all windows, doors, trim, frames, stair rails, and all woodwork of every description, having been gotten out on our own machinery by our own forces.

As has been stated in former reports, all buildings of the school are now being constructed by its boys, but heretofore we had not attempted to make window sash and doors. Hereafter this work will all be done in the school by its boys, hence from the time the clay is taken from the hills at the brick plant until the building is completed and occupied the work is all done by our boys, except the tin work.

Good progress was made in laying out and starting the buildings for live stock, and they will be ready for occupancy by cold weather, although perhaps they will not be completed before spring.

A new walkway has been constructed from the administration building to the Bladensburg road, which greatly adds to the appearance of the premises as well as affording a dry pathway for officers and employees and friends of the school who pass back and forth between the buildings and the car line.

A hedge fence has been started along the roadway, which will greatly improve the appearance of the front of our premises when it has grown sufficiently to be properly trimmed.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK.

Within the fiscal year we had no trouble from tuberculosis with our cattle, nor any disease of any character among our boys.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, there was assigned to us from that department of the Government for consultation an expert from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, with whom we conferred regarding our live stock; there was assigned to us an expert on farming, with whom we conferred concerning the treatment of lawns, meadows, pastures lands, and crops; there was also assigned to us from the department of pomology, Prof. Lake, who spent much time in the school, advising us as to the kind and quantity of fruit trees and shrubs to be planted at the school and the treatment of our orchards and small fruits. Prof. Lake found our old orchard to be in bad condition, many of the trees having been so badly diseased as to necessitate their removal.

CROPS.

During the year covered by this report our crops were not up to the average, although the farm made a very creditable showing taking it in all its departments.

SHOPS.

The boys have done most creditable work in practically all departments of the school and especially in our building trades departments. Our manual-training department turned out a number of chairs, dressers, and other furniture in addition to its regular operations. The school maintains the following departments of work to which boys are assigned: Accounting and records; hospital; farming, stock raising and dairying; brickmaking; masonry; carpentering; manual training and furniture making; plastering and cement work; plumbing and steam fitting; steam laundry, stationary engineering; painting and glazing; tailoring; shoemaking; mending; blacksmithing; paper-box making; green houses; baking; kitchens and dining rooms; storeroom; housework; bands for both white and colored; school of letters in which boys receive instruction three and one-half hours daily for about nine months in the year, being employed in one of the departments of the school for a like number of hours daily.

NEEDS.

The school is in need of additional cottages, but since we are doing all building at the school with our own forces with a view of giving the boys the maximum amount of benefit in building trades instruction, we will have all of the work of this character which we can possibly do without asking for additional appropriations for this year and probably for next year.

The school is greatly in need of additional land for grazing and agricultural purposes. The property lying adjacent to the school property on its northeast is the most available from a standpoint of location and if it is possible this property ought to be purchased by the school, this for many reasons, among them the great need for this property by the school, as above stated, and in addition it lies within a few feet of our buildings, and on it are some splendid building sites which the school will undoubtedly need in the future. Even should the school never use it for building purposes, self-protection is a sufficient reason for its purchase since undesirable persons building on the land near

our premises could be a great menace to the school. I have apprehensions that this property may fall into the hands of persons who may subdivide it and that it may be settled upon by persons who would prove very undesirable neighbors. As it is to-day we are constantly bothered from depredations on our property from persons using these premises as a passageway from the Bladensburg Road to the Eastern Branch and by the cattle from the renters who reside on this property.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The fifth annual competitive military drill was held at the school on the 9th day of October, 1911. In this drill music was furnished by the bands of the school. A large number of visitors from the city and elsewhere were present to witness the exhibition. The judges as usual were officers from the National Guard of the District of Columbia, as follows: Chairman of the committee of judges, Maj. W. A. McCathran; associate members, Capt. Harry Coope, and Lieut. Coffman. These gentlemen have acted in this capacity on previous occasions and their comments regarding the improvement in the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves over prior exhibitions were most gratifying. First, second, and third prize banners were offered for the companies of the school finishing in that order according to the verdict of the judges. In this annual drill for the first time blank cartridges were used, although for several years we have been using Springfield rifles.

BANDS.

Both the white and colored bands have made good progress during the year, and the music furnished by them has been a source of much pleasure not only to the members of the bands but to every officer, employee, and boy of the school. Weather permitting, the bands gave a concert on the lawn each Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, immediately following chapel exercises which were held in the assembly hall between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. The bands furnished music on many occasions during the year to churches and charitable and Christian organizations in and about the city, and on every occasion the most gratifying reports reached us as to the manner in which they acquitted themselves both as to music furnished and their conduct. Too much can not be said in praise of our bands and the influence which they have had upon our boys and the public in general.

BOYS EMPLOYED.

As a matter of encouragement not only to the individual boys employed by the school but to all of the boys who are being trained in the school it is a custom to hire from among our most worthy graduates boys who desire to finish their trades, or who are especially fitted for particular kinds of work. We have had very gratifying results from this method and usually have three or four of our boys employed in the school in some capacity. These boys almost without exception have done well, have saved their money, some of whom have several hundred dollars in the bank.

THANKS.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all the ministers of the city who have assisted us in conducting our chapel exercises during the year or who in any other way have lent assistance to the school in its endeavors to benefit to the maximum the boys who are committed to its care. I also wish to express my gratitude to any and all persons who by word or act have helped to make the life of any boy at the school better or brighter during the year. I wish to extend my gratitude especially to the parents and friends of boys of the school who, almost without exception, have acquitted themselves in a manner above reproach on the occasions of their visits to the school and who have almost without exception rendered every reasonable assistance to the school authorities in their endeavors to benefit the boys of the school. I wish to extend the thanks of the school to Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, for assigning to the school experts who came to the school and rendered very valuable assistance during the year. Of those thus assigned to us Prof. Lake spent very much the most time at the school, and we wish to extend our thanks, especially to him as well as to others who were assigned to us through this department, for assistance rendered. I wish to express our gratitude to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Nose Hospital for splendid gratuitous services rendered to boys of the school during the year.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

I want to speak especially of the sympathetic, painstaking manner in which Dr. Latimer, the school physician, has looked after the boys who have needed medical attention during the year. In the surgical work of the school Dr. L. H. Taylor rendered most valuable assistance, as did also Dr. L. S. Savage, who administered all anesthetics and also acted as assistant school physician, in the absence of Dr. Latimer. The school's dentist, Dr. W. M. Simkins, has also been painstaking in his work, as has also the school's nurse and assistant.

Almost without exception the official force of the school as a body has done effective, painstaking work. Very largely to their efforts, as is always true, may be attributed the benefit which the boys have derived from the school during the year. Almost without exception the officers and employees of the school have been loyal to its interests, have acquitted themselves in a manner above reproach and have rendered willing and valuable assistance in every way and I wish to thus make public acknowledgment of the same. A school can only succeed as its officers and employees do conscientious work.

CLOSING.

I recognize the unanimity of purpose with which you have worked during the year for the benefit of the school and the uplift of its boys. I wish to thank you individually and collectively for the support you have at all times given me and for all courtesies extended.

O. E. DARNALL, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriations for—	
Salaries and support of inmates.....	\$42, 996. 00
Extraordinary repairs.....	2, 000. 00
Support of prisoners, transportations of boy.....	1, 250. 00
New buildings, including balance on hand at last report.....	24, 187. 72
From District of Columbia under contract with its Board of Charities for support of inmates.....	46, 467. 43
	<hr/>
	116, 901. 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and pay roll.....	\$30, 210. 76	
Support and current repairs.....	56, 863. 18	
Extraordinary repairs.....	1, 999. 55	
Transportation of boys to their homes.....	1, 001. 36	
Construction of new buildings:		
Family building.....	\$11, 014. 30	
Hospital building and equipment.....	776. 62	
Buildings for live stock.....	2, 445. 52	
Central school building.....	669. 73	
Unexpended balances covered back into Treasury.....	. 28	
	<hr/>	
	14, 906. 45	
		<hr/>
		104, 981. 30
Leaving unexpended.....		11, 919. 85
To the credit of the following accounts:		
Salaries and pay rolls.....	2, 285. 24	
Support of inmates.....	104. 25	
Extraordinary repairs.....	. 45	
Support of prisoners, 1912.....	248. 64	
Buildings.....	9, 281. 27	
	<hr/>	
		11, 919. 85

A statement in detail of the foregoing disbursements is submitted with this.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of \$812.72. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

S. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, we had no serious epidemics. The general health of the boys was excellent.

On December 13, 1911, the school hospital was formally opened. It has been of inestimable advantage and comfort to the sick. It has greatly aided in prophylactic measures and the correction of physical defects.

The only death occurred April 9, 1912, from tuberculosis.

As a matter of convenience the medical work at the school, including dispensary treatments, hospital treatments and operations, without specifically naming the character of the operation performed, is tabulated as follows:

Some specific conditions treated.

	Tuberculosis.	Diphtheria.	Chicken pox.	Influenza.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Impetigo.	Veneral wart.	Scabies.	Ringworm.	Pink eye.	Total.
Family A.....	6	8	.....	2	10	10	4	2	6	6	7	61
Family B.....	1	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	13
Family C.....	.....	12	2	6	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	33
Family D.....	5	14	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	24	25	3	81
Family E.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	18	2	4	25	16	1	75
Total.....	12	35	3	21	16	32	13	9	59	47	16	263

It is only fair to state that the major part of the conditions above set forth requiring medical treatment existed at the time that the boys were admitted to the school. The source from which the larger number of cases of diphtheria came is a mystery, unless it is imported on visiting days by boys' relatives.

Surgical cases and hospital and dispensary treatments.

	Operations.		Boys admitted to hospital.	Treatments in dispensary.
	Major.	Minor.		
Family A.....	2	6	86	600
Family B.....	.....	2	80	310
Family C.....	2	2	66	424
Family D.....	1	2	58	375
Family E.....	1	3	60	425
Total.....	6	15	320	2,134

In addition to the foregoing many boys were sent to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Nose Hospital for treatment during the year. Five boys were sent to this hospital for operations or treatment requiring their remaining in the hospital some days. One boy was sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for treatment.

The medical department of the school received valuable assistance during the year from the Health Department of the District of Columbia, especially Dr. J. J. Kenyon; also from Dr. L. H. Taylor, who acted in the capacity of the school's surgeon during the year, and from Dr. L. H. Savage, who administered anesthetics and acted as my assistant.

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
Physician.

APPENDIX 27.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, McNEIL ISLAND, WASH.

BEE, WASH., June 30, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit here following my report of the general operations of the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, under the maintenance and construction appropriations.

Under the maintenance appropriation, the expenditures are as follows, to wit:

Table of subappropriations and expenditures.

Subsistence, tobacco, kitchen utensils, seeds, farm implements, etc.....	¹ \$11,184.17
Clothing, transportation and other gratuities.....	4,812.98
Miscellaneous expenditures, fuel, forage, light, and general supplies....	14,953.21
Hospital supplies.....	499.13
Salaries of officers and other employees.....	14,863.39
Total.....	46,312.88

Construction appropriation.

Lumber.....	\$530.67
Reenforcing wire mesh.....	85.10
Cement.....	817.29
Steel window and door gratings, etc.....	512.05
Wooden window and door frames.....	242.78
Sand and gravel.....	200.00
Galvanized steel shingles and conductor pipe.....	198.25
Pipe, valves, fittings and coverings (steam heat).....	700.77
Galvanized sheet iron (shops ceilings).....	175.49
Wheels, castings, angle iron, asbestos (dry room).....	202.34
Laundry machinery.....	882.00
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	355.70
Salaries and wages.....	878.88
Telegrams and telephone messages.....	3.35
Total.....	5,784.67

Farm production, fiscal year 1912.

Clover and timothy hay.....	tons..	45	Apples.....	pounds..	7,815
Oat hay.....	do..	4	Carrots.....	do..	20,844
Fresh pork.....	pounds..	3,857	String beans.....	do..	2,970
Veal.....	do..	180	Beets.....	do..	2,440
Fresh beef.....	do..	1,370	Tomatoes.....	do..	7,412
Potatoes, Irish.....	do..	35,753	Pumpkins.....	do..	343
Onions (dry).....	do..	1,022	Squash.....	do..	528
Butter (fresh).....	do..	64	Turnips.....	do..	1,018
Cabbage.....	do..	13,144	Strawberries.....	do..	2,751
Mangels.....	do..	7,449	Raspberries.....	do..	187

¹ This item includes \$1,184.17 appropriated under an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1912, and for prior years, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 26, 1912.

Farm production, fiscal year 1912—Continued.

Loganberries.....pounds..	142	Plums.....pounds..	105
Blackberries.....do....	915	Spinach.....do....	917
Rhubarb.....do....	428	Currants.....do....	56
Pears.....do....	1, 471	Fresh milk.....gallon..	4, 736
Radishes.....do....	187	Hens' eggs.....dozen..	580
Lettuce.....do....	25	Ducks' eggs.....do....	49
Green peas.....do....	1, 563	Chickens (drawn).....pounds..	323
Cherries.....do....	1, 074	Ducks (drawn).....do....	265
Green onions.....do....	1, 001	Pigs.....do....	40
Parsnips.....do....	3, 104	Calves.....do....	7
Cucumbers.....do....	2, 192	Chickens.....do....	158
Green corn.....ears..	1, 743	Ducks.....do....	67

O. P. HALLIGAN, *Warden.*

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of the McNeil Island Penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, to wit:

During the year 2,050 prisoners reported at sick call. Of this number 790 were excused from work from one day to as long as appeared necessary for recovery; 13 were confined to the hospital for periods ranging from two days to several months. At present there are three cases in the hospital, one with fracture of lower third of left femur, one with chronic ulcer of stomach, and one recovering from operation for tubercular glands of neck. There is confined in isolation cottage a tertiary syphilitic.

During the year three operations were performed, one for removal of tubercular glands of neck, one for amputation of finger, and one for removal of necrosed bone of tibia. Three deaths occurred during the year, one from general tuberculosis, one from chronic nephritis, and one from erysipelas.

Thanking you for hearty cooperation and counsel.

T. V. BOND, *Prison Physician.*

APPENDIX 28.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of the chief clerk, record clerk, chaplain, Catholic chaplain, physician, chief engineer, superintendent of construction, and superintendent of farm and transportation, which make up the annual report of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending with this date.

Population at close of last fiscal year.....	1, 132	
Gained during the year.....	467	
		1, 599
Lost during the year.....		434
		<hr/> 1, 165
Present at this date.....		1, 165
Appropriation for maintenance for the year just closed.....	\$198, 580. 00	
Received in payment for the support of District of Columbia prisoners...	42, 712. 86	
		<hr/> 241, 292. 86
Total receipts.....		241, 292. 86
Expenditures as shown in chief clerk's report.....		231, 961. 71
		<hr/> 9, 331. 15
Leaving balance unexpended at close of year.....		9, 331. 15
Average number of prisoners fed during the year.....		1, 083. 6
Average yearly cost per prisoner for subsistence.....		\$47. 545
Average daily cost per prisoner for subsistence.....		\$0. 13
Cost of clothing of prisoners, per prisoner per year.....		\$16. 716
Gross cost per prisoner per day for maintenance during the year.....		\$0. 585

The chief clerk's report will show the reasons for the increased cost of subsistence over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

The "high cost of living" has affected this as well as all other public institutions by increasing the necessary expense for food, clothing, and, in fact, everything that enters into the maintenance of the inmates.

I have felt it my duty, in accordance with the policy of the department, to continue to furnish nourishing food to the prisoners, notwithstanding the increased expense thereof; and the present physical appearance of the prisoners of this penitentiary is confidently appealed to in support of the statement that they have been properly fed and clothed. The records of the hospital and the death list of this institution will corroborate the above statement. The almost total failure of our potato crop, which is one of the principal products, necessitated during the year the purchase of potatoes to the amount of \$4,356.81. The explanation of increased expenditure in maintenance may be found in the following items:

First. Potatoes, which we had to purchase at the highest prices ever known in this locality, to the amount of.....	\$4, 356. 81
Second. Expenses incurred in answering legally issued writs from courts, which have never before been charged to maintenance account, to the amount of.....	1, 500. 00
Third. Payments for coal to the amount of \$21,334.21, which is an increase due to the severity of the weather the past year which made such expenditure imperative over the former year of.....	2, 500. 00
Fourth. The employment of extra guards and two additional clerks, making an increased expense for the fiscal year of.....	1, 678. 67
Fifth. Salary and expenses of parole officer.....	2, 663. 64
Sixth. Salary and expenses of special employee, Department of Justice, engaged on parole work.....	757. 19

Deducting these six items, the expense of maintenance per capita during the fiscal year just closed will be found lower than the previous year. The reports of the other departments will show that the same care and faithfulness have characterized their management as in former years.

I feel warranted by the conditions existing to repeat my recommendation of last year "that permanent arrangement be provided in the prison for the scientific care and treatment of feeble-minded prisoners, who can not be sent to a Government asylum for insane, and yet who need care which they can not receive under our present accommodations."

Also to again call attention of the department to the necessity, growing more urgent every day, of completing the east main cell wing at the earliest possible date, to enable us to separate the prison population as contemplated and required by law. With an average population, which has increased from 1,047.6 to 1,083.6, and with but 420 cells at our disposal, it can be easily seen that it is impossible to carry out properly the legal requirements as to segregation of prisoners. But it is still more impossible to convey to Congress or the department an idea of the hardships and actual privations forced upon the inmates of this penitentiary by the lack of facilities to meet the demands of common humanity, which could be so easily remedied if this institution was provided with necessary funds to complete and equip the east main cell wing that has been so long under construction. If Congress will only investigate the need for these facilities, I feel satisfied that the funds to provide them will be at once forthcoming.

As a rule the officers, guards, foremen, and employees have during the past year manifested zeal and faithfulness, which merit the thanks hereby tendered to them, one and all, by the undersigned, who also takes this occasion to renew expression of his appreciation of the helpful and courteous treatment uniformly received by him from the honorable Attorney General and his associate officers of the Department of Justice.

Respectfully,

R. W. McCLAUGHEY, *Warden.*

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the fiscal operations of the penitentiary for the year ending June 30, 1912.

The average yearly cost of subsistence shown in Table 4 is slightly higher than that of the preceding year, having increased from \$42.46 to \$47.545 per man. The severe

drouth at the beginning of the year materially reduced the yield of our farm products which will account largely for the increased cost. Especially is this true in regard to potatoes, one of our principal crops, which was almost a total failure, thus necessitating their purchase at a very high price to the amount of \$4,356.81.

The cost of clothing has decreased from \$17.277 to \$16.716, the difference being 56 cents per man lower than the cost of the previous year.

Maintenance has risen from \$204.30 to \$214.06, being an increase of \$9.76 per man over the prior fiscal year. The winter through which we have passed is said to have been the coldest known to the memory of the oldest inhabitant and added \$2,500 to our coal bill. There is also additional cost of \$1,678.67 on account of the employment of extra guards at various times during the year, and two civilian clerks all the year whose employment covered only a portion of the prior year.

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

Amount appropriated by sundry civil bill.....	\$198,580.00	
Amount paid and due for support of District of Columbia convicts.....	42,712.86	\$241,292.86
Amount expended.....	219,070.54	
Amount of unpaid accounts.....	12,891.17	
Balance due the United States.....	9,331.15	241,292.86

TABLE 2.—*Subappropriations and expenditures.*

Subappropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Received and due from District of Columbia.	Available.	Expended.	Unpaid accounts.	Balance due United States.
Subsistence.....	\$40,000.00	\$15,765.58	\$55,765.58	\$50,164.04	\$7,326.95	¹ \$1,725.41
Clothing.....	32,000.00	10,521.40	42,521.40	30,154.76	701.24	11,665.40
Miscellaneous.....	40,000.00	15,543.67	55,543.67	51,510.20	4,866.73	¹ 523.26
Hospital.....	2,500.00	882.21	3,382.21	3,218.64	6.25	157.32
Salaries.....	79,280.00	.....	79,280.00	79,232.90	.....	47.10
Foremen.....	4,800.00	.....	4,800.00	4,790.00	.....	10.00
Total.....	198,580.00	42,712.86	241,292.86	219,070.54	12,891.17	9,331.15

¹ Deficiency.

TABLE 3.—*Amount expended for clothing prisoners.*

Expended for clothing materials, including discharge clothing.....	\$18,113.60
Average yearly cost per man.....	16.716
Average daily cost per man.....	.0456

TABLE 4.—*Amount expended for feeding prisoners.*

Supplies on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$5,013.52
Supplies purchased.....	49,306.17
	54,319.69
Supplies on hand July 1, 1912.....	2,798.38
Net cost of subsistence.....	51,521.31
Average number of prisoners.....	1,083.63
Average yearly cost per man.....	\$47.545
Average daily cost per man.....	\$0.13

TABLE 5.—*Amount expended for maintenance of prisoners.*

Average number of prisoners.....	1,083.63
Expended and unpaid.....	\$231,961.71
Average cost per man per year.....	\$214.06
Average cost per man per day.....	\$0.585

T. C. TAYLOR, *Chief Clerk.*

REPORT OF CHAPLAINS.

In presenting my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, I take pleasure in calling your attention to the work of the department which I have the honor to superintend.

You will doubtless agree with me that it is difficult to give an exact account of what has been accomplished during the year, as the real work of the chaplain lies along ethical and spiritual lines. However, I will do the best I can to acquaint you with the facts, as far as I can know them.

The rapid flight of time calls to mind the advice of an eminent sage, who said "Whosoever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." Couched in modern phraseology, the meaning is: Attend to your duties faithfully, for beyond this life no opportunity will be given to complete what you neglect or fail to do here.

RELIGIOUS.

There are three services that may be classed under this head, namely: The preaching, the teaching, the devotional. These are held every Sunday forenoon from 8 o'clock until 11.30, and will be considered in the order named.

The general or preaching service does not usually exceed an hour in length. Average attendance during the year, about 700, the prison population averaging 1,053. As the Roman Catholic service is held at the same time, the attendance upon both of these services may be estimated at about 900.

To stand as an ambassador for Christ before this great body of men, many of whom are bright and strong of intellect, all of whom have lives worth saving, is a privilege which any public speaker might well covet.

While the preaching is practical, having to do with everyday life, it is not, however, devoid of doctrine or those evangelical principles that are fundamental in character building. My many years' experience as prison chaplain leads me to place stronger emphasis than ever in my preaching upon Jesus Christ as the only real hope of the true reformation of the fallen. The correctness of this statement may be challenged, but it can not be successfully contradicted in the light of divine revelation, unless that revelation be not true. In saying this, it is not meant to minimize the importance of true education, useful trades, manual labor, nourishing food, cleanliness, sanitation, and so forth, all of which are helpful factors in the reclamation of the criminal.

I would again respectfully call attention to the need of remedying the acoustics of our otherwise splendid auditorium. Speaking to men under any circumstances is of little avail unless they can hear, without great effort, what is being said. Besides, it is very hard on the speaker to deliver his message to an audience thus handicapped.

The teaching service or Bible school is for such as desire a better acquaintance with the Word of God. With few exceptions, the sessions have been held regularly during the year. It is to be regretted, however, that the attendance has fallen somewhat below that of previous years, as no more helpful service is given here. I am sorry to say that quite a large number who professed to belong to churches before coming here seem indifferent to the public study of the Bible. I am still of the opinion that a classification of the school would see an increased attendance. However, if this classification is made, teachers will be needed for the various classes, and these will be difficult to obtain unless we take them from among the prisoners. In some prison schools this is done with excellent results. I wish some plan might be adopted whereby a larger number would become interested in the public study of the Book of Books.

The devotional meeting is for prayer and testimony. Admittance to this meeting is by card given by yourself to any applicant whose record is good. Interest in these services has not abated since they were introduced. Those who attend regularly have expressed themselves as being greatly helped by this fellowship meeting. We hardly know now how we could do without it.

EDUCATIONAL.

By your direction, a day school was opened last November—the chaplain acting as superintendent—for the benefit only of illiterates, and of foreigners who might desire to learn our language. Thus far the number enrolled is 65, 75 per cent of whom are of foreign birth. These are formed into three classes, and meet every other day, Sunday excepted, for recitation, each session lasting an hour and a half. According to your wish, a suitable person from among the prisoners was selected to teach this school under

my direction. We have had two teachers thus far, namely, No. 7243, who did excellent work, and No. 7795, the present teacher, who is giving satisfactory service. Considering everything, the school is making splendid progress. It is not practicable as yet to open a school on a larger scale. There continues to be quite a demand for school books for use in the cells, the studious reaping the benefit. Our inventory of school supplies shows on hand at this date 2,371 school books, and 780 slates. The increase over last year is the result of purchases made during this fiscal year.

Another factor in educational work here is the library of several thousand volumes. There went into circulation this year 33,826 books, making a weekly average of 650+. Number of volumes catalogued, 8,035; books donated, 56; condemned, 1; books repaired, 331; Bibles on hand, 542; song books for chapel use, 360; hymnals, 178.

While our library will compare favorably in quality with other libraries, there is need of increasing the stock, as many of the books are old and shelf worn.

Our system of handling the books, though simple and convenient, does not enable me to state with precision the books most in demand by the readers, yet I am safe in saying that light literature leads by 60 per cent at least. Then follow science, history, biography, travel and adventure, religious literature, etc. Other reading matter, such as magazines, and religious papers from various denominations, comes quite regularly to the library for distribution among the prisoners. These donors have our heartfelt thanks for their generosity and good will and are counted as co-workers in this great field of labor.

STATISTICAL.

New prisoners interviewed.....	442
Married.....	237
Having a common-school education.....	257
Having a high-school education.....	59
Collegiates.....	26
Having a primary education.....	43
Illiterates.....	57
Reared in homes where one or both parents were Christians.....	328
Of Jewish parentage.....	16
Having attended Sunday school more or less.....	287
Temperate in use of alcoholic drinks.....	198
Intemperate in the use of alcoholic drinks.....	83
Moderate in the use of alcoholic drinks.....	161

MUSIC.

This report would hardly be complete without expressing my appreciation of the helpful service rendered by the prison choir and orchestra under the direction of Mr. Suberkrup. We were also favored at different times with the presence of choirs and individual singers from the city who assisted us in our chapel services and rendered most valuable help.

PERSONAL.

To Mrs. Maud B. Booth, for her continued contribution of valuable reading matter, and to the pastors of the city and other gentlemen who have occupied my pulpit to the great delight and profit to all who heard them, I extend my sincerest gratitude and good will.

In conclusion permit me to thank you and the other officers of this institution for the courteous treatment and generous cooperation given me in my efforts to promote the work of this department.

F. J. LEAVITT, *Chaplain.*

It is a pleasure to hand you the yearly report of the Catholic chaplain of the Federal prison and state that the relationship between officials, prisoners, and chaplain has been most agreeable.

According to agreement between the right reverend bishop and the prison authorities, the institution has been visited twice a month, also Christmas and Easter, when mass was offered for the men and instructions given to those who were assembled to the number of about 125. Several times sick calls were made to different prisoners on notice from the officials, and twice the funeral services, according to the rites of the church, were held.

Auxiliary to the instructions given by the chaplain on the several Sundays, two Sisters of Charity from Mount St. Mary's Academy, Sister Mary Celestia and Sister M. Leo, give instructions to all those gathered in the chapel every Sunday morning. Besides the instructions, the good sisters provide magazines, daily and weekly papers, prayer books, and many other religious articles, for which the prisoners have made requests.

Since the last report, six of the inmates, after sufficient instructions, have presented themselves for baptism. They were baptized, permitted to make their first holy communion, since which time they have been regular attendants at divine service and frequent communion.

An attempt to find the exact number of Catholic men in the prison has been made, but with imperfect success. On investigation, it is found that sometimes the prisoner on entrance was without religion, and when asked what religious belief he preferred, he would answer the Catholic, hence was registered as a Catholic; or he may answer that his parents were Catholic, and he will be registered as a Catholic; yet he knows no more about the Catholic religion than does the one who said he would prefer the Catholic religion to the many denominations. The method here could easily be corrected.

It is evident that all concerned recognize the fact that it is impossible for the work of the chaplain to be as efficient as it would be if the services and instructions were given every Sunday of the year instead of twice a month, but as this is impossible at the present, we trust that the regular chaplain will come in due course of time, so that not only the Sundays will be given to the men, but every day of the week.

I take this opportunity to thank you and your worthy deputy, Mr. Mackey, and the guards, for the many acts of kindness during the past year, and assure you that if there is anything that I can do for you or the men in your care it will be the greatest pleasure.

B. S. KELLY, *Catholic Chaplain.*

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

I have the honor to submit herewith the sick and sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.

During the year just ended 21,528 prisoners reported on sick call. Of this number, 723 were sent to the hospital for observation and treatment, 256 were sent to quarters, and 20,549 were returned to duty with or without treatment, according to the requirements of their several cases. In addition to the above, 193 prisoners were sent to the hospital during any hours of the day or night when they were discovered ill and about one-twentieth of those registered on sick call were treated according to the necessities of their cases at any hour they presented themselves. In all, 916 prisoners were treated in the hospital during the year, making a total increase of 26 over the previous year.

Among those who came under my care were 4 prisoners whom I found it necessary to quarantine in quarters, 2 in isolation and 2 more in the hospital, making a total of 8, specifically, erysipilas 1; typhoid 1; varicella 2; scabies 3; observation for meningitis 1. All of these cases developed sufficiently soon after their admission to the institution to convince me that they had contracted their diseases before they were admitted.

During the past year 40 cases of tuberculosis of different types have been treated. A majority of these cases were of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and the individuals without exception were afflicted with the disease before their admission to this institution. This class of cases is always subjected to prolonged observation, and during this time they receive appropriate treatment in the way of medication and foods and are only assigned to work after I am reasonably convinced that they are in sufficiently good physical condition to stand work, and the absence of bacilli from their sputum makes it possible for them to mingle with other prisoners without menace to their health.

Of these 40 cases treated during the past year, there were 20 cases carried over from the previous year; 8 were discharged from the hospital as cured; 6 returned to duty as sufficiently improved to warrant such action; 4 left the institution on account of the expiration of their sentences; and 1 died, leaving a balance of 21 still in the hospital at the end of the fiscal year. With one exception all those remaining are in better physical condition than upon their admission to the institution, and there is a reasonable prospect of ultimate recovery. Results of my treatment of this class of cases have certainly been very flattering. It is a demonstration of the fact that tubercular

cases can be successfully treated in this climate and that tuberculosis is not the necessarily fatal disease it was considered to be 10 years ago.

During the year there have been 8 deaths listed as follows: Aneurism, 2; appendicitis, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; meningitis, 1; myocarditis, 1; tuberculosis, 1. In each of these cases the diagnosis was unmistakable and in but one case was a necropsy performed, and the evidence revealed that the previous diagnosis had been correct.

Among those treated during the year was 1 of (chronic) alcoholism and 6 addicted to narcotics (morphine). These cases were uniformly immediately placed under treatment and made uneventful recoveries and are now cured of the "habit." This is a class of cases which has in the past been most undesirable and hopeless, and the uniformly good results in their treatment is to my mind most pleasing, and I point with pride to my success.

I have made frequent personal inspections of the cells, the bakery, the kitchen and provisions, and other places as specified in the rules and regulations of this institution as ordered by the Attorney General. In this connection I receive daily reports as to the temperature and sanitation in the cell houses, bills of fare from the kitchen, and also, in addition to my daily visits, I receive tabulated reports from all sections of my department. All of the foremen and guards in the different departments immediately report, either through the deputy warden or directly to me, anything in the way of illness of prisoners or insanitary conditions that may be discovered, and proper disposition is always made in these cases without delay.

My daily itinerary includes visiting all prisoners in punishment. This I have never failed to do every day in the year by calling on each individual, inspecting him, giving him an opportunity to offer complaints as regards his physical condition and, if necessary, giving him a complete physical examination with a report to the warden and appropriate recommendation attached.

The quantity and quality of the foods supplied to the prisoners during the past year have been very satisfactory, and I have discovered no cause for complaint in the methods of preparation. Owing to the shortness of the hours of the day, the men are supplied with three meals, beginning at 7.30 a. m., with a second meal at 12 m. and the evening meal at 4.30 p. m. This latter meal has so far been very light, and I suggest that the advisability of giving the men a lighter dinner at noon and a more substantial meal in the evening to fortify them for the prolonged interval between supper and breakfast be seriously considered.

By way of improving the sanitation of the institution, I wish to call your attention to the necessity for some practical and effective method of destroying garbage. By this I mean the slop from the kitchen, the organic waste from the shops, and the sweeping from the quarters and offices of the institution. If an appropriate garbage crematory can not be provided, I suggest a simple incinerator until such time as the more elaborate plant can be installed. Another very essential matter along this line is the apparent necessity for the installation throughout the institution of sanitary drinking fountains which will, as far as practical, obviate the necessity for and the use of the common drinking cup at present doing service here.

While the facilities for caring for mental cases have been appreciably improved by making a psychopathic ward of a portion of the isolation building, thus making it a section of the hospital and in charge of a guard and specially detailed nurse, the whole arrangement is an improvisation and is far from what it should be, and I wish to emphasize the fact that there is still the necessity for more ample provisions for this class of patients.

I appreciate the necessity for delay in the completion of the hospital, but beg to call attention to the fact that the need for it is growing as the days go by. The present hospital facilities are inadequate and were only intended for temporary use. Even the furnishings are temporary, being a promiscuous collection of equipment from the old hospital in the prison at Fort Leavenworth, all of which are now in such an advanced state of dilapidation as will of necessity compel replacement soon.

It gives me pleasure to report that my relations with the officers, guards, and prisoners of this institution have been cordial without exception, and I take this opportunity to thank you for your hearty support and cooperation and to assure you that I fully appreciate the wholesomeness of the advice which you have from time to time given me and the suggestions offered for the betterment of my department.

I respectfully invite your attention to the tables that follow.

A. F. YOHE, *Physician.*

Record of patients treated in hospital during fiscal year.

In hospital July 1, 1911.....	56
Surgical cases admitted during year.....	94
Medical cases admitted during year.....	822
Total.....	972
Died in hospital.....	8
Sentence expired.....	17
Discharged from hospital.....	885
Transferred to Washington Asylum.....	5
In hospital June 30, 1912.....	57
Total.....	972
Reported on sick call.....	21,528
Returned to duty.....	20,549
Admitted to hospital from sick call.....	723
Admitted to quarters from sick call.....	256
Total.....	21,528
Admitted to hospital other than those at sick call.....	193

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM AND TRANSPORTATION.

TABLE 1.—*Inventory of live stock on hand at end of fiscal year.*

Hogs:	
Boars.....	2
Sows.....	22
Young pigs.....	45
Cattle:	
Bulls.....	1
Cows.....	37
Heifers.....	13
Calves.....	8
Mules.....	40
Horses.....	4
Chickens.....	550

TABLE 2.—*Produce raised on farm and delivered for use in the penitentiary during fiscal year.*

Alfalfa..... tons..	150	Potatoes, sweet..... pounds..	31,260
Beets..... pounds..	28,665	Radishes..... do...	2,110
Beans, green..... do...	1,565	Spinach..... do...	1,630
Cabbage..... do...	12,830	Tomatoes..... do...	42,695
Cucumbers..... do...	2,670	Turnips..... do...	1,600
Corn, sweet..... bushels..	168	Apples..... do...	3,090
Corn, field..... do...	978	Cherries..... quarts..	4,590
Corn fodder..... shocks..	1,000	Eggs..... dozen...	766
Corn, broom..... tons...	2	Milk..... quarts..	78,494
Lettuce..... pounds..	3,710	Beef, dressed..... pounds..	10,840
Onions..... do...	26,946	Pork, dressed..... do...	6,210
Parsnips..... do...	8,648	Chickens, dressed.....	100
Peas..... do...	3,900	Hides.....	23
Peppers, green..... bushels..	7	Posts (16 foot).....	100
Potatoes, Irish..... do...	1,300	Rhubarb..... pounds..	780

TABLE 3.—*Expenditures during the fiscal year.*

Garden seeds.....	\$918.55
Implements.....	161.48
Total.....	1,006.03

TABLE 4.—*Acreage under cultivation.*

Alfalfa.....	40	Peas.....	3
Beets.....	2	Peppers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....	5	Potatoes:	
Cabbage.....	8	Irish.....	45
Carrots.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Sweet.....	4
Cucumbers.....	2	Radishes.....	1
Sweet corn.....	10	Squash.....	4
Field corn.....	55	Tomatoes.....	10
Broom corn.....	6	Turnips.....	5
Lettuce.....	1	Watermelons.....	3
Onions.....	8	Cow peas (fertilizer).....	10
Paranips.....	1		

WM. J. RYAN,
Superintendent Farm and Transportation.

APPENDIX 29.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE UNITED STATES, PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., *July 31, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the annual reports of the chief clerk, bookkeeper and record clerk, correspondence clerk, physician, chaplain, engineer and electrician, superintendent of farm and transportation, and superintendent of construction, of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, and to invite your attention to them, because they contain much information of interest and value regarding the operation of the penitentiary.

MAINTENANCE.

The average number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 833, the average number on parole was 55, and the average number in custody was 888.

The average cost of subsistence chargeable to the appropriation for that purpose was \$0.111 per day for each prisoner; to this should be added \$0.019 per day for the market value of food furnished to the prisoners from the prison farm, making the total value of subsistence \$0.13 per day for each prisoner.

The average daily cost of clothing for each prisoner was \$0.038. This is a decrease of \$0.009 from the preceding fiscal year.

The average total cost of maintenance per man for the year was \$205.54, which is a decrease of \$5.90. This decrease is largely, if not entirely, due to the increased population, the average population in confinement being 66 more than that for the fiscal year 1911.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

The first prisoners were paroled from this penitentiary December 22, 1910, and the following table will give information regarding paroled prisoners during the period from that date to June 30, 1911, and for the full fiscal year 1912. If there has been a doubt in any mind about the practical value of a parole law, and of the possible beneficial results of such a law, the information herein shown, which is compiled from official reports and is authentic, should effectually remove whatever doubts may have existed.

	Fiscal year 1911.	Fiscal year 1912.	Total.
Released on parole.....	79	92	171
Returned for violating parole.....		2	2
Discharged from parole.....	19	87	106
On parole June 30.....		63	63
Days employed.....	5,191½	15,913½	21,104
Days idle.....	1,001½	2,548	3,549½
Earned.....	\$11,547.32	\$39,821.78	\$51,369.10
Received.....	\$10,042.91	\$38,315.83	\$48,358.74
Spent.....	\$9,135.85	\$32,322.01	\$41,457.86
Saved.....	\$907.06	\$5,993.82	\$6,900.88

In addition to the foregoing information it will be interesting to know that the parole law has been a source of economy to the United States in the way of reducing necessary expenses of maintenance. During the fiscal year 1911 the actual expenses for subsistence, clothing, tobacco, hospital supplies, and other miscellaneous individual items which were saved by reason of these men being on parole, amounted to \$1,620.48, and for the fiscal year 1912 the saving of similar expenses amounted to \$5,242.66. These computations are based upon the average cost of the items per capita during each of the two fiscal years and do not include any fixed charges for expenses which would have been incurred regardless of whether the prisoners were in prison or on parole.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

During the year covered by this report I deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States miscellaneous receipts amounting to \$1,189.19, not arising from amounts advanced to me from the Treasury Department.

Library fund.

On hand July 1, 1911.....	\$46. 04
Received from all sources during the year.....	544. 98
Total to be accounted for.....	591. 02
Expended during the year.....	27. 28

On hand June 30, 1912..... 563. 74

Of this amount, \$562.45 is on deposit in the savings department of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, and the balance of \$1.29 is in the hands of the chief clerk.

PRISONERS' FUNDS.

Of the \$8,569.58 shown by Table 6 of the report of the chief clerk as the amount on hand June 30, 1912, belonging to prisoners, \$6,300 is on deposit in the savings department of the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, \$911.91 in the checking department of the same bank, and \$1,357.67 held as cash in the safe in the chief clerk's office for the transaction of current business.

During the nine years covering the period from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1912, I received \$90,432.78 belonging to prisoners in this penitentiary, and expended upon their orders or delivered to them on discharge \$81,863.20, leaving in my hands the balance shown above.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1912, inclusive, United States funds amounting to \$1,993,220.99 were advanced to me by the United States Treasurer. From this amount I expended and rendered vouchers for \$1,938,528.29, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States \$46,058.86, and have cash on hand and in the depository amounting to \$8,633.84. Of the amount on hand, \$2,192.55 is balance remaining from the appropriation for maintenance and \$6,441.29 from the appropriation for continuing construction.

LAUNDRY BUILDING.

Tentative plans have been made for the erection of a suitable building within the inclosure at this penitentiary for bath, laundry, and tailor shop. As soon as the plans have been completed and formally approved, we expect to begin the erection of the building.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

Within the year plans were completed and approved for the erection of a residence for the deputy warden. The footings, foundation and walls have been completed to the first floor level. We expect to be able to complete this work by the end of the present fiscal year.

GRADED SALARIES FOR GUARDS.

The present compensation of \$70 a month is not a sufficient inducement to good men to remain in the guard service, in view of the increased cost of living. The plan of placing guards on graded salaries so that, after long and satisfactory service, they can receive a maximum of \$100 a month, has been found to work well in other prisons and I believe that it will be productive of good results in this prison and I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the efforts to obtain graded salaries for guards be continued until successful.

CHANGES IN METHODS.

During the past year several changes have been made in the methods of this penitentiary, and I desire to refer to these specifically:

Setting-up drill.—At your suggestion, last August we instituted the modified form of the setting-up drill used in the United States Army to afford needed physical exercise for the men in this prison. The results have been even better than expected and not only has the drill improved the physical condition of the men but I believe it has also had a similar effect upon them mentally and morally.

Band and orchestra leader.—The prison orchestra which, prior to the present fiscal year had been under the leadership of a prisoner, was placed under the leadership of a civilian musical director, who, within the year, has succeeded in organizing and educating an orchestra which is probably the equal of any orchestra in any similar institution in the country. The organization consists of about 30 pieces, and during the year has given six public concerts. A part of the orchestra is used to furnish music for the prisoners in the dining room during the midday meal.

Oculist.—Believing that the care of the eyes is a very important factor in reformation, an oculist has been employed, who visits the prison one-half day each week and gives necessary attention to the eyes of the prisoners. The results obtained have justified the increased expense.

Dentist.—The care of the teeth is also an important matter. There is little doubt that carelessness in this respect is the real cause of much of the ill health found in prisons. A dentist has been employed to visit the prison one-half day each week for the purpose of giving the teeth of the prisoners necessary attention, and I am well satisfied that

his services have been of great value to the prison as well as to the prisoners.

Private interviews.—Heretofore some of the prisoners have complained because they were unable to obtain relief from real or imaginary troubles, and in order to overcome this the warden has personally held private interviews with all prisoners who desired such interviews. During the year more than 1,400 private interviews were held, and I believe that the effect on the prisoners has been salutary.

Use of plain paper.—During the past year the prisoners in the first and second grades have been permitted to use plain paper in writing to relatives and friends, so that the letters do not contain any evidence of having been written in a prison. The use of paper showing the prison letterhead accomplished nothing further than to advertise the fact that the man was in prison when the letter was written, and since this was of no value to the prison and was a real injury to the prisoner, the discontinuance of prison letterheads was justified from every standpoint and has yielded none but good results.

Striped clothing as punishment.—On January 1, 1912, the use of striped clothing to indicate punishment grades was discontinued, and now the only garb used in this penitentiary is a solid light blue. We are using the striped stock we had on hand for working clothing, and when this stock is exhausted no further striped goods will be used for any purpose.

Conversation during meals.—After careful investigation in other prisons, on last Thanksgiving Day, with your permission, I issued an order granting prisoners the privilege of conversing with each other during meals, provided they do not indulge in loud or boisterous talking or laughing. It has long seemed to me that the practice of having a large number of men sit absolutely silent during meals had little, if anything, to commend it, and was objectionable from many points of view. Although this penitentiary is, I believe, the first institution of its kind to grant this privilege, it is gratifying to me to be able to report to you that not a single instance has occurred where men have had to be punished for abusing the privilege. This fact alone should be sufficient to prove that the change was justified.

Dining-room floor.—The wooden floor in the dining room having become unsanitary by reason of being almost constantly wet by scrubbing, it was deemed wise to replace it with a floor of a more permanent character. After investigating the use of floor material in various institutions it was decided to install a concrete floor here. This has been done, and the present floor is now practically permanent.

Dining-room tables.—As the dining-room floor had to be replaced, it became necessary to remove the tables, and instead of reinstalling the desk-like tables, with your permission we built ordinary dining tables in our workshop sufficiently large to seat eight persons and installed these, so that our prison dining room presents very much the same appearance as is presented by any other large dining room. We purchased 900 chairs, which is sufficient to seat the entire present population, and the use of the present tables and chairs and the rearranging of the ceiling of the races has enabled us to segregate the races in our dining room. There is no advantage as to location, all have the same kind of tables and chairs, all use the same kind of dishes, all receive the same kind and quality of food, and all receive as nearly

the same amount of food as we can apportion it, and there is, therefore, no ground for complaint. As a matter of fact I have had complaints from only one prisoner, and his complaint was made before the plans were completed. Afterwards he admitted that he had no grounds for complaining. The segregation of the races is desirable, and I am glad that we have been able to accomplish it with so little friction and with apparent satisfaction to all.

Baseball.—During the early part of the fiscal year covered by this report, at the suggestion of the department, we prepared a ball field in the southeast corner of the inclosure and selected men to play on the ball teams, and during the succeeding two or three months, until the inclement weather stopped the games, we played some very interesting ball games.

At the beginning I notified the prisoners that all prisoners in the first grade, or all who had not lost grade after the beginning of this form of recreation, would be permitted to attend the ball games, and would be also permitted to take their cell chairs, pipes, tobacco, musical instruments, newspapers, and books to the ball field with them, and that they would be allowed to talk to each other, laugh, cheer the plays and players, and to enjoy themselves, provided they refrained from the use of profane or vulgar language and rowdiness. Early in March we organized a league of eight clubs, arranged a schedule, and began playing ball according to American League rules and practices. All of the players are prisoners, selected from various parts of the prison; the teams are captained by prisoners, the umpires are prisoners, and the records are kept by prisoners. In other words, it has been my desire that the ball game shall represent not only the work but the spirit of the prisoners themselves.

It is, indeed, gratifying to me to report to you that not once since the first game was played has a prisoner been reported for disorderly conduct on the ball field, either as a player or as a spectator. When it is remembered that more than 900 men, who have been deprived of their liberty for almost every crime in the decalogue, are permitted to congregate on a ball field for hours at a time and have controlled themselves in such manner that they have not violated the restrictions placed upon them, the tremendous significance of baseball as a means to establish good discipline, and at the same time to provide healthful recreation, will be well understood.

Prison school.—During the year we began holding sessions of the prison school five afternoons every week, under supervision of the chaplain, for the benefit of illiterates and foreigners who can not speak or read the English language understandingly, the classes being taught by educated prisoners. The results have been very satisfactory. Of the 619 prisoners received during the year, 113 were illiterate. This is about the same percentage of illiteracy that has existed among prisoners admitted during the past nine years. During the year we had an enrollment of 243 men, and of these we taught more than 60 per cent to read and write reasonably well. The great good which I am confident can be accomplished through the medium of the prison school warrants me in recommending that the efforts to obtain a school teacher for this penitentiary be continued.

Good words.—On March 1, 1912, we began the publication of a prison newspaper. This is a 4-column 4-page paper issued monthly

on the first day of each month. Both the mechanical work and the work of preparing the subject matter for the paper has been performed by prisoners, and the many favorable notices which our paper has received in the newspapers of the country have convinced us that our paper is a success. However, without these favorable comments we would have reason to believe that it has met the wants of the prisoners, because it is already more popular with them than any other newspaper or publication, and I have had hundreds of requests from prisoners for permission to send the paper to their homes.

All of the foregoing changes in methods, and all of the new methods, as well as several others of minor importance, were made either by your suggestion or with your consent, and I feel that I am warranted in saying that the past year has witnessed a greater advance in real prison reform in this penitentiary than was ever made in the same length of time theretofore.

CONCLUSION.

I feel that I am unable to express fully my appreciation of the kindly advice and great assistance I have received from you during the past year, but I assure you that your humane spirit, which is reflected in all of your work for the upbuilding and reformation of the men in prison, has not only been a great aid to me but has been of very material benefit to the men behind the bars.

To the superintendent of prisons and other officials of your department, as well as to yourself and to those officers and employees of this penitentiary who have worked with me to administer its affairs in such manner that, while society is being amply protected, the prisoners may, as far as possible, be reestablished as useful and law-abiding citizens, I take great pleasure in thus expressing my thankfulness.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. MOYER.

Warden and Special Disbursing Agent.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE I.—*Appropriations and expenditures, United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., fiscal year 1912.*

By sundry civil act.....	\$158,080.00
By payment from Treasury for support of District of Columbia prisoners.....	16,566.50
	174,646.50
To total amount expended.....	160,002.95
Unexpended balance.....	14,643.55

Subappropriations.

	Appropriated.	Expended.	June accounts unpaid.
Subsistence, appropriated, \$30,000.....	\$37,479.58	\$33,783.94	\$6,600.26
Support of District of Columbia prisoners, \$7,479.58.....			
Clothing, appropriated, \$25,000.....	29,437.97	22,352.84	337.79
Support of District of Columbia prisoners, \$4,437.97.....			
Miscellaneous, appropriated, \$24,000.....	28,097.17	26,811.75	3,363.61
Support of District of Columbia prisoners, \$4,097.17.....			
Hospital, appropriated, \$2,000.....	2,551.78	2,335.76	92.37
Support of District of Columbia prisoners, \$551.78.....			
Salaries, appropriated.....	73,080.00	70,724.22	21.00
Foremen, appropriated.....	4,000.00	3,994.44	
Total.....	174,646.50	160,002.95	10,415.03

TABLE II.—*Subappropriations.*

	Balance on hand July 1, 1911.	Advanced from Treasury.	Expended vouchers rendered.	June accounts unpaid.	Deposited to credit of United States Treasury.	Balance due United States.
Subsistence:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	\$5,802.84		\$3,301.45		\$2,501.74	
Refund for express charges.....	\$0.35					
Fiscal year 1912.....	34,995.66		33,783.94	\$6,600.26		¹ \$5,388.54
Clothing, transportation, etc.:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	3,150.26		99.77		3,050.49	
Fiscal year 1912.....		28,000.00	22,352.84	337.79		5,309.37
Miscellaneous expenses:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	676.30	850.00	1,417.92		108.38	
Fiscal year 1912.....		26,731.85	26,811.75	3,363.61		¹ 3,443.51
Hospital supplies:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	98.10		75.85		22.25	
Fiscal year 1912.....		2,368.54	2,335.76	92.37		¹ 59.59
Salaries:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	1,430.75				1,430.75	
Fiscal year 1912.....		71,000.00	70,724.22	21.00		254.78
Foremen:						
Fiscal year 1911.....	77.77				77.77	
Fiscal year 1912.....		3,994.44	3,994.44			
Total.....	11,236.02	167,940.84	164,897.94	10,415.03	7,191.38	¹ 3,327.49

¹ Balance due disbursing agent.TABLE III.—*Amount expended for subsisting prisoners during the fiscal year 1912.*

Value of subsistence supplies on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$1,250.14
Expended for prisoners' subsistence, fiscal year 1912.....	33,567.11
Total.....	34,817.25
Value of subsistence supplies on hand June 30, 1912.....	1,053.36
Net cost of subsisting prisoners.....	33,763.89
Average number of prisoners fed daily.....	833
Average yearly cost per man.....	\$40.533
Average daily cost per man.....	\$0.111

TABLE IV.—*Amount expended for clothing during the fiscal year 1912.*

Value of clothing material on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$7,303.81
Expended for clothing material, including discharge clothing, during the fiscal year 1912.....	12,928.63
Amount of June accounts unpaid.....	337.79
Total.....	19,970.23

Value of clothing material on hand June 30, 1912.....	\$8,256.42
Net cost of clothing.....	11,713.81
Average yearly cost per man.....	\$14.06
Average daily cost per man.....	\$0.038

TABLE V.—*Total amount expended for maintenance, gross cost per day and year, during fiscal year 1912.*

Value of supplies on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$20,445.77
Gross expenditures, fiscal year 1912.....	160,002.95
Amount of June accounts unpaid.....	10,415.03
Total.....	190,863.75
Value of supplies on hand June 30, 1912.....	19,652.64
Net expenditures.....	171,211.11
Average number of prisoners.....	833
Average yearly cost of maintenance per man.....	\$205.54
Average daily cost of maintenance per man.....	\$0.562

TABLE VI.—*Prisoners' funds account.*

Amount on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$10,123.19
Received from all sources during fiscal year 1912.....	14,963.83
Total to be accounted for.....	25,087.02
Expended for prisoners upon their orders and paid to prisoners on discharge.....	16,517.44
Amount on hand June 30, 1912.....	8,569.58

TABLE VII.—*Statement of appropriation and available balance under "United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga."*

Available balance from fiscal year 1911.....	\$76,423.46
Material contracted for but undelivered June 30, 1911.....	88,540.62
Total.....	164,964.08
Expended during fiscal year 1912:	
Vouchers rendered.....	\$72,819.45
Material contracted for but undelivered June 30, 1912..	82,277.51
	155,096.96
Available balance.....	9,867.12

TABLE VIII.—*"United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga."*

Cash on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$10,760.74
Advanced from United States Treasury.....	68,500.00
Total to be accounted for.....	79,260.74
Expended—Vouchers rendered.....	\$72,819.45
Cash on hand June 30, 1912.....	6,441.29
	79,260.74

TABLE IX.—*Amount expended for "United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.," during the fiscal year 1912.*

Value of material on hand July 1, 1911.....	\$47,531.24
Expended for material and labor during fiscal year 1912.....	72,819.45
Total.....	120,350.69
Value of material on hand June 30, 1912.....	47,259.99
Net value of material and labor expended.....	73,090.70

FRANK ROGERS, Chief Clerk.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

I have the honor of submitting the sick and sanitary report for this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. This, the eleventh annual report for this prison, is the first annual report for the present incumbent.

In reviewing the work done during the past 12 months I find that it is remarkable in amount and character. The inmates have been given the benefit, not only of the medical and surgical service of a well-appointed hospital, but of the services of a most capable specialist in ear, eye, nose, and throat work, as well as a first-class dentist. The tuberculosis patients have been cared for and isolated in the open-air tent colony as heretofore.

There have been comparatively few accidents; two inmates suffered a dislocation of one shoulder each, another a fracture of the right radius, one a badly sprained knee, and one narrowly escaped death from a fall of 41 feet off the new annex. Prompt attention and careful nursing restored him to his normal condition.

We were fortunate in being able to check an outbreak of measles by prompt and vigorous quarantine; there were 11 suspects quarantined, but only 3 developed the disease, all 3 recovering, with no complications.

There were seven cases of insanity transferred to the Government Insane Asylum at Washington, two being returned, one cured, the others unimproved.

As you will note, there were twice as many cases admitted to the medical ward as during the year previous, and almost four times as many admitted to the surgical ward.

This is accounted for by the increase in the daily population and by the fact that the men were admitted promptly as seemed indicated. The surgical cases include the operations by the oculist and the cases of intravenous injections of salvarsan "606." In this connection, we have had some very serious surgical cases, with only one death after operation, that being a streptococcus infection of the appendix, which resulted in general peritonitis.

As to the syphilitic patients, they are isolated and are caused to eat together and to drink out of their own individual cups, separate dishes being used at their table. Every man suffering from primary or secondary syphilis has been administered intravenous injections of salvarsan or "606," with uniformly good results with one exception, this particular one later developing pneumonia and pleurisy, which was too much for his lowered resistance.

As regards the tuberculosis patients, 12 were carried over from last year and 9 admitted this year, only 1 of whom died.

The first evidence of this patient's trouble was a profuse pulmonary hemorrhage; he died in a few weeks of *Phthisis florida*.

The tent colony was moved to another portion of the inclosure last year, since when the inmates have manifested a renewed personal interest in the place, which by steady attention they have transformed into a beautiful flower garden, a source of benefit and pleasure for them.

The same consistent good results are being obtained with this open-air treatment as in the past, and it continues to be a blessing to the institution, more than one life being saved by its help this year.

Along with the increase in population with the large number of medical cases and surgical operations has come an increase in deaths, with a total of 10, the largest number in the history of the institution.

One died as the result of *Phthisis florida*, living only about six weeks after a severe pulmonary hemorrhage, which was the first intimation of his trouble.

One died from a streptococcus infection of the appendix, which resulted in general peritonitis.

One, who had been in the hospital a long time, already an invalid, developed miliary tuberculosis and lived only a short time afterwards.

The next man to die developed a tubercular pneumonia with pleuritic effusion. Paracentesis was performed and several ounces of fluid withdrawn with apparently good results. He died suddenly several days later.

Another died of spinal paralysis after a protracted illness.

The sixth died of cancer of the kidney, which was verified by autopsy.

The next died of pneumonia with pleurisy. He came here half dead from syphilis and, though he was administered salvarsan and other appropriate treatment, he never grew strong enough to withstand the above attack.

The eighth to die suffered from chronic lead poison, which probably brought on insanity. He had been previously a cocaine fiend, which doubtless helped to lower his resistance. He died a raving maniac.

The next, an old, feeble man, absolutely worn out, died of endocarditis.

The last to die succumbed, after two weeks' illness, to a congestive chill.

With the daily population steadily increasing and the work growing heavier daily, there are a few pertinent suggestions that I wish to enter as recommendations. Heretofore the pharmacy has been most of the time in charge of an inmate of the prison, while the nursing and the giving of anesthetics have been in the hands of prisoners as well. This should be changed, as the physician is not here all of the time and can not see that his instructions are carried out.

In my opinion the Government should engage a competent man who could have charge of the pharmacy, so that it could be run in a businesslike, systematic manner.

We should be allowed an interne in the hospital, who would be in charge during the physician's absence. He should be a capable young graduate, licensed to practice medicine. His service should be of one year duration, at the expiration of which time a new man should be engaged to replace him. Such a man could assist in operations or give anesthetics as needed, do surgical dressings, clinical laboratory work, and various other details too numerous to mention. He should have entire charge of the hospital during the physician's absence and see that all orders are properly carried out. The services of such a man could be secured with little expense and in the capacity of interne would be most helpful and satisfactory.

In this report I desire to recommend that the physician be removed from the board of parole. This work, besides giving the prisoners opportunity for undue grievances against the physician, thereby interfering in a measure with discipline, and inasmuch as he must depend on the inmates for faithful attention to his orders, to a pleasant, efficient furtherance of his efforts, also interferes with the work by consuming the entire working day for as many days as the board is in session. This is one more reason why we should have an interne to see that the work goes on.

The tabulated list that follows will give a better and more comprehensive view of the amount and nature of the work done here.

I respectfully invite your attention to the same.

In conclusion, I wish to tender thanks to the warden and all others who have shown me kindness during my initial year as physician and to those who have manifested an interest and sympathy in the uphill work we are trying to do.

J. CALVIN WEAVER, *Physician.*

Tabulated report of tuberculosis patients.

Register No.	Weight on arrival at penitentiary.	Weight when admitted to tuberculosis hospital.	1911						1912					
			July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
85	145	135	143	147	145	143	152	155	151	153	153	152	151.5	149
1395	108	112	123	118.5	116	119	120	122	123	125.5	127	130.5	130.5	129
1786	115	123	128	128	129	126	130	132	(1)	128.5	129	.....	.....	.....
1889	166	150	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2070	140	141	156.5	160	156	154.5	157	157	158	156	153	151	148.5	146.5
2144	125	127.5	125	130	131	130.5	133	134	133.5	135.5	135	135	132.5	131.5
2153	164	148.5	.....	.....	159	164	171	172.5	173	177.5	183	181.5	181.5	.....
2278	121	136	157	155	156	150.5	156	155.5	151	155	152	158	152.5	158
2582	117	136	133	132.5	132	132.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2901	158	150	157	157	154	153.5	163	163	162	163	165	168.5	164.5	157
2746	171	162	160	160	162	159	163	159.5	160	162.5	169	170.5	169	167.5
2828	146	144.5	.....	.....	144	146	147.5	150.5	153.5	157	159	157.5	154.5	150.5
3032	141	139	132	128	(1)	135	138.5	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3260	163	119	(1)	116.5	122	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3493	126	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	128	132	127	120.5	118
3574	136	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	130.5	128
3594	132	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	152	150	147
3619	141	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
3809	144	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3879	122	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128.5	131	130
4050	111	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115.5	120	120

¹ No weights taken.

Tuberculosis patients in hospital tents June 30, 1911.....	12
Tuberculosis patients admitted to tents during year.....	9
Total.....	21
Tuberculosis patients discharged on account of expiration of term.....	6
Tuberculosis patients who have died during year.....	1
Tuberculosis patients who have been paroled.....	1
Total.....	8
Tuberculosis patients remaining in hospital tents.....	13
	21

Hospital record.

Cases in hospital per last fiscal report.....	23
Cases admitted to hospital during year ending June 30, 1912.....	256
	<hr/> 279
Discharged during year ending June 30, 1912.....	236
Died during year ending June 30, 1912.....	10
Cases remaining in hospital June 30, 1912.....	20
Cases remaining in tuberculosis tents June 30, 1912.....	13
	<hr/> 279

Summary of cases remaining in hospital.

Medical ward.....	12
Surgical ward.....	8
Tuberculosis tents.....	13
	<hr/> 33

Died during fiscal year.

Name.	Race.	Date of death.	Disease.
James Fortune.....	Black.....	Aug. 3, 1911	Miliary tuberculosis.
Vincenzo De Antonio.....	White.....	Oct. 5, 1911	Peritonitis.
Strickland Locklear.....	Black.....	Nov. 27, 1911	Tuberculosis, complicated with pleurisy.
Will Outlaw.....	do.....	Feb. 25, 1912	Spinal paralysis.
George Miller.....	White.....	Apr. 1, 1912	Cancer of kidney.
Hasbitt Thurston.....	do.....	Apr. 6, 1912	Phthisis florida.
Jackson Nason.....	Black.....	Apr. 13, 1912	Pneumonia with pleurisy, superinduced by syphilis.
John Hutchinson.....	White.....	May 5, 1912	Insanity, superinduced by chronic lead poisoning.
William Brown.....	do.....	May 26, 1912	Chronic endocarditis.
Frank Lee.....	Black.....	June 25, 1912	Congestive chill.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

In presenting for your inspection my eleventh annual report, I respectfully submit the following statistics relating to my work in the library, school, chapel service, Sunday school, and prison societies. I have also looked after the orchestra on days when the musical director was necessarily absent, and have arranged entertainments for the prisoners. I have also made daily visits to the sick, and have had personal interviews with the men almost every day of the year.

THE LIBRARY.

We have received during the fiscal year gifts of very many useful books from friends in Atlanta and other cities, consisting of high-class works of fiction, biography, history, and magazines, and among these many volumes added to our library there are quite a number of religious works and also encyclopedias and books of reference. Besides these we receive regularly by mail 10 copies each of Munsey's Magazine and the Argosy, 1 copy of Scribner's Magazine, 5 copies of Collier's Weekly, 1 copy of Eastern and Western Review, and of papers we have received 50 copies of the Golden Age, 50 copies of the Revivalist, 50 copies of the Gospel Trumpet, 10 copies of the Missionary Alliance, 2 copies of Christian Science Monitor, and 50 copies of The New Way. We also get by mail 1 second-hand copy each of the American Magazine, McClure's, the Literary Digest, and Saturday Evening Post.

Since the 1st of July, 1911, we have distributed in the cell houses, isolation building, and hospital on Tuesdays and Fridays (book exchange days) 36,773 catalogued books. We have supplied, in addition, textbooks, miscellaneous literature, magazines, and papers daily. We have at this date in the library 9,416 books, and of this number 4,813 are listed, numbered, and catalogued, showing an addition of 690 to the number on hand last year and 1,883 in excess of total number in last report; 1,996 are textbooks, mostly in bad condition from constant use; 2,039 are miscellaneous books of little use, and many of them are very old. We have 310 Bibles and New Testaments, very old and well worn, but 250 new ones are promised by friends. We have a number of prayer books and religious pamphlets, issued to the men on request; also 36 New Testaments in the Italian language, and 283 secular and devotional Hebrew books for the exclusive use of the Jews.

The average number of textbooks delivered each week in the year is 707. On Sundays we supply the Sunday school pupils with religious papers, Sunday school literature, and leaflets containing the International Sunday School lessons. In addition to the books enumerated, we have shelved in the library annex, where books are rebound and repaired, 292 volumes of unbound magazines, duplicates of the bound volumes intended to replace the original volumes in the library when mislaid or lost or too badly worn for further use. The majority of our library books have been in constant use for 10 years, and we would be glad to have, for the benefit of the prisoners, new volumes, so much needed and desired. Of the Catholic literature for the benefit of the Catholic prisoners we have at present 12 prayer books, 325 catechisms, 12 hymn books, 68 New Testaments, 407 historical and devotional books, and 31 bound magazines. This account does not include those Catholic books now in the hands of the Catholic prisoners. In addition to these, 107 Catholic magazines and journals are received daily and weekly and distributed among those who have Catholic preference. We endeavor to exercise a conscientious care in providing any and all who have any expressed church preference with the literature of their own faith.

THE PRISON SCHOOL.

I am glad to report an exceptionally prosperous session of the school under my charge during the past year. The work of the teachers, both of the white and colored classes, has been a glad performance of duty. The reports of the teachers exhibit very good progress made by the pupils of the different classes. The fact that many of the pupils who did not know the alphabet when they entered the school, yet could read and write correctly before the closing of the school term, evidences the value of the prison school and the benefit of it to those who attend. To my mind, the establishment of this school has proven by experience to be one of the best reforms you have instituted for the prison. An examination of the individual reports of the teachers has shown a degree of proficiency on the part of many pupils rarely attained with the same limited facilities outside the walls of a prison. Let me here specify a few instances which are a fair illustration of the majority of the pupils, viz: Of the illiterates Register Nos. 3201, 3441, 3504, 3665, 3677, 3731, 3818, 3833, 3835, and 3884 could neither read nor write. They can now read and write very well and are fairly advanced in elementary arithmetic. Register No. 3158, a young man discharged on May 30, 1912, said to me that he did not even know the alphabet when admitted to the school, but when he left the prison he had acquired, by steady application, a fine knowledge of elementary branches in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He was only seven months at school altogether. We had in charge 3 classes of foreigners, 2 of Italians, and 1 of 10 different nationalities, and I am pleased to report that all of these prisoners acquired a very fair knowledge of the English language, and several of them learned to read and write English correctly. I wish to be allowed in this connection to express my appreciation of the many facilities and courtesies you have extended me in my school work, as in all the departments of my official duties. The aggregate attendance at the school for the past term was 18,158. The average attendance each day of the school has been 111. There were 243 pupils enrolled during the term.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The chapel service, beginning at 9.30 a. m. and closing at 10.20 a. m. on Sundays, is attended by all the prisoners unless excused by the warden. This service is absolutely undenominational, and nothing is said or done or permitted to be said or done to inculcate any sectarian doctrine, or that will knowingly encroach upon or offend anyone's religious convictions. To this end care is observed to make this service as pleasant, helpful, hopeful, and interesting as possible. We are privileged occasionally to have some of the best speakers and singers assist us in this service, at which, also, our orchestra renders some beautiful and appropriate selections. Thus we are favored with the ministry of all denominations and vocal numbers by some of Atlanta's best talent, which serves to diversify the regular order of service, and render it entertaining as well as instructive. I have administered the holy communion to 112 persons during the year. The Catholic service of the mass is held occasionally, and confessions heard by a Catholic priest who comes out from the city for this purpose.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The attendance at the service and instruction of the Sunday school, which immediately follows the chapel service, is optional with the prisoners, yet we are pleased to report a decided increase in the percentage of attendance for the past year. The

last Sunday in the year the attendance was 35 per cent of the entire prison population. This certainly speaks well for the chapel services, conducted under regulations prescribed by the warden, and shows an interest taken in them by the prisoners under his care. The school is superintended by me, and I am assisted in its conduct by several kind-hearted and interested Christian gentlemen who come from the city to teach in the different classes, and I am pleased to record my high appreciation of their work. The Jewish class, consisting of 18 persons, is taught separately by a Jewish teacher; while the Italian class, numbering 35, is taught by an Italian, and this class uses the New Testament in the Italian language. Religious papers, periodicals, leaflets, and magazines are delivered to the pupils individually every Sunday. The aggregate attendance for the year was 15,125, while the average attendance each Sunday was 291.

SOCIETIES.

The Christian Endeavor Society, whose meetings follow close upon the Sunday-school service, has had an aggregate attendance of 9,630, the average attendance at each meeting being 185. At these meetings the topic used by every Christian Endeavor Society in the world is discussed by the members, Scripture verses read, vocal solos rendered, while we also have quartet and general singing by the prisoners. All services in the chapel are completed by 11.45 a. m. The present membership of the Volunteers' Prison League is 241. The members of this post are supplied with day books containing Bible readings for each day of the year, V. P. L. buttons, and also with copies of the Volunteers' Gazette, published monthly. The post receives annual visits from the league's president, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The prison orchestra, under the supervision and personal direction of our musical director, Prof. J. P. Matthiessen, now numbers 38 men, and has attained excellent proficiency under his management during the past year, and has given five public concerts, which have been greatly enjoyed. Each concert is presented twice, once in the forenoon to all the prisoners, and again in the afternoon to visitors from the city. At chapel service and on holidays the orchestra furnishes suitable numbers, also during entertainments given by professionals from time to time, and at the dinner hour it renders appropriate music. The membership consists of 16 Americans, 4 Italians, 3 Irishmen, 2 Hebrews, 2 Indians, 2 Englishmen, 1 German, 1 Frenchman, and they all apply themselves steadily and learn rapidly.

"Good music cheers the life when all else fails;
No heart that droops, no eye that's filled with tears,
But feels a thrill, and looks with lesser fears
On all around, tho' barred within by rails."

HOSPITAL.

I take a special interest in the care of the sick, and only voice the sentiment of all who are allowed to visit our hospital and tuberculosis tents when I say that the excellent methods observed in the care of the invalid in this institution are highly commendable. The cleanliness, systematic treatment of the patients, and sanitary regulations reflect credit upon the management. In my visits to the sick I try to cheer the afflicted and downcast, and not depress with a sanctimoniousness which is not good medicine for either the sick or the well, and is adverse to the teachings of the Christ.

T. C. TUPPER, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM AND TRANSPORTATION.

Inventory of live stock now on hand.

Construction mules.....	26
Maintenance mules.....	5
Horses.....	3
Dairy cattle.....	61
Hogs.....	40

TABLE 1.—Amount and value of produce raised on the farm and delivered for the use of the penitentiary during the fiscal year.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
Beans, string.....	8,213	\$221.39	Peas, field:		
Beets.....	7,659	153.18	Snap.....	1,106	22.10
Cabbage.....	16,664	283.43	Dry.....	2,238	44.76
Cantaloupes.....	106	2.10	Potatoes, sweet.....	38,123	862.27
Carrots.....	4,786	95.72	Potato, sweet, vines.....	4,680	15.60
Corn, green ear.....	27,289	545.78	Radishes.....	2,805	91.17
Corn fodder:			Rye, green.....	45,070	150.24
Green.....	70,672	235.60	Salsify.....	2,341	46.82
Dry.....	7,355	74.55	Squash.....	4,204	84.08
Cucumbers.....	7,990	160.21	Tomatoes.....	9,346	186.92
Hay, crab grass:			Turnips.....	1,905	38.10
Green.....	7,904	26.34	Turnip salad.....	5,680	142.00
Dry.....	14,330	108.98	Wheat, green.....	16,232	54.07
Hay, peavine, green.....	1,200	4.00	Milk.....	149,926	3,744.43
Melons, water.....	1,790	26.40	Beef.....	2,786	197.81
Oats, green.....	11,955	39.85	Hides.....	² 6	26.56
Onions.....	27,360	830.41	Pork.....	9,801	955.60
Parsnips.....	3,255	65.10			
Peaches.....	290	5.80	Total.....		9,541.37

¹ Quarts.² Number.

TABLE II.—Acreage of crops under cultivation.

	Acreage.		Acreage.
Beans.....	7	Peppers.....	1
Beets.....	1.5	Potatoes, sweet.....	15
Cabbage.....	4	Pumpkins.....	1
Cantaloupes.....	3	Radishes.....	.5
Carrots.....	.5	Rye.....	5
Corn.....	20	Salsify.....	.5
Cucumbers.....	2	Squash.....	1
Melons.....	3	Tomatoes.....	6
Oats.....	5	Turnips.....	2.5
Onions.....	3	Wheat.....	6
Parsnips.....	.5		
Peaches.....	4	Total.....	92

NOTE.—About 7 acres of the above was planted to more than one crop; the total acreage being about 85.

TABLE III.—Amounts expended for seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc.

Seeds.....	\$173.76
273 loads of manure from city.....	59.50
200 loads of manure, homemade.....	
Fertilizer.....	51.20
Implements, etc.....	71.71
Tuberculin tests.....	43.00
1 bull.....	30.00
64 pigs.....	239.50
Total.....	668.67

H. C. BEDINGER,
Superintendent of Farm and Transportation.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

The principal work accomplished during the year was as follows:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING!

The second-story suspended steel ceiling supports were hung, the reenforcing fabric has been received and most of the structural concrete roof slab has been poured, as well as the first floor corridor slab.

The cast iron and steel stairway has been put in place to floor at level 113 giving access to roof of building.

The plumbing drains have been started, the inside connections to main sanitary sewer having been made.

MAIN CELL WING.

The walls immediately back of administration building have been raised to above the main ceiling line and the north gable finished. The west end wall, also the two towers adjoining, and piers adjoining the towers on the north and south walls of west wing are up to within two courses of the molded frieze. The north wall of west wing is up to within six courses of the frieze excepting four piers which are four courses lower. The south wall is up to within six courses of frieze excepting six piers which are four courses lower.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The brickwork in this building has been completed and the steel work all erected, including that of the roof and sun room. The cast-iron stairway has been erected, and the cast-iron plumbing drain in connecting tunnel is being placed.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

Work has been started and is well underway on this building. The foundation walls are all in, the brick partition and the outside walls have been built to the underside of main floor slab and the drainage system for storm water and sewage has been laid from the connection just east of driveway to the foot of all downspouts and area drains and to just inside the wall for connection with the plumbing system.

STOREHOUSE, ROOT CELLAR, AND SLEEPING ROOM.

This building was completed during the year. It has a concrete foundation, area way and steps, two small rooms in cellar, with a brick dividing wall and granitoid floors. The superstructure is of brick, concrete, and steel, and has a tile roof, copper gutters and downspouts. It has also simple plumbing arrangements connected with the sewer from the warden's residence.

NEW DINING-ROOM FLOOR AND TABLES.

The old wooden floor and concrete filling was removed from the dining room, all steel beams and girders and corrugated steel above same thoroughly scraped, brushed, and repainted. A part of the corrugated steel which had rusted was replaced with new. On this was laid a new floor of concrete with granitoid finish, treated on completion with water glass (sodium silicate). There was embedded in the concrete slab No. 7 triangle mesh steel reinforcing fabric. A complete drainage system for this floor was installed and connected with the main storm-water system.

One hundred and four wooden tables were made in the carpenter shop and are ready for use in the dining room.

SPIRAL STAIRWAYS.

The spiral stairways in guard towers Nos. 3 and 4 and east gate house, which were all that remained to be set at the time of my last annual report, have been set and the granitoid floors at grade put down. Hatch doors at barbican floors in towers have also been made and hung, thus completing the towers for occupancy.

REFRIGERATING ROOMS.

The three north refrigerating rooms west of kitchen were reconstructed similar to the three south rooms which were built the year before.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Besides the work mentioned hereinbefore, there has been done a considerable amount of miscellaneous and repair work, and our 8 foremen and 2 assistant foremen (one of the latter but recently employed), have been kept busy at all times, when the weather permitted, overseeing about 320 to 352 prisoners at their work. About 135 of these men work in the stone-cutting shed.

There is employed at the institution a maintenance carpenter, who looks after the miscellaneous repairs about the buildings and furniture, but the construction plumber looks after all repairs to the plumbing and steam fitting, which consumes a good part of his time, and the blacksmith, stonemason, bricklayer, and cement worker do whatever repairs are necessary in their respective lines; also a large part of the time of the bricklayer foreman is consumed in the erection and setting of structural steel and cast iron, and each and every foreman is required to devote his time to any kind of work necessary, which he can do, and for which we have no special foreman, so that the work may all be kept moving forward as fast as consistent with best results under the conditions pertaining to the institution.

Our stock account will show in full what material has been received for construction during the year, what part expended and what part is still on hand unexpended. What follows in this report is a résumé of the most important items of work and material.

EXCAVATING AND GRADING.

Earth removed from cellar of deputy warden's residence.....	cubic yards..	485
Hospital tunnel.....	do....	850
Filling and grading at different places, about.....	do....	665
Total.....	do....	<u>2,000</u>

CONCRETE PLACED.

Guard-tower floors.....	cubic yards..	5
Hospital tunnel.....	do....	275
Refrigerating floor and rooms.....	do....	20
Dining-room floor.....	do....	120
Cell and administration building.....	do....	70
Storehouse and root-cellar floors, walks, and steps.....	do....	50
Deputy warden's residence.....	do....	110
Total.....	do....	<u>650</u>

DIMENSION GRANITE.

Cut.....	cubic feet..	9,479
Set.....	do....	<u>9,003</u>

BRICK WORK.

Laid (kiln count):		
Enameled—		
Cell building.....		32,256
Refrigerator plant.....		3,046
Common—		
Cell and administration building.....		147,270
Hospital building.....		119,900
Storehouse and root cellar.....		3,715
Deputy warden's residence.....		30,350
Miscellaneous work.....		2,950
Total.....		<u>339,487</u>

STRUCTURAL STEEL SET.

Cell and administration building.....	pounds..	45,244
Hospital building and tunnel.....	do....	174,505
Storehouse and root cellar.....	do....	1,980
Total.....	do....	<u>221,729</u>

MACHINE STEEL.

Used in the fabrication of door and window gratings and for miscellaneous purposes.....	pounds..	37,121
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CAST IRON.

Stairs, lintels, etc., set.....	pounds..	<u>39,316</u>
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

Consumed:

Cell and administration building.....	barrels..	633½
Hospital building.....	do....	758½
Dining-room floor.....	do....	291
Refrigerator plant.....	do....	73½
Guard-tower floors.....	do....	7
Storehouse and root cellar, with approaches.....	do....	111½
Deputy warden's residence.....	do....	224½
Catch basins.....	do....	2½
Cement house.....	do....	5
Furnace for soap kettle.....	do....	2½
Fence posts.....	do....	1½
Repairs at carpenter shop and stone shed.....	do....	1½
Alterations and repairs to old buildings, tuberculosis camp, electric light poles, etc.....	barrels..	19½
Total.....	do....	2, 133

RECAPITULATION.

Crusher stone:

On hand July 1, 1911, in the shape of rubble, macadam, and sand, 4,414,220 pounds.....	tons..	2, 207. 11
Received during the year—		
Rubble.....	do....	729. 47
Spalls from stone shed.....	do....	526. 00
Total.....	tons..	1, 255. 47

Expended in macadam and granite sand..... do.... 3, 462. 58

734. 40

On hand June 30, 1912—Rubble and large macadam, 1,245,320 pounds; fine macadam, 2,578,090 pounds; granite sand, 1,632,960 pounds; total, 5,456,370 pounds.....	tons..	2, 728. 18
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Dimension granite:

On hand July 1, 1911—		
Cut.....	cubic feet..	4, 229
Uncut.....	do....	1, 929
Received during the year.....	do....	11, 515
Total.....	do....	17, 673
Set during year.....	do....	9, 003

On hand June 30, 1912—

Cut.....	cubic feet..	4, 705
Uncut, and on bankers.....	do....	3, 965

Total..... cubic feet.. 8, 670

Enameled brick:

On hand July 1, 1911.....		47, 487
Received during year.....		30, 815
Total.....		78, 302
Expended.....		35, 302
On hand June 30, 1912.....		43, 000

Common brick:

On hand July 1, 1911.....		184, 500
Received during year.....		310, 685
Total.....		495, 185
Expended.....		304, 185
On hand June 30, 1912.....		191, 000

Paving brick:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	36,000
Expended.....	None.
On hand June 30, 1912.....	36,000

Portland cement:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	barrels..	228
Received during year.....	do....	1,937
Total.....	do....	2,165
Expended.....	do....	2,133
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	32

NOTE.—There are about 600 barrels of cement in storage shed but not yet out of test and not yet finally accepted.

Bank sand:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	cubic yards..	550
Received during year.....	do....	378.59
Total.....	do....	928.59
Expended.....	do....	819.59
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	109

Structural steel:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	pounds..	724,515
Received during year.....	do....	81,209
Total.....	do....	805,724
Expended.....	do....	221,729
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	583,995

Machine steel:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	do....	77,020
Received during year.....	do....	38,529
Total.....	do....	115,549
Expended.....	do....	37,121
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	78,428

Cast iron:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	do....	90,676
Received during year.....	do....	15,240
Total.....	do....	105,916
Expended.....	do....	39,316
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	66,600

Sewer pipe:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	linear feet..	682
Received during year.....	do....	690
Total.....	do....	1,372
Expended.....	do....	754
On hand June 30, 1912.....	do....	618

Sewer pipe—Continued.

Fittings—

On hand July 1, 1911.....	pieces..	48
Received during year.....	do.....	42

Total.....	do.....	90
Expended.....	do.....	36

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	54
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Porous drain tile:

On hand July 1, 1911.....	do.....	81
Expended.....	do.....	25

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	56
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Lumber:

Yellow pine—

On hand July 1, 1911.....	board feet..	17, 547
Received during year.....	do.....	69, 513

Total.....	do.....	87, 060
Expended.....	do.....	22, 167

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	64, 893
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Oak—

On hand July 1, 1911.....	do.....	2, 500
Expended.....	do.....	1, 000

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	1, 500
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Cypress—

On hand July 1, 1911.....	do.....	5, 948
Received during year.....	do.....	1, 000

Total.....	do.....	6, 948
Expended.....	do.....	2, 229

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	4, 719
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White pine—

On hand July 1, 1911.....		None.
Received during year.....	board feet..	500
Expended.....	do.....	110

On hand June 30, 1912.....	do.....	390
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Convict labor, expended:

Carpentry.....	days..	2, 716. 421
Concreting.....	do.....	2, 992. 376
Brickwork.....	do.....	4, 873. 676
Stonecutting.....	do.....	25, 649. 591
Stonesetting.....	do.....	3, 045. 690
Iron and steel work.....	do.....	2, 708. 669
Plastering.....	do.....	113. 310
Plumbing.....	do.....	621. 396
Electrical work.....	do.....	89. 518
Painting.....	do.....	581. 577
Excavating and grading.....	do.....	1, 475. 599
Crushing stone.....	do.....	312. 026
General shop work.....	do.....	1, 320. 174
General labor.....	do.....	5, 446. 827

Total.....	do.....	51, 946. 827
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WILLIAM H. FOSTER,
Superintendent of Construction.

APPENDIX 30.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE LITIGATION RELATING TO THE LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPREHENDING CASES PENDING AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1813, CASES INSTITUTED AND TERMINATED DURING SAID FISCAL YEAR, AND CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE THEREOF.

Cvtd.

Cases pending July 1, 1811.	Cases instituted during year.	Total cases.	Cases involving other than money relief.	Average amount involved.	Average loss paid.	Amounts of money collected.	Money recovered.	Cases recovered.	Amounts collected.	Cases total pending July 1, 1813.
210	64	274	4	.....	.....	\$116, 274 48	\$124, 122 48	\$116, 274 48	.....	144
63	11	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 261 24	2, 100 24	8, 200 72	41
5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
46	40	86	40	909, 813 4, 161	140, 000 100	.....	2, 122 00	100 00	2, 022 00	37
16	40	56	54	.....	.....	.....	257 35	23 50	278 35	1
8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 400 00	477 40	4, 022 60	4
19	30	47	7	.....	.....	.....	8, 260 00	2, 820 00	2, 210 20	20
5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 454 00	184 41	4, 269 59	4
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
406	78	484	400	960, 000	80, 000	.....	84 100 84	7, 841 10	100, 000 74	104

I. Cases arising from trespass on public lands:

1. Cutting and conversion of timber.....
2. Boxing of trees and conversion of products.....
3. Taking or conversion of coal or other minerals.....
4. Inclosure of and interference with the free passage over public lands.....
5. Actions in ejectment.....
6. Actions at law arising from the unlawful setting or neglect of fires.....
7. Driving upon and grazing of stock within Government reservations.....

II. Actions at law to recover for desert in the procurement of patents to public lands.....

III. Suits in equity to confirm title in bona fide purchasers of lands erroneously patented or certified and to recover the minimum Government price thereof from the patentees (see act Mar. 2, 1896, 29 Stat., 42).....

IV. Suits to cancel patents, certificates, and memo conveyances for fraud or mistake and for incidental pecuniary relief.....

V. Criminal cases based on offenses committed in the entry of and procurement of patents to public lands.....

VI. Suits to declare forfeiture of grants of land or rights of way for breach of condition...	64	13	77	77	2,756,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	272.00	74.82	17
VII. Suits to restrain interference with reclamation work.....	8	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
VIII. Actions against public officials defended by the Department of Justice.....	9	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
IX. Cases arising on defaults of contractors engaged in work on reclamation projects.....	10	6	16	15	.....	.....	629,746.11	10,101.56	55.75	186.81	.....	4
X. Miscellaneous.....	27	20	47	.....	5,002	.....	89,016.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total.....	1 992	309	1,301	841	4,044,324	180,781	8,931,430.05	266,664.06	21,838.44	200,200.96	.....	522

[illegible]

¹ A comparison of the reports for this year and last year will show a difference in the number of cases pending at the beginning of this year and those pending at the close of last year. This is attributable to improvements in the system of securing complete and accurate reports from the United States attorneys. It is believed that the number of cases shown as pending at the beginning of this year is substantially correct.

STATEMENTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATEMENTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATEMENTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil suits of all kinds
Criminal actions of all kinds

Total

STATEMENTS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Total

By Indians against the United States to establish title to allotments
By United States against Indians to cancel allotment persons instrumentally secured
To cancel unlawful deeds to allotments
To cancel unlawful deeds to allotments and to require accounting for timber taken both out from allotments
To dispossess and enjoin unlawful occupancy of Indian allotments
To eject allottees from allotments
To collect rental under leases of allotments
To collect damages for timber trespass on allotments
To collect royalties and rentals on mining leases
To cancel leases for allotments
To enjoin taxation of allotments
To enjoin construction of telephone lines across Indian allotments
To condemn rights of way across allotments
To condemn Pueblo Indian lands for school sites
To determine water rights of allottees
To foreclose mortgages on Indian allotment
To invalidate wills of allottees
To have allotment partitioned

Total

MINUTES

Prosecutions for depredations on and fraud in connection with Indian property

Timber trespass on Indian allotments
Conspiracy (violation sec. 5440 R. S., sec. 87 C. C.) in connection with illegal stealing of Indian lands
Forging deeds to Indian allotments
False certification of acknowledgment to Indian inheritance
Violations sec. 5, act June 25, 1910
Murder of Indians on account of land controversies
Embezzlement Indian funds

Total

(3) CASES CONCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.

CIVIL.

	Favor- able to Gov- ernment.	Adverse to Gov- ernment.	Discon- tinued.	Total.
By Indians against the United States to establish right to allotments.....	46	1	.....	47
By United States against Indians to cancel allotment patents erroneously issued.....	7	1	.....	8
To cancel unlawful deeds to allotments.....	50	3	9	62
Defending suits to condemn right of way over Indian lands.....	4	.....	.....	4
To dispossess and enjoin unlawful occupation of Indian allotments.....	11	.....	.....	11
To collect rentals under leases of allotments.....	36	3	2	41
Damages for timber trespass on allotments.....	1	.....	.....	1
Damages for grazing trespass on allotments.....	2	.....	.....	2
To collect royalty on mining leases of allotments.....	1	.....	.....	1
To quiet title, Indian trust homestead sold for taxes.....	1	1	.....	2
To collect penalty for return on Indian reservation, secs. 2146 and 2147 R. S.....	5	2	.....	7
To enjoin collection taxes on Indian allotments.....	1	.....	1	2
To invalidate will of allottee.....	1	.....	.....	1
Habeas corpus for release from custody of United States marshal, fishing on Indian reservation.....	1	.....	.....	1
Electment of Indians from reservation lands required for irrigation reservoir.....	1	.....	.....	1
To condemn lands of Pueblo Indians for school sites.....	8	.....	.....	8
To enjoin occupancy of Indian allotments by adverse claimants.....	11	.....	1	12
To set aside judgments, Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes.....	1	.....	.....	1
Defending suits against superintendents of Indian agencies.....	3	.....	.....	3
To cancel leases, Indian allotments.....	4	2	.....	6
Replevin of timber cut on Indian reservation.....	1	1	.....	2
To collect damages for occupancy of Indian allotment and to enjoin from occupying.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	195	15	15	225

CRIMINAL.

	Con- victed.	Acquit- ted.	Not- pressed and dis- missed.	Total.
Timber trespass on Indian reservation.....	3	.....	.....	3
Conspiracy to obtain Indian lands.....	.....	2	20	22
Forging deeds, etc., to Indian lands, violation sec. 5, act June 25, 1910.....	1	.....	1	2
False certification of acknowledgment.....	1	.....	.....	1
Forging patent to Indian allotment.....	4	.....	2	6
Embezzlement Seminole Indian funds.....	.....	1	.....	1
Murder.....	1	.....	1	2
Total.....	10	3	24	37

Total
 1000000

APPENDIX 32.

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE WHITE-SLAVE-TRAFFIC ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

District.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending.	Sentence.			Fine.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	
Alabama, northern.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	\$100.00
Alabama, middle.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Alabama, southern.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	250.00
Arizona.....	4	1	1	3	6	.....	1,050.00
Arkansas, western.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
California, northern.....	15	.....	3	18	11	1	1,000.00
Colorado.....	8	.....	3	6	2	.....	125.00
Connecticut.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1.00
District of Columbia.....	5	.....	.....	22	1	.....	200.00
Florida, southern.....	7	1	.....	7	9	1	750.00
Georgia, northern.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	500.00
Idaho.....	5	1	3	3	6	.....	600.00
Illinois, northern.....	21	2	1	49	2	24	2,064.00
Illinois, eastern.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, northern.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Iowa, southern.....	2	1	.....	10	.....	.....	100.00
Kentucky, western.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	450.00
Louisiana, eastern.....	3	.....	1	1	6	1	50.00
Maryland.....	13	.....	1	10	7	2	175.00
Massachusetts.....	3	2	.....	5	4	.....	1.00
Michigan, eastern.....	29	.....	3	34	8	2	900.00
Michigan, western.....	5	.....	1	4	9	.....	1.00
Minnesota.....	3	.....	.....	7	9	.....	1,000.00
Mississippi, southern.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00
Missouri, eastern.....	4	2	4	1	5	29	100.00
Missouri, western.....	17	.....	2	18	9	2	2,550.00
Montana.....	12	.....	2	12	11	1	2,651.00
Nebraska.....	5	.....	.....	10	1	.....	400.00
New Jersey.....	4	2	1	3	9	10	300.00
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, southern.....	12	1	4	33	.....	.....	20,400.00
New York, eastern.....	3	.....	3	20	.....	.....	3.00
North Carolina, western.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ohio, northern.....	2	.....	5	3	6	.....	.....
Ohio, southern.....	12	1	2	26	1	.....	.....
Oregon.....	27	2	8	89	4	.....	300.00
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	1	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, western.....	12	.....	2	10	7	12	625.50
Tennessee, eastern.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, western.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	500.00
Texas, northern.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas, southern.....	3	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Texas, eastern.....	4	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....
Texas, western.....	9	1	2	5	5	.....	560.00
Utah.....	13	1	5	51	6	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Virginia, eastern.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, eastern.....	22	3	5	27	8	5	11,000.00
Washington, western.....	21	1	15	37	9	16	2,399.00
West Virginia, northern.....	5	2	1	13	6	.....	13,550.00
West Virginia, southern.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....
Wisconsin, eastern.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	3	1,200.00
Wyoming.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	337	35	106	607	6	21	66,805.50

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED UNDER THE WHITE-SLAVE-TRAFFIC ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910, SHOWING PENDING CASES AND CASES DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO OCTOBER 31, 1912.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
ALABAMA, NORTHERN.		
Bowers, Will.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, \$100 fine.
Como, Alberto.....	Pending.....	
Pampalone, Toney.....	do.....	
ALABAMA, MIDDLE.		
Grady, Harry.....	Nol-pros.....	
Sassman, W. A.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Darby, Jack.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
ALABAMA, SOUTHERN.		
Beaumont, Percy.....	Plea; guilty.....	13 months in penitentiary.
Broom, Harry L.....	Verdict; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Hill, Alonza.....	Pending.....	
Scott, Lena.....	Plea; guilty.....	\$250 fine and costs.
ARIZONA.		
Behring, W. J.....	Plea; guilty.....	2½ years in penitentiary.
Hall, Pearl.....	do.....	Fined \$1,000.
Hendrickson, E. R.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Miller, Henry.....	Pending.....	
Monteon, Manuel.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year in penitentiary.
Wells, Pauline.....	do.....	Fined \$50.
ARKANSAS, EASTERN.		
Smithton, Jesse.....	Nol-pros.....	
ARKANSAS, WESTERN.		
Morris, Peter.....	Quashed.....	
Ryburn, Thomas.....	Pending.....	
Schrimsher, James.....	do.....	
Sims, Ely.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Tyler, J. L.....	Pending.....	
CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN.		
Ballanova, Ramon.....	Plea; guilty.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Beaumont, Thomas H.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Bonaduoci, Ghill.....	do.....	4 months in jail.
Celli, Charles.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Chaney, Maurice.....	Pending.....	
De Lorme, Blanche.....	Dismissed.....	
Dudower, Nathan.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2½ years in penitentiary.
Fisher, J. H.....	do.....	6 months in jail.
Gow, Man.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Hayman, Jesse.....	Dismissed.....	
Hooper, Errol.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Levoie, Phillip.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, fined \$500.
Lee, Young.....	do.....	Do.
Malchonion, K. S.....	do.....	6 months in jail.
Miller, J. A.....	do.....	2 months in jail.
Postel, Sam.....	do.....	7 months in jail.
Santianni, Lewis.....	Verdict; guilty.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Tanciel, Mark.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Terranella, Frank.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Thompson, Carter.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Ward, Bernice.....	Pending.....	
Ward, Arthur.....	do.....	
Ito, Jagero.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 months in jail.
COLORADO.		
Akayama, Tom.....	Pending.....	
Coloumbis, Gerasimos.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Green, Lewis.....	Plea; guilty.....	\$50 and costs.
Miller, Ida.....	do.....	Fined \$25 and costs.
Massee, Willard J.....	do.....	Do.
Maxon, Bessie.....	Plea; guilty.....	Do.
Parham, Gordon.....	Verdict; guilty.....	60 days in jail and costs.
Schechter, Sam.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Sprague, Wm. O.....	Pending.....	
Theodorson, Jas.....	Verdict; guilty.....	Do.
Frederickson, Roy.....	Pending.....	

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
CONNECTICUT.		
Diano, Alfred.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year in jail and \$1 fine.
Fusco, Pasquale.....	Nolle-pros.....	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Bright, William.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Davidson, Robt.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary.
Myers, Edward E.....	do.....	10 years in penitentiary.
Henry, Mollie.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary, fined \$200.
Allis, Robt.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
FLORIDA, SOUTHERN.		
Athanasaw, Louis.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2½ years in penitentiary.
Sampson, Mitchell.....	do.....	15 months in penitentiary.
Enman, Charles.....	do.....	Suspended.
Lawrence, Marion.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$500.
Evans, Ethel.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Hutchinson, James.....	Plea; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Locke, Roy L.....	do.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Martin, Jesse.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Wainwright, A. B.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$250.
GEORGIA, NORTHERN.		
Couch, Foster.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Nelson, Jerry.....	do.....	
HAWAII.		
Bertram, Geo. A.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Hirota, Yataro.....	Verdict; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary, fined \$500 and costs.
Podesta, Joseph.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Roberts, Gordon.....	Pending.....	
Shigematsu.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
IDAHO.		
McDavid, Roy.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Newmeyer, Frank.....	Pending.....	
Ostrander, C. C.....	Plea; guilty.....	6 months in jail, fined \$100.
Roy, Quan Ha.....	do.....	90 days in jail.
Shelton, Lloyd.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Griffin, Lloyd.....	Verdict; guilty.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Bates, Oliver H., jr.....	Pending—fugitive from justice.....	
Goetz, Carl.....	Pending.....	
Graham, Edward.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year in jail, fined \$500.
McLain, Frank.....	do.....	90 days in jail.
ILLINOIS, NORTHERN.		
Jenkins, Nettle.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Bowsher, Clay.....	Plea; guilty.....	30 days in jail.
De Stephano, Angelo.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
De Stephano, Frank.....	Verdict; guilty.....	Fined \$50.
De Mange, Claude.....	do.....	10 days in jail, \$1 fine.
Mazzone, Aldovino.....	do.....	10 years in penitentiary, \$1 fine.
Corder, Earl.....	do.....	24 hours in jail.
Willard, Zoe.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary, fined \$500.
Willard, Chas.....	do.....	Do.
Legere, Wm.....	do.....	6 months in jail, fined \$1,000.
Smith, John H.....	do.....	2½ years in penitentiary.
Gerber, Max.....	do.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Aques, Lorenzo.....	do.....	2 days in jail.
Palmisano, Chas.....	Plea; guilty. (Stricken from docket with leave to reinstate.)	
Mazonue, Alduvina.....	Verdict; guilty.....	10 years in penitentiary and \$1 fine.
Givens, George.....	Plea; nolo contendere.....	1 day in jail.
Heitler, Colman.....	Verdict; guilty.....	30 days in jail, \$10 fine.
Sherman, Thos.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Crosswhite, Paul.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Hoffman, Martha.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year in jail.
Sabad, Milton.....	do.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Nichols, Edward S.....	do.....	10 years in penitentiary, \$1 fine.
Gillen, Phillipe.....	Fugitive from justice.....	
Ashfield, Wm. H.....	Plea; guilty.....	8 days in jail.
Zelinsky, Bert.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary.

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
ILLINOIS, EASTERN.		
Newport, Jacob.....	Pending.....	
INDIANA.		
Wyat, Parnan.....	Nolle-pros.....	
IOWA, NORTHERN.		
Cook, Jessie.....	Pending.....	
Irvin, Alvin.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Perry, Abel.....	Pending.....	
IOWA, SOUTHERN.		
Greene, Clarence W.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Gardner, Earl N.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, \$100 fine.
Wilson, Geo. J.....	Verdict; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
KENTUCKY, WESTERN.		
Shelley, Edna.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$200.
Sherley, Grace.....	Pending.....	
Surgenor, Stephen.....	Plea; guilty.....	60 days imprisonment.
McKinley, Cleveland.....	do.....	\$150 fine and costs.
Fabel, Phil.....	do.....	Fined \$100 and costs.
LOUISIANA, EASTERN.		
Lalum, Henri.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary
Montaleone, Ben.....	Pending.....	
Vellanueva, Benito.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 months in jail.
Venters, S. A.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$50 and costs.
MARYLAND.		
Aglietti, David.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 months in jail.
Alfano, Gaetano.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$25.
Morano, Nicholas.....	do.....	15 months and 15 days in jail.
Morano, Lucia.....	do.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Genito, Alsio.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Griml, Achille.....	do.....	60 days in jail.
Dean, David J.....	Pending.....	
Jacobs, Harry.....	Plea; guilty.....	3 months in jail.
Lanzetta, Cosimo.....	do.....	3 years in industrial school.
Romano, Carmelo.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Smith, G. Mason.....	Verdict; guilty.....	77 days in jail.
Smith, Douglas.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Smith, Sam Leroy.....	Plea; guilty.....	Fined \$100.
Woll, Joseph.....	do.....	4 months in jail.
Ziskin, Marcus.....	Plea; nolo contendere.....	Fined \$50.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
De Cors, Giuseppe.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Sevverino, Maria.....	do.....	
Liapes, Leonidas.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 months in jail.
Marks, Phillip.....	Plea; guilty.....	10 months in house of correction, \$1 fine.
Papallo, Jos. L.....	do.....	4 years in penitentiary.
MICHIGAN, EASTERN.		
Knapp, Roy.....	Plea; guilty.....	6 months in house of correction.
Amello, Thomas.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 months in jail, \$200 fine.
Ratelle, Herman J.....	do.....	Do.
Austin, Leo.....	do.....	60 days in house of correction.
Brown, Allen S.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Crook, Maurice P.....	Plea; guilty.....	3 months in house of correction.
Eager, William.....	do.....	Do.
Eva, Richard Henry.....	do.....	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Feir, Jacob.....	do.....	5 years in penitentiary.
Blumenthal, Jas.....	do.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Franchie, Orestie.....	do.....	Do.
Helm, Victor H.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year in house of correction.
Hill, Edward.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Hudspeth, Eddie.....	Pending.....	
Kellogg, Claude.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 months in house of correction.
Lamb, George.....	Pending.....	

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
MICHIGAN, EASTERN—contd.		
Lasalle, Harry	Verdict; guilty	1 year in house of correction.
Lassiter, Granville	do.	3 years in penitentiary.
Mauro, Albert	Plea; guilty	15 months in penitentiary.
Oldham, Clara	Pending	
Perkins, Dennis C.	Verdict; guilty	6 months in house of correction.
Pettibone, Floyd	do.	9 months in house of correction.
Ricci, Leo	Plea; guilty	13 months in penitentiary.
Rosenber, Isadore	Nolle-pros.	
Schnorenberg, Jos.	Verdict; guilty	60 days in house of correction, \$500 fine.
Scolardi, Paridi	Plea; guilty	16 months in penitentiary.
Von Angelbeck, Jas.	Verdict; guilty	9 months in house of correction.
Wilson, Ray	do.	2 years in penitentiary.
Winters, Thomas	Plea; guilty	3 months in house of correction.
Wolfe, Chas. T.	Verdict; guilty	2 years in penitentiary.
Woodcox, Warren	do.	Do.
Miller, Harry	do.	Do.
Luisi, Emil	do.	14 months in penitentiary.
Willitts, Henry L.	Plea; guilty	3 months in house of correction.
MICHIGAN, WESTERN.		
Currier, Desire	Plea; guilty	3 months in jail.
Gigliotte, Domenico	do.	8 months in jail, fine \$1.
McGraw, Arthur E.	do.	2 years in penitentiary.
Goldman, David	Pending	
Schmitt, Harry	Plea; guilty	Do.
Sever, Chas. A.	do.	3 months in jail.
MINNESOTA.		
McNabb, W. H.	Plea; guilty	3 months in jail, fine \$1,000.
Pluth, John	Verdict; guilty	5 years in penitentiary.
Pluth, Maria	Nolle-pros.	
Rano, Mark A.	Plea; guilty	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Rosa, Tony	Pending	
MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN.		
Harper, Daisy	Plea; guilty	Fined \$250 and costs.
Shaw, R. W.	do.	Fined \$500 and costs.
MISSOURI, EASTERN.		
Feuerstain, David	Pending	
Reed, Lizzie	Plea; guilty	3 months and 28 days in jail; fined \$100.
Roberts, Stella	Verdict; guilty—pending	
Schaefer, John R.	Pending	
Arnold, Mildred	do.	
Kapouranis, Nickolaus	Verdict; not guilty	
Grimes, Ralph	do.	
Costello, Matthew R. L.	Plea; guilty	60 days in jail.
Nickles, Honey A.	Pending	
Phelps, Wm. C.	Verdict; guilty	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Howorth, Geo. M.	Pending	
MISSOURI, WESTERN.		
Gaskill, J. O.	Verdict; guilty	Fined \$450 and costs.
Gough, Peter	do.	2 years and 3 months in penitentiary; \$100 and costs.
Letterman, Margaret	do.	2 years and 3 months in penitentiary; fined \$100 and costs.
Letterman, John	do.	Do.
Moore, Betty	Pending	
Moore, Roy A.	do.	
Mores, Petrus	Verdict; guilty	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary fined \$500 and costs.
Preston, Evans D.	Plea; guilty	9 months in jail.
Stevenin, A. E.	Verdict; guilty	2 years and 3 months in penitentiary; fined \$100 and costs.
Taylor, Jefferson L.	Dropped from docket	
Warfield, J. H.	Verdict; guilty	Do.
Watson, Wm.	do.	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary; fined \$1,000 and costs.
Mosier, Mabel	do.	6 months in jail.
Zadma, Lustic	Plea; guilty	18 months in penitentiary.

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
MISSOURI, WESTERN—contd.		
Corson, Ben. F.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Doss, Carl W.....	do.....	Fined \$50 and costs.
Quinn, Tyson O.....	do.....	Do.
Chapman, Harry.....	do.....	3 months in jail and costs.
McClester, J. M.....	Dismissed.....	
Martin, Joseph.....	Plea; guilty.....	Do.
McMahon, Travis.....	do.....	Do.
MONTANA.		
Godfrey, Wm.....	Plea; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary and \$100 fine.
Gordan, Hugh.....	Verdict; guilty.....	15 months in penitentiary, fined \$500.
Moore, Theodore.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 months in jail, fined \$1.
Pera, Louis.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Pera, Louise.....	do.....	Suspended.
Ray, Josie.....	do.....	Fined \$500.
Spearsman, Fred.....	Plea; guilty.....	90 days in jail.
Suslak, Sigmund.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, fined \$1,000.
Fried, Max.....	Pending.....	
Schmidt, Robt. E.....	Plea; guilty.....	90 days in jail.
Jensen, Carl.....	do.....	Do.
Spurgin, Jewell E.....	Verdict; guilty.....	7 months in jail, fined \$250.
Wallace, Harry.....	Plea; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary, \$300 fine.
Honno, George.....	Pending.....	
NEBRASKA.		
Allen, Harry.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary, fined \$100.
Albert, Mike.....	do.....	Do.
Stoley, Bertie Lowe.....	do.....	Fined \$200.
Stoley, Claude.....	do.....	30 days in jail.
Smith, Frank.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary.
NEW JERSEY.		
Albertalli, Giovanni.....	Verdict; guilty.....	Fined \$300.
Lagariges, Armand.....	do.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Thodoropoulos, Geo.....	Acquitted.....	
Pacurar, Alex.....	Pending.....	
Richards, Jennie.....	Plea; guilty.....	9 months in workhouse.
Gandolfo, Salvatore.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year and 10 days in penitentiary.
Adorno, Frank.....	Not guilty.....	
NEW MEXICO.		
Bell, Alex.....	Pending.....	
NEW YORK, SOUTHERN.		
Brennan, Richard.....	Verdict; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Walk, John A.....	do.....	Suspended.
Boden, Geo. R.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Martino, Frank.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary.
Clark, Arthur P.....	Dismissed.....	
Cohen, Morris.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, \$10,000 fine.
Luretta, Jenny.....	Plea; guilty.....	Suspended.
Cohen, Lena.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary.
Fusco, Pasquale.....	Pending—forfeited \$10,000 bond.....	
Genovesse, John.....	Verdict; guilty.....	Suspended.
Greco, Emanuel.....	do.....	10 years in penitentiary, \$10,000 fine
Harper, Lillian.....	Plea; guilty.....	\$400 fine.
Kerber, Sam.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Leonard, Ollie.....	Pending.....	
Marino, Demetrio.....	do.....	
Sacco, Nino.....	do.....	
De Roman, Sam.....	do.....	
Warner, John.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Pezzaloto, Joseph.....	Verdict; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
NEW YORK, EASTERN.		
Malangone, John.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in penitentiary, fined \$1.
Martello, Hughey.....	do.....	7 years and 6 months in penitentiary, fined \$1.
Di Giacomo, Luigi.....	Plea; guilty.....	Do.

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
NEW YORK, EASTERN—contd.		
Parker, Harry A.....	Pending.....	
Parker, Blanche.....	do.....	
Sachs, Rose.....	do.....	
NEW YORK, WESTERN.		
Chbolsky, Max.....	Nol-pros.....	
NORTH CAROLINA, WESTERN.		
Napier, J. W.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Quaster, Chas. E.....	do.....	
Randolph, Chas.....	do.....	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Osker, Wilhelm.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
OHIO, NORTHERN.		
Bogges, Walter.....	Pending.....	
Hawk, Ann.....	do.....	
Whan, Ann.....	do.....	
Hogan, Angel.....	do.....	
Pagliaro, Clementine.....	Plea; guilty.....	6 months in jail.
Sours, John.....	Pending.....	
Jackson, Arthur.....	Plea; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
OHIO, SOUTHERN.		
Bennett, Della.....	Verdict; guilty.....	11 months in jail and costs.
Harris, Emma.....	do.....	4 years in penitentiary and costs.
Green, Bessie.....	do.....	1 year in penitentiary and costs.
McCarty, Jos. H.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary and costs.
Mack, Frank.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary and costs.
Overstreet, W. I.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Portney, Jacob.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary and costs.
Thurrauch, Geo.....	do.....	4 months in jail and costs.
Miller, Geo.....	Pending.....	
Dickhoff, Elmer.....	Verdict; guilty.....	27 months in penitentiary and costs
Lagonia, Thos.....	Plea; guilty.....	18 months in training school.
Bell, Russell.....	Pending.....	
Thomas, Violet.....	Plea; guilty.....	30 days in jail and costs.
Vardeman, Harry.....	do.....	2 years and 6 months in peniten- tiary and costs.
Parker, John C.....	do.....	2½ years in penitentiary and costs.
OKLAHOMA, WESTERN.		
Anderson, Harley.....	Pending.....	
OREGON.		
Albin, Joe.....	Plea; guilty.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Gronich, Jacob.....	do.....	5 years in penitentiary.
Anderson, M. B.....	Dismissed.....	
Aubin, Ed.....	Plea; guilty.....	18 months in jail.
Matson, Harman.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Barker, Roy.....	Dismissed.....	
Benish, Rudolph.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Bennett, Iva.....	Verdict; guilty.....	5 years in jail.
Blake, G. A.....	do.....	1 year and 8 months in peniten- tiary.
Butts, C. M.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Christenson, Walter.....	Pending.....	
Comfort, Ed.....	do.....	
De Sota, John.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary.
Dunlop, W. E.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.
Jensen, Karl.....	Plea; guilty.....	Do.
Kavalin, Geo.....	Verdict; guilty.....	8 years in penitentiary.
Gavolis, Jas.....	do.....	6 years in penitentiary.
Lavoie, Peter.....	Dismissed.....	
Manson, Clara.....	Plea; guilty.....	8 months in jail.
Marshall, Belle.....	do.....	Fined \$300.
McArthur, Alexander.....	do.....	6 months in jail.
Olivarez, Robt.....	do.....	8 years in penitentiary.
Olivarez, Grace.....	do.....	13 months in prison.
Panigada, Steve.....	Verdict; guilty.....	10 years in penitentiary.
Paggas, Mike.....	Plea; guilty.....	18 months in penitentiary.

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
OREGON—continued.		
Parker, Clarence S.	Plea; guilty.	7 months in jail.
Patterson, Alice.	Dismissed.	
Peters, Chas.	Verdict; guilty.	3 years in penitentiary.
Raftus, Nick.	Dismissed.	
Kokorus, John.	Verdict; not guilty.	
Robinson, Frank.	Verdict; guilty.	5 years in penitentiary.
Robinson, Mabel.	Plea; guilty.	3 years in penitentiary.
Sion, Sam.	Pending.	
Shelton, Lloyd.	Nolle-pros.	
Slade, Alfred.	do.	
Wah, Chee.	Plea; guilty.	13 months in penitentiary.
Westman, David.	Verdict; guilty.	5 years in penitentiary.
Jervais, Chas.	Pending.	
McDavid, Troy.	Verdict; not guilty.	
Lyman, Arne M.	Pending.	
Schloss, Harry.	do.	
Panza, Frank.	do.	
Harold, Ray.	do.	
Bruce, Terrence.	Verdict; guilty.	10 years in penitentiary.
PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN.		
Bauch, Louis F.	Verdict; guilty.	3 months in jail.
Bryan, Marie.	Pending.	
Kupple, Chas.	Plea; not guilty. (Case will probably be dismissed, as not coming under white slave traffic act.)	
League, Raymond A.	Verdict; not guilty.	
Wilms, Henry.	do.	
Rispoli, Louis.	do.	
Spolito, Pasquale.	Fugitive from justice.	
Marcantonio, Emidio.	do.	
PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE.		
Kulp, Harry.	Pending.	
PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN.		
Dutch, Lewis.	Plea; nolo contendere.	1 month in jail.
Emmons, Jas. B.	do.	Fined \$100.
Kelly, Anna.	Verdict; guilty.	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Williams, Frank.	do.	Do.
King, Grace.	Plea; nolo contendere.	1 day in jail.
Puzzini, Joe.	do.	10 days in jail.
Scarpino, Frank.	do.	Fined \$25.
Tufaro, Tommy.	do.	1 year and 3 months in penitentiary.
Murphy, Joe.	do.	Do.
Spinella, Rose.	do.	Fined 50 cents.
Doe, John.	Fugitive from justice.	
Comitato, Ferdinand	do.	
Casartano, Prisco.	Verdict; guilty.	1 day in jail.
Kabrofsky, Louis.	do.	3 years in penitentiary, fined \$500 and costs.
TENNESSEE, EASTERN.		
Stallings, H. M.	Pending.	
Cameron, R. T.	do.	
Roark, A. T.	do.	
Roark, R. F.	do.	
Briggs, Dave.	do.	
TENNESSEE, WESTERN.		
Dodd, Gus F.	Verdict; guilty.	3 years in penitentiary, fined \$500.
TEXAS, NORTHERN.		
Boyce, A. G.	Pending.	
TEXAS, SOUTHERN.		
Goodner, M. O.	Verdict; not guilty.	
Henck, E. R.	Dismissed.	
Keeney, C. F.	Verdict; guilty.	2 years in penitentiary.
Ionescu, Ioan.	Pending.	

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
TEXAS, SOUTHERN—continued.		
Martin, W. A.....	Plea; guilty.....	6 months in jail.
Bean, Archie.....	do.....	Do.
McGarry, Allen.....	Pending.....	
Bechtel, Floyd.....	do.....	
Hogue, E. A.....	do.....	
TEXAS, EASTERN.		
Economides, Basile.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 years in penitentiary.
Fowler, Walter.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Fowler, Jessie.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary.
Roberts, Coy.....	Pending.....	
Hoke, Effie.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 years in penitentiary.
Latham, Henry.....	do.....	5 years in penitentiary.
TEXAS, WESTERN.		
Alderete, Ike.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Atchison, Roy.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year and 6 months in peniten- tiary.
Espanosa, Enrique.....	do.....	7 months in jail.
Fiera, Donnie.....	do.....	18 months in penitentiary.
Hickman, Arturo.....	Plea; guilty.....	4 months in jail.
McElrath, Carmen.....	Dismissed.....	
Newton, Frank.....	Plea; guilty.....	10 months in jail.
Bias, Noche.....	do.....	6 months in jail, fined \$300.
Tinsley, T. S.....	do.....	Fined \$10, served 4 months in jail.
Rodriguez, Antonia.....	do.....	60 days in jail.
Willis, Cora.....	do.....	Fined \$250.
Houck, Wm. J.....	Pending.....	
Hannel, Mattie.....	do.....	
UTAH.		
Siegel, William.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary.
Hughes, Eugene Y.....	do.....	6 months in jail.
Whang, Earl K.....	Dismissed.....	
Gould, Herbert.....	Verdict; guilty.....	7 years and 6 months in peniten- tiary.
Brown, May.....	do.....	5 years and 6 months in peniten- tiary.
Thomson, Raymond.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Morrison, Ross.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 years and 6 months in peniten- tiary.
Baggs, Fred U.....	do.....	Do.
Scholl, William.....	do.....	6 months in jail.
Rives, George.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Grey, Jessie.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	6 years in penitentiary (concurrent with previous sentence).
Rives, George.....	do.....	7 years in penitentiary (concurrent with previous sentence).
Arifont, Fernand.....	do.....	2 years and 6 months in peniten- tiary.
Gay, Paul.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary.
Fromm, Chas. L.....	Dismissed.....	
Thomas, Moroni.....	do.....	
Katsegenes, Angelo.....	Pending.....	
Cartier, Grace.....	do.....	
Jefferson, Chas.....	do.....	
Murray, James.....	Dismissed.....	
O'Neil, Thos.....	Pending.....	
Wells, Ruby.....	do.....	
Bartley, John H.....	Dismissed.....	
VERMONT.		
Anderson, Chas.....	Plea; guilty.....	7 months in jail.
VIRGINIA, EASTERN.		
Avaunt, Mary.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Avaunt, Thos. L.....	do.....	
Bruce, William.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
WASHINGTON, EASTERN.		
Aitkin, Eugene.....	Verdict; guilty.....	6 months in jail, fined \$5,000.
Alexander, Sam.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Bishop, W. E.....	Verdict; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary.

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
WASHINGTON, EASTERN—CON.		
Brewton, Phillip A.	Verdict; not guilty	
Burke, H. U.	Dismissed	
Jones, Robert	Plea; guilty	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Hart, Jacob	Dismissed	
Colwell, Roy	Verdict; guilty	Do.
Davin, S. V.	Plea; guilty	Fined \$2,000.
Xavian, Michellod	do	Do.
Mottett, George	do	Do.
De Pugh, Edith	Plea; guilty—pending	
Marlowe, Geo. E.	Verdict; guilty—pending	
Eve, Frank	Plea; guilty	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Kennedy, Leon	Verdict; guilty	Suspended.
Lawrence, Mary	Nolle-pros.	
Kalen, Dan	Verdict; guilty	3 years in penitentiary.
Moller, G. G.	Dismissed	
O'Keefe, Jack	do	
Morrison, Ross	Pending. Convicted in Utah on another charge.)	
Chandler, Flo.	Pending	
Griffin, Lloyd	Verdict; guilty	1 year and 8 months in penitentiary.
Okagawa, Geo.	Plea; guilty	30 days in jail.
Plemmons, F. F.	do	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Smother, Ralph	do	Do.
Vaughn, Julius W.	do	2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.
Yadogawa, Frank	do	6 months in jail.
Sylvester, A. F.	Pending	
Brooks, Ed.	Plea; guilty	13 months in penitentiary.
Jenkins, Harry	Pending	
La Shelle, John Doe	do	
Plastino, Sam	Verdict; not guilty	
Gentry, Roy	Verdict; guilty	10 years in penitentiary.
Jappas, James	Plea; guilty	13 months in penitentiary.
Sullivan, John F.	Verdict; guilty	3 months in jail.
WASHINGTON, WESTERN.		
Assabe, Kasngora	Plea; guilty	1 year and 10 months in penitentiary; fined \$100.
Bonnell, Geo. H.	do	2 years in penitentiary.
Cline, Hugh M.	Nolle-pros.	
Cohen, Davis	Verdict; guilty	3 years in penitentiary
Courtemanche, Raymond	Pending	
Davies, D. J.	Plea; guilty	1 year in jail.
Douglas, Georgie	Pending	
Elliott, Ray	Verdict; guilty—pending	
Foley, O. J.	Plea; guilty	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary; fined \$100.
Goldstein, Anna	Verdict; not guilty	
Hampton, Maurice V.	Plea; guilty	1 year and 6 months in penitentiary; fined \$100.
McKay, Agnes	do	2½ months in jail.
Katz, Lufius	Verdict; guilty	2 years in penitentiary; fined \$100.
Leslie, Earl	Plea; guilty	2 years in penitentiary; fined \$500.
Leuhers, Arthur	do	1 year in penitentiary, fined \$100.
Loflin, Walker	do	18 months in penitentiary.
Maines, Orlando	Pending	
Moore, Hazel	do	
Paulson, Nels	Verdict; guilty	1 year and 8 months in penitentiary; fined \$100.
Paulson, Laura	do	1½ years in prison, fined \$100.
Plant, A. F.	Pending	
Plastino, Sam	Verdict; guilty	5 years in penitentiary.
Richards, Leo	do	Pending.
Snyder, Frank	do	7 years in penitentiary, fined \$1,000.
Stahe, Pierre	Nolle-pros.	
Stoneman, E. C.	Plea; guilty	2 years in penitentiary.
Weks, Harry	Verdict; guilty	4 months in jail.
Sugira, B. K.	Pending	
Young, A. H.	do	
Ferreira, Frank	Plea; guilty	9 months in jail, fined \$100.
Moore, Florence Hazel	Pending	
Post, A.	Verdict; guilty	2½ years in penitentiary.
DeCoursey, Bruce E.	Pending	
Ryan, Chas.	do	
Washio, Shotaro	do	
Umeda, K.	do	
Ito, Koyama	do	
Paul, Henry J.	do	
Adams, George	do	

List of prosecutions instituted under the white-slave-traffic act of June 25, 1910—Contd.

Defendants.	Status, plea, or verdict.	Sentence.
WEST VIRGINIA, NORTHERN.		
Font, Frank.....	Nolle-pros.....	
Williams, Nick.....	Verdict; guilty.....	4 years in penitentiary, fined \$4,000.
Miller, Frank.....	do.....	6 months in jail, fined \$500.
Morano, Sam.....	do.....	5 years in penitentiary and fined \$5,000.
Scott, Mike.....	do.....	4 years in penitentiary, fined \$4,000.
Wright, Frank.....	Verdict; not guilty.....	
Rath, Julius.....	do.....	
Holte, Daniel.....	Plea; guilty.....	\$50 fine.
Chilemorf, Wasa.....	Pending.....	
WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN.		
Hurley, George.....	Pending.....	
Oney, Lee.....	Verdict; guilty.....	1 year and 1 day in penitentiary.
Nicholson, Ada.....	do.....	3 years in penitentiary.
WISCONSIN, EASTERN.		
Lagasello, Saveria.....	Plea; guilty.....	2 years in penitentiary, fined \$500.
Peterson, Frank.....	do.....	Do.
Tambert, Otto.....	do.....	3 days in jail.
Veto, Tom.....	Verdict; guilty.....	90 days house of correction, \$200 fine.
WYOMING.		
Harris, D. D.....	do.....	2 years in penitentiary.

APPENDIX 33.

RULES FOR PROMOTIONS, DEMOTIONS, AND TRANSFERS IN THE CLERICAL AND SUBCLERICAL BRANCHES.

(Promulgated pursuant to the following order of the Attorney General.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, October 10, 1912.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL:

In accordance with the report of the Joint Board appointed by your order of December 21, 1911,¹ we recommend that the draft of proposed "Rules for promotions, demotions, and transfers in the clerical and subclerical service" be promulgated as rules of the department.

Very respectfully,

WINFRED T. DENISON,
Assistant Attorney General.

FRANK COLE,
Private Secretary and Assistant to the Attorney General.

O. J. FIELD, *Chief Clerk.*
Committee on Promotions.

So ordered.

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.

I.

GROUPING ACCORDING TO NATURE OF DUTIES.

1. *Schedule of duties.*—Positions in the clerical force shall be distributed into divisions, as indicated in Part IV of the Register of the Office of the Attorney General.

The distribution so indicated is as follows: First division.—Duties largely supervisory, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation; as, for example, the deputies to the administrative officers. Second division.—Duties more or less routine but involving responsibility, special ability and original thought, consideration, or investigation; as, for example, bank accountants, secretaries to the Assistant Attorneys General. Third division.—Stenography and clerical work of less difficulty and responsibility than the second division.

2. *Change of duties.*—No permanent change of duties which would involve the transfer of a clerk from one of these general divisions to another shall be made except in accordance with the rules for promotion, as stated below.

Changes of duties not involving any transfer from one division to another or increase in salary may be made by the officer in charge, but in each such case notice of the change shall be filed with the committee on promotions.

II.

PROMOTIONS WITHIN OR TO THE FIRST DIVISION.

3. *Promotions within the first division.*—The committee on promotions shall make its recommendations to the Attorney General for promotions within the first division upon such considerations as in their judgment are applicable to the particular case concerned.

Promotions or transfers into the first division shall be made in accordance with rule 12.

¹ This order was issued in concurrence with the Civil Service Commission and the President's Commission on Efficiency and Economy, and constituted, as the Joint Board, the Promotion Committee, the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission (Mr. G. R. Wales), and Mr. H. D. Brown assigned from Economy Commission.

III.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS.

4. *Promotion examinations.*—Twice a year, shortly before July 1 and January 1, the promotion committee shall examine the individual efficiency of all the clerks in the second and third divisions, except clerks who shall have served less than three months in the department (such clerks not being eligible for promotion).

5. *Efficiency records.*—In this examination each clerk shall be compared with the other clerks doing the same grade of work, and the examination shall cover the points stated on the following form of efficiency record for the clerical force, and shall be rated as indicated therein.

Efficiency record for the clerical force.

(Date).....

Name.....
Office.....
Present salary.....
Division.....
Present kind of work.....
Names of witnesses.....

	Extra-ordinary.	Very good; excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
	7	6.	5	4	1
Quantity of work (triple mark).....					
Industry and punctuality.....					
Dispatch.....					
Thoroughness.....					
Accuracy.....					
Neatness of work.....					
Judgment.....					
Initiative and resourcefulness.....					
General ability.....					
Disposition and tact.....					
Education.....					
Experience (outside of Government service).....					
Capacity for higher grade of work.....					
Total.....					

Total efficiency rating.....

Add 1 point for each entire year of service under any branch of the Government prior to the January 1 or July 1 for which the report is made (but not to exceed maximum addition of 10 points).....

Promotion rating.....

6. *Witnesses.*—The committee shall personally hear at least one and wherever practicable, two witnesses as to each clerk, one of the witnesses being if possible the head of the division or office in which the clerk is employed. The examination of two witnesses is required in order to insure as nearly as possible a common standard among the numerous offices in the department.

7. *Promotion rating.*—The promotion rating shall be the efficiency rating, plus the allowance for length of service, as indicated on the form of efficiency record.

8. *Tie.*—In case of tie in the promotion rating between competing clerks, the clerk having the highest efficiency rating shall take precedence; and if a tie still exists, then the clerk whose actual length of service is the greater (counting months or days and not merely completed years) shall take precedence.

9. *Promotion roll.*—Upon the completion of this examination the committee shall make up a promotion roll covering the second and third divisions, with the names of the clerks arranged (1) according to divisions, (2) within the divisions according to salary, and (3) within the divisions and salary according to promotion rating.

The promotion roll shall indicate what clerks are eligible to law clerkships.

10. *Salary distribution.*—Promotions shall be so made as to bring the highest available salaries into the highest division.

11. *Promotions within divisions.*—Every promotion within a division (unless involving transfer to a salary attached by statute to particular duties, or to a particular office, which are provided for in the next rule) shall be made in accordance with the promotion roll, the person having the highest promotion rating at the next lower salary receiving the first promotion within his division.

12. *Promotion into a higher division or to statutory duties.*—Promotions involving transfer from one division to a higher division (including transfer into the first division) and promotions involving transfer to a salary attached by statute to particular duties or to a particular office shall be awarded on *probation* to the first person on the promotion roll who, in the judgment of the promotion committee, can show *prima facie* qualifications for the particular duties to be performed, whatever they may be.

The term of probation shall be not more than two months, and may be terminated earlier, in the discretion of the committee on promotions.

In case of revocation of the probationary promotion the next person on the promotion roll having *prima facie* qualifications shall be promoted on similar probation, and so on.

13. *Clerks under lump appropriations.*—Clerks under lump appropriations may be recommended for promotion under those appropriations if their grade of work or position on the promotion roll makes them eligible.

14. *Exception to order of promotion.*—If the head of a division or office is of opinion that the promotion of a clerk would be inimical to discipline and good administration, the name of that clerk may, in the discretion of the committee, be passed.

15. *Standing of promoted clerks.*—The names of promoted clerks shall be transferred on the promotion roll to the foot of the appropriate salary group, and such person shall not again be promoted until after the next regular rating, except upon special order of the Attorney General.

IV.

DEMOTIONS.

16. *Demotions.*—Except upon special order of the Attorney General to the contrary, persons falling below an efficiency rating (exclusive of allowance for length of service) of 70 shall be notified, and if they again fall below at the next examination, they shall be demoted to the next lower salary, or if their salary is \$900 or \$1,000, they shall be dropped from the department.

V.

PUBLICATION.

17. *Publication.*—These rules, in full, together with the promotion roll brought up to date, shall be printed in the monthly register of the department, which shall be subject to inspection by the clerks.

VI.

APPEALS.

18. *Appeals.*—Any clerk who believes that his relative position in the promotion roll is unjust may at any time within six weeks after the first publication of the results of the examination, file an appeal with the promotion committee, in which event the promotion committee shall give a hearing to the appellant and to such other persons as in its judgment should be heard, and revise the relative rating or not, as in its judgment is proper.

Appeal may be made by any head of division or office.

VII.

PROMOTIONS AND DEMOTIONS IN THE SUBCLERICAL BRANCH.

19. Beginning with the rating to be made for January 1, 1913, promotions and demotions in the subclerical branch shall be made under the same rules as promotions in the second and third divisions of the clerical branch, excepting that the promotion committee may appoint examiners to conduct the examination in lieu of conducting it in person, and excepting that the committee shall not necessarily be required to take the testimony of the head of the division or office in which the employee is engaged, but may, in lieu thereof, take the testimony of the assistant chief clerk or the chief messenger; and excepting that for this examination the form for the efficiency record and the method of rating shall be as follows:

Efficiency record for the subclerical force.

Name..... (Date)
 Office.....
 Present salary.....
 Present kind of work.....
 Names of witnesses.....

	Extraordi- nary.	Very good; excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.
	8	7	6	5	1
Industriousness (triple mark).....	{.....
Habits and sobriety.....	{.....
Fidelity to duties.....
Punctuality and attendance.....
Promptness in doing work.....
Neatness.....
Politeness.....
Obedience to superiors.....
Activity.....
Physical condition.....
Intelligence.....
Education.....
Totals.....

Total efficiency rating.....
 Add $\frac{1}{2}$ point for each entire year of service under any branch of the Government prior to the Jan-
 uary 1 or July 1 for which the report is made (not to exceed maximum addition of 10 points).....
 Promotion rating.....

FROM THE COMMISSIONER COURT.

[illegible]

EXHIBIT A.—*List of all Commerce Court cases.*

No. of case.	Name of petitioner.	Preliminary injunction.	Final decision of Commerce Court.	Decision of Supreme Court on appeal.	Further proceedings.
1	Southern Pacific Co.	} Granted.			{ Appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory orders granting preliminary injunctions, and awaiting argument.
2	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.				
3	Atlantic Coast Line et al.		Dismissed on motion of petitioner.		
4	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.		Order of commission reversed.		
5	James J. Hooker et al.	}	Order of commission upheld.	{ Order of the Commerce Court reversed for want of jurisdiction.	{ Appeal to the Supreme Court, argued and submitted. Dismissed by Commerce Court. No appeal.
6	Eagle White Lead Co. et al.		Order of commission reversed.		
7	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
8	Interstate Commerce Commission v. Nashville & Chattanooga Ry.		Order of commission upheld.		
9	Procter & Gamble Co.			Order of the Commerce Court reversed for want of jurisdiction.	Dismissed by Commerce Court.
10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry.	}			{ Appeal to the Supreme Court, argued and submitted.
11	New York, Ontario & Western Ry.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
12	Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.				
13	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry.		Relief prayed by the United States granted in part and refused in part.		
14	New York Central & Hudson River R. R.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
15	United States v. Union Stock Yards.		do.		
16	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	}	Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.	{ Dismissed on stipulation.	{ Dismissed on order of the Commerce Court.
17	do.		do.		
18	Rice & Burgess et al.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
19	J. W. Thompson Lumber Co. et al.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
20	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.		do.		
21	Goodrich Transit Co.		Order of commission reversed.		
22	do.	}	Order of commission upheld.	{ Order of the circuit court affirmed.	{ Appeal to the Supreme Court, argued and submitted.
23	White Star Line.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
24	do.		do.		
25	Oman & Council Bluffs Street Ry. Co.		Order of commission reversed (by circuit court).		
26	United States ex rel. the Long Island Ry.	}			{
27	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.				
28	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry. Co.				

EXHIBIT A.—List of all Commerce Court cases—Continued.

No. of case.	Name of petitioner.	Preliminary injunction.	Final decision of Commerce Court.	Decision of Supreme Court on appeal.	Further proceedings.
29	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.		Appeal to the supreme court and awaiting argument.
30	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.		do.		
31	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.		Order of commission upheld.		
32	Southern Pacific Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.		No appeal.
33	do.		do.		
34	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.		do.		
35	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.		Order of commission upheld.		
36	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Denied.	Dismissed on stipulation.		
37	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.		do.		
38	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Granted.		Order of Commerce Court granting preliminary injunction affirmed.	Cause remanded to Commerce Court; order of the commission annulled; appeal to the Supreme Court and awaiting argument.
39	do.	do.		Order of Commerce Court granting preliminary injunction reversed.	Cause remanded to Commerce Court with directions to dismiss the petition and order entered accordingly. No appeal. Trial pending.
40	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.	Denied.			Do.
41	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., original petition, first hearing.	do.	Order of commission upheld.		No appeal.
41	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., supplemental petition, second hearing.	do.			
42	Arkansas Fertilizer Co.		Order of commission upheld.		No appeal.
43	Boston & Maine R. R. Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
44	Southern Ry. Co.		do.		
45	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.		do.		
46	Nashville Grain Exchange.		Order of commission reversed.		
47	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	Granted.	Dismissed on stipulation.		
48	Erie R. R. Co.		Dismissed on motion of petitioner.		
49	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	Denied.			
50	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Granted.	Orders of commission reversed.		
51	Union Pacific R. R. Co.				
52	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.	Denied.			
53	United States ex rel. the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.		
54	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.		Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.		
55	Crane Iron Works.		do.		
56	Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.		Writ of mandamus issued.		
57	United States ex rel. the Louisville & Nashville Ry Co., et al.				Trial pending. No appeal.

58	Florida East Coast Ry. Co.	Granted.	Order of commission upheld.	Appeal to the Supreme Court by petitioner.
59	Southern Pacific Ry. Co.		do.	Appeal to Supreme Court by petitioner and awaiting argument.
60	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.	Granted.	Order of commission reversed.	Appeal to the Supreme Court.
61	Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Denied.		Judgment affirmed.
62	O'Garra Coal Co.	do.	Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.	Final hearing held; cause argued and submitted and awaiting decision of Commerce Court.
63	Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas			
64	George H. Davis et al.			Order of the commission modified on its own motion; no further action taken.
65	Chamber of Commerce of Augusta, Ga.			
66	International Salt Co. of Illinois		Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.	{ Final hearing held, cause argued and submitted, and awaiting decision of Commerce Court.
67	Houston, East & West Texas Ry. Co.			
68	Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.			
69	Meek Manufacturing Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.	Heard and submitted on motion to dismiss the petition, and awaiting the decision of the Commerce Court.
70	Lenigh Valley Railroad Co.			
71	Louisiana & Pacific Railway Co.	Denied.	Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.	Pending on a motion to dismiss the petition.
72	Woodworth & Louisiana Central Ry. Co.	do.	do.	
73	Sibley, Lake Biscanau & Southern Ry. Co.	do.	do.	{ Heard on motions for preliminary injunctions, submitted, and awaiting decision of Commerce Court on the motions.
74	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.			No action taken before the court.
75	Prairie Oil & Gas Co.			Trial pending.
76	Uncle Sam Oil Co.			No action taken before the court.
77	Tide-Water Pipe Co.			Do.
78	Ohio Oil Co.			Order of the commission modified on its own motion; no further action taken.
79	Standard Oil Co.			
80	Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana		Dismissed on stipulation.	No action taken before the court.
81	Southern Railway Co.			
82	do.	Denied.		
83	United States v. Erie R. Co.			
84	United States of America v. Cent. R. R. of N. J.			
85	United States Pipe Line Co.			
86	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.		Dismissed on stipulation.	No action taken before the court.
87	Illinois Central R. R. Co.			
88	Southern Pacific Co.			

EXHIBIT B.—*Applications to the Commerce Court for temporary injunctions.*

No.	Title.	Result.
1-2	Southern Pacific Co. et al. v. I. C. C., and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. I. C. C.	Granted.
36	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States	Denied.
38	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. United States	Granted.
39	do	Do.
40	Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. v. United States	Denied.
41	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States (original petition)	Do.
41	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States (supplemental petition)	Do.
47	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. United States	Granted.
49	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. v. United States	Denied.
50-51	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States, and Union Pacific R. R. Co. v. United States	Granted.
52	Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. v. United States	Denied.
58	Florida East Coast Ry. Co. v. United States	Granted.
60	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co. v. United States	Do.
61	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States	Denied.
62	O'Gara Coal Co. v. United States	Do.
71	Louisiana & Pacific Ry. Co. v. I. C. C.	Do.
72	Woodworth & Louisiana Central Ry. Co. v. I. C. C.	Do.
73	Sibley, Lake Bisteneau & Southern Ry. Co. v. United States	Do.
75	Prairie Oil & Gas Co. v. United States	Pending.
76	Uncle Sam Oil Co. v. United States	Do.
77	Tide-Water Pipe Co. v. United States	Do.
78	Ohio Oil Co. v. United States	Do.
79	Standard Oil Co. v. United States	Do.
80	Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana v. United States	Do.
82	Southern Ry. Co. v. United States	Denied.

SUMMARY.

Temporary injunctions granted	7
Temporary injunctions denied	12
Motions for temporary injunctions pending	6

EXHIBIT C.—*Statement showing periods of litigation between the filing of cases in the court of first instance and the argument of the cases before the Supreme Court, under the Circuit Court plan as compared to the Commerce Court plan.*

Title of case.	Periods of litigation.
Under the Commerce Court plan:	<i>Yrs. mos.</i>
Goodrich Transit Co. v. I. C. C., and Three Other Similar Cases, 224 U. S. 194	1 13
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. United States, 225 U. S. 306	9
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. v. United States, 225 U. S. 326	8
Proctor & Gamble Co. v. United States, 225 U. S. 282	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. United States, No. 883-928, and Union Pacific R. R. Co. v. United States, No. 884-929, Supreme Court, October Term, 1911, argued but not yet decided	4
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Ry. Co. v. United States, No. 648, Supreme Court, October Term, 1912	9
Under the Circuit Court plan:	
I. C. C. v. Stickney, 215 U. S. 98	1 5
I. C. C. v. Illinois Central R. R. Co., 215 U. S. 452	1 4
I. C. C. v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., 216 U. S. 531	1 4
I. C. C. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co., 216 U. S. 538	1 9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. v. I. C. C., 218 U. S. 88	1 5
I. C. C. v. Union Pacific R. R. Co., 222 U. S. 541	3 1
I. C. C. v. F. H. Peavey & Co., 222 U. S. 42	2 11

Months.

Average time for six cases under the Commerce Court plan	94
Average time for seven cases under the Circuit Court plan	214

The appendixes are a part of this report.

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.





